"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast, much colder today; tomorrow fair, colder; west gales.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,489. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

VILLA DEFEATED BEFORE CHIHUAHUA

Withdraws After a 7-Hour Battle, Leaving Many Dead and Wounded.

MADE FOUR ASSAULTS

Trevino's Heavy Guns Effective in Routing Bandits, Who Had No Artillery.

LED TROOPS IN PERSON

Villa Charged with His 3,500 Men, with His Crutch Strapped to His Saddle.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 23.—Francisco Villa withdrew his surviving forces in defeat from Chihuahua City at 6:15 o'clock this evening, after a battle of seven hours, in the course of which he made four fruitless attempts to carry General Trevino's protecting works by assault, according to advices from the battlefield received by General Gonzales in Juarez.

One report current in Juarez is that the de facto troops are pursuing the bandits south. Many Villistas were left dead or wounded in front of the defenders' first-line trenches.

At 11 o'clock A. M. today (Mountain Time) the high-crowned hats of the bandits were seen to the South, along the Mexican Central main line. The battle was opened a few minutes later with a salvo from cannon on Santa Rosa Hill, the key to the State capital. The first and second-line trenches, protected by barbed wire entanglements, took up the fighting, and by noon a general engagement was in progress along the entire southern line, which continued the entire afternoon. At that time the booming of large-calibre guns on Santa Rosa Hill and other artillery stationed along the first-line trenches was so deafening that it was almost impossible to hear the click of the telegraph instruments, the military operator in Chihuahua City told the operator in Juarez. Several of Trevino's twenty field pieces are said to be French "75s."

Villa is reported by General Gonzales to have at least 3,500 men, practically all of whom are armed and mounted. He is also believed to have machine guns, but no heavy artillery. For this reason the twenty or more heavy field guns of General Trevino's command were able to rake the advancing lines.

A sortie by Carranza cavalry, supported by artillery, resulted in the capture of many Villistas, who were without ammunition and had gone since morning without food or water.

Villa is said to have led his men, riding with his crutch strapped to his saddle. As he is reported to have more than 6,000 troops under his command, the remainder of the bandits are believed to be coming up to reinforce their chief.

General Trevino, commanding the Carranza forces, was wounded during the fighting in the early afternoon, while personally directing the fighting from the vicinity of Santa Rosa Hill. He returned to the city to have a scalp wound on the right side of his head dressed. With a bandage around his head he returned to his post at field headquarters and continued the direction of the forces on the firing line.

At 10 o'clock tonight the military authorities in Chihuahua City telegraphed General Gonzales in Juarez that General Carlos Ozuna, in command of the Carranza cavalry, was pursuing the Villa bandits south in the direction of Mapula, and the cavalry column was reported to be ten miles south of Santa Rosa.

No estimate of the number of killed or wounded has yet been made.

On inquiry as to the nearness of General Murguia's division, which is advancing north from the direction of Jiminez, it was learned from Chihuahua City late today that General Murguia was still in the vicinity of Santa Rosalia with his main column, the report that he was at Mapula having been due to an error in transmission.

Carranza's officers at Juarez are optimistic regarding the outcome of the battle. Their only cause of worry is the fact that General Trevino's ammunition supply for small arms and machine guns is limited. The supply of artillery shells is ample, it is said, to keep the bandits away from the city.

Efforts are being made to obtain rifle and machine gun ammunition. All of the available supply has been sent from Juarez, and it is reported that a request has been made to American officials to permit ammunition to be sent through the El Paso-Juarez port for Trevino's forces.

MEXICANS ASK DELAY.

Commission May Get Fortnight in Which to Consult Carranza.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 23.—A recess of two weeks has been requested by the Mexican members of the Mexican-American Joint Commission to give them an opportunity to lay before General Carranza the proposals formulated by the Americans for border control.

The indications were tonight that the request would be granted.

Alberto J. Pani probably will be delegated by his colleagues to confer personally with General Carranza and present to him a detailed statement of the developments since Secretary Lane presented the American program as approved by President Wilson.

The Americans have earnestly attempted to convince the Mexicans that such an agreement as has been proposed would be advisable, but General Carranza's representatives have insisted thus far that they cannot concur in a plan which they maintain would involve the humiliation of their country.

Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican Commission, and Ignacio Bonillas

Continued on Page 6.

MINE SANK BRITANNIC; 24 DEAD OR MISSING

White Star Line Officials Get Official Report of Disaster—No Wounded Aboard.

A cable was received yesterday by the White Star line from its London office advising that the hospital ship Britannic was sunk by amine. A later message announced the safety of the ship's officers and placed the total number of dead or missing at 24. The first message received was as follows:

"Regret exceedingly to inform you Britannic sunk by mine in the Aegean Sea. Loss of life will not exceed fifty."

This was supplemented by this message:

"Captain, all officers and engineers of Britannic saved; twenty-four dead or missing."

The information contained in the messages is said to have come from the British Admiralty.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Press dispatches from Athens to the effect that there were no wounded on board the hospital ship Britannic when she was sunk off the Greek coast were confirmed today by the Admiralty, which made the following announcement:

"No wounded were aboard the Britannic, on which there were only the ship's crew and the hospital staff."

$2,000,000 PAID OVER TO WILSON BACKERS

One-fourth of This Sum Went to Winners at the Waldorf After the Hughes Telegram.

Publication of the telegram of congratulation sent by Charles E. Hughes to President Wilson released probably $2,000,000 held for winners of election bets yesterday. There is no way of arriving at the exact amount of money wagered on this election. Men who acted as stakeholders and betting commissioners said that from their experience the sum was much less than popular estimates had made it.

The total appeared larger than it really was because in the twenty-four hours following the first returns and for several days thereafter many of the biggest bettors managed to hedge. One trader, who put up $4,800 on Hughes, while the final result was still in doubt, placed all the money he could on Wilson at various odds. When he finally checked up he found that he had a balance of nearly $1,000 due him on his operations.

It was figured that half a million dollars was paid to winners at the Waldorf yesterday. Tex Ricard, who held thousands in stakes, went about the Waldorf-Astoria with his pockets bulging with banknotes early in the day, and weighed several pounds less by the office scales at the cocktail hour. John A. Drake is said to have spoiled a perfectly good fountain pen signing his name, and E. A. Smathers and Bob Rose said "Is that correct?" several times. Jacob Field was in evidence, but nobody seemed to know whether he had won or lost in the long run. Certain portly Texas gentlemen and others from Oklahoma wore broad smiles during the afternoon.

William C. Hogg of Texas was said to have won over $100,000 in the neighborhood of the Waldorf. The biggest individual winner on the election, in the opinion of the experts, was Robert Wolf of Columbus, who is credited with being the first man to put his money on Willson's carrying Ohio. He is said to have cleaned up a quarter of a million dollars.

OCTOBER EXPORTS SHOW FALLING OFF

Trade Experts Say Decrease Is Temporary and Is Due to the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—October figures for the foreign trade announced today from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show a falling off of $24,400,000 in exports from September, although, as compared with the exports of October last year, there was an increase of 46 per cent. Trade experts said today that the falling off of exports was due to the season and they predicted a continued expansion of sales of American goods abroad.

Imports and exports together for October, this year, were slightly less than for September. Exports compared with those of October, 1914, when the tide of American shipments to Europe had not reached their full volume, were 150 per cent. greater.

The year which ended with October last gave an export total of $5,128,000,000, compared with $3,319,000,000 last year and $2,141,000,000 the year before. Our total foreign trade during the year ended with October reached the total of $7,463,000,000, as compared with $5,012,000,000 in 1915 and $4,021,000,000 in 1914. This does not take into consideration the commercial movement of gold and silver, which totaled $802,474,000 for the year.

October imports were $176,400,000, an increase of $12,400,000 over September. October, 1915, gave a total of $149,200,000, and October, 1914, $138,100,000. The imports for the fiscal year amounted to $2,335,000,000 as against $1,692,000,000 last year and $1,880,000,000 two years ago. Of the October imports, 64.7 per cent. entered free of duty, as against 71 per cent. in October, 1915.

The month's balance was $314,200,000, compared with $187,000,000 in October, 1915, and $56,600,000 in October, 1914. The aggregate excess of exports over imports for the year was $2,103,200,000, as against $1,623,800,000 last year and $260,400,000 two years ago.

October showed a net inward gold movement of $90,500,000 and the twelve months a net inward gold movement of $469,800,000. Last year the excess of imports over exports of gold was $76,700,000 for the month and $326,500,000 for the year. Two years ago gold exports exceeded gold imports by $44,400,000 for October and by $167,200,000 for the year.

Gold imports during October, 1916, were $97,500,000, against $79,700,000 in October, 1915, and $5,000,000 in October, 1914. For the year they were $586,800,000 compared with $357,100,000 last year and $58,000,000 two years ago. Gold exports were $7,000,000 in October, 1916, as against $2,000,000 in October, 1915, and $30,300,000 in October, 1914. For the twelve months they aggregated $117,000,000, compared with $30,500,000 last year, and $225,200,000 two years ago.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS Now Open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1,184 B'way. —Adv.

ACTS OF U-BOATS STIR NEW ALARM

Officials at Washington Show Growing Uneasiness Over Submarine Situation.

ODD HINTS FROM BERLIN

German Dispatch Mentions an Impending Period of Complications.

MARINA CASE UNSETTLED

Washington Also Awaits Word from Berlin Regarding the Arabia Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—While Government officials will make no comment for publication in regard to the present aspect of the German submarine question, it is learned in the best informed quarters that they are concerned over the situation. This concern is not based on advices to the State Department from Berlin, but on unofficial incidents that appear to afford basis for the opinion that Germany is showing signs of drifting away from the pledges she gave to the United States.

The State Department has been impressed by the significance of press dispatches from Berlin in regard to the submarine situation and the comments of the German press cabled to the department by the embassy in Berlin. A change in policy from that which forbade the sinking of merchant vessels without warning is to be inferred from some of the statements that are being printed in Germany, and there seems to be a prospect that Germany will renew the contention that armed merchantmen are not legally immune from attack on sight. This very question is involved in the cases of the British steamers Marina and Arabia, both of which carried guns.

Affidavits in the case of the Marina, cabled to the State Department in summarized form, are generally to the effect that the vessel was torpedoed without warning, but there is no evidence that a submarine was seen. Affidavits in the case of the Arabia are to the same effect. None of the evidence obtained in these two cases is sufficient to establish the identity of the submarines that may have been responsible for the sinkings. The possibility of serious difficulty with Germany is presented in each of these cases and what is known of the German position indicates that they may furnish ground for the work for a revival of the controversy over armed ships.

Serious Cases in Doubt.

This Government has made inquiries of the German Government in ten cases of the sinking of merchant vessels supposedly by German U-boats. Responses have been received in four of these inquiries, but none of the four presents grounds for a serious disagreement between the two Governments. Two, and perhaps three, of the inquiries to which replies have not been received give reason for concern, because the evidence gathered by the United States in regard to them points to operations of U-boats in contradiction of the pledges given by the German Government.

The inquiries which have been answered pertained to the cases of the Dutch steamer Antwerpen, an oil tanker; the British steamer Rowanmore, which is supposed to have lost her immunity by endeavoring to escape when ordered to stop; the British steamer Rievaulx Abbey, about which the German Government says it knows nothing, and the British steamer Strathtay, about which the German Government also says it has no report. The British Admiralty is said to have admitted that the Strathtay was sunk by a mine.

Of the remaining six cases two are those of the Marina and the Arabia. Another is that of the American ship Columbian, which was sunk because she carried contraband. No lives were lost and the incident can be adjusted by the German Government paying the American owners for the vessel. In the case of the steamer Lanao the question has been raised whether she was of American or Norwegian registry but there is no likelihood of serious disagreement in connection with this case.

The State Department has as yet taken no steps to ascertain the facts connected with the sinking of the British hospital ship Britannic and the course it will pursue has not been determined.

Berlin Expects Complications.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin today attracted considerable attention in official circles. It said that a period of complications might again be impending in German-American relations over the submarine situation and told of the receipt of the ten inquiries from this Government in regard to recent marine disasters supposed to have been caused by German submarines.

The significance of the dispatch, in the opinion of officials, lay in the fact that the German Government censor was willing to permit such a message to be sent to the United States. The statement that a period of complication might again be impending obtained greater significance in the minds of officials because of the advices they had received as to the attitude of the German press and the general indications that Germany might resume the methods of submarine warfare which almost caused a break in the relations of the Washington and Berlin Governments.

In some quarters here the opinion is held that the German Admiralty is at odds with the Chancellor and the Foreign Office, and is showing an inclination to yield, in spite of pledges, to the clamor for a resumption of unrestricted U-boat warfare, or at least to put into effect a policy based on the contention that armed merchant vessels are not immune from attack without warning. This Government has refused to recognize that contention.

HINTS AT COMPLICATIONS.

Berlin's Comment on Washington Inquiries About U-Boat Methods.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville. Delayed.)—A period of complications may again be impending in German-American relations. Germany's conduct of submarine warfare has brought forth an abundant crop of American inquiries, of which Joseph C. Grew, the American Chargé, recently has filed no fewer than ten—five of them today. Six remain to be answered, including the cases of the Marina, on

Continued on Page 2.

England Puts Money and All Securities Definitely On the List of Contraband

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A royal proclamation issued today declares that henceforth gold, silver, and paper money, securities, checks, drafts, letters of credit and any negotiable instruments or documents relating to the transfer of money, credits or securities will be treated as contraband.

Great Britain's new ruling regarding seizures of money and securities coming from or going to the Central Powers will make no change in the international situation, it was said by New York financiers last night. As characterized by one prominent international banker, it amounts to nothing more than a public declarations of a policy which has been in vogue for some time.

There have been no direct shipments of either gold or securities between the United States and Germany since the Cecilie turned back in mid-ocean with her cargo of gold, but the British have suspected that financial aid was being given their enemies through the connivance of neutral countries, and have been on the lookout to end these practices. Early in the war a considerable amount of gold dispatched from the United States for Amsterdam was seized by the British on suspicion that it was destined for Berlin, and it is still being held. The owners expect to recover this after the conclusion of peace, but no further shipments of that nature have been made.

It is understood that Germany provided herself with very large sums early in the war through the sale of American securities to bankers in Holland, who retained them for a time and subsequently sold them at a handsome profit in this country. A large amount of American stocks and bonds formerly held in Germany have undoubtedly been placed in Amsterdam to be held till after the war. For a long time before Great Britain completed her blockade fences Holland served as a thoroughfare for the movement of cash and securities in and out of Germany.

To avoid the risk of seizure the practice was followed for a time of destroying American securities in Holland, under proper supervision, and forwarding affidavits to this country on the basis of which new certificates were issued here to replace those destroyed. This custom was broken up by Great Britain's searching of American mails. Since then the movement of gold and securities between this country and the Central Powers has practically stopped. Except for the securities supposed to have been brought here on the last trip of the Deutschland, none of the German-owned shares or bonds have been shipped lately. Bankers said that the new contraband ruling would work no new hardships on the Central Powers.

GET HARRIMAN GEMS; ARREST 2 BROTHERS

One a Clerk in the Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Where the Jewels Were Deposited.

BOTH GRAY AND RESPECTED

Detectives at Headquarters Get Confession from One Brother and Recover Jewels Worth $68,000.

The jewels, worth $68,000, which were stolen early this month from Mrs. E. H. Harriman were recovered last night after the arrest of Arthur P. Daggett, an employe of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of 475 Fifth Avenue, where the jewels were kept, and his brother, Orville Daggett of 422 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

Detectives Boyle and Griffin of Police Headquarters arrested Arthur last evening in the basement of the bank, where he was at work. At about the same time Orville Daggett was arrested in Brooklyn.

When the detectives locked up the prisoners at Police Headquarters they said that all the jewels had been recovered and would be brought to Headquarters. No statement was made about the manner in which the stolen jewels were traced.

When the fact of the robbery was made public on Nov. 18 by the publication of the list of missing gems, it was not known whether they had been stolen from a safe built into the wall in the home of Mrs. Harriman at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, where she kept them occasionally for short periods, or from a box in the vault of the trust company.

The Daggett brothers are both well-dressed middle-aged men of respectable appearance. Orville said he was 48 years old, a clerk, unmarried, of 422 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. The brother, Arthur P., said he was 42 years old, married, and lived at Larchmont. The detectives refused to say whether or not either had made a statement after the arrest. Both men were arrested on a complaint sworn to by C. C. Tegethoff, agent for the E. H. Harriman estate.

The time of the theft could not be determined when the jewels were first missed by Mrs. Harriman on opening her jewel case on Monday, Nov. 13, the opening night of the grand opera season.

After Mrs. Harriman had opened the jewel case and found it empty she remembered that she had not seen the pendant since last March, when she had put it into a leather case on her dresser after attending a dinner. It was then put in the wall safe in the Harriman residence, and a few days later returned to the vault of the trust company. The companies which had insured the jewels raised objections to paying burglary insurance because it was impossible to specify where the jewels were at the time of the theft.

An effort was made to trace the jewels secretly through private detective agencies, but news of the theft came out when circulars describing the gems were sent to pawnbrokers in every city in the country.

Further details given out last night by the police showed that the aggregate value of the jewels stolen was about $68,000. The most important of them were the two great rubies. One of these, weighing eleven and three-quarter carats and surrounded by thirty-five one and an eighth carat diamonds, is valued at about $40,000. The other, which is six and a quarter carats, is valued at $17,000. The first jewel, which is hung on a platinum chain, was found in the pocket of an old pair of trousers in the hall of Arthur P. Daggett's home in Larchmont.

The theft was traced to Orville Daggett, who is employed by the International Mercantile Marine Company, through the discovery of the smaller ruby in the hands of a Maiden Lane jeweler. Detective Lieutenant Boyle, who was detailed on the case when the robbery was discovered, found that the jeweler had bought the ruby and that he was the eighth who had bought it since Arthur P. Daggett sold it for $1,200.

When Orville Daggett was accused by the police, he at first denied any knowledge of the robbery. Later he confessed, the detectives say, and told how his brother had taken the jewels from Mrs. Harriman's safe deposit box. He said that his brother had given him the jewels to keep, and later had taken them back, when he became nervous and asked him to return them to the safety deposit box.

All the jewels have been recovered, with the exception of one large diamond, and this will be recovered today, according to the police.

CITY READY TO SELL COAL AND DELIVER IT

Mayor Proposes to Send Ash-carts Back from the Dumps Loaded with Fuel.

MAY START IN 48 HOURS

Citizens to Provide Funds—Producers Promise Supply—Warning to Food Dealers.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday that, to combat increasing prices, the city was ready to go into the retail coal business on forty-eight hours' notice, and to deliver coal in the carts of the Street Cleaning Department.

Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who worked out the idea after an investigation of the practices of a number of small dealers who have hoarded coal to keep the price up, said the arrangements of the city were complete.

The Mayor's Food Supply Committee, of which George W. Perkins is Chairman, has guaranteed the expenses which the city may incur, and, if deemed desirable, a plan will be worked out for the city to continue the traffic.

City authorities hope that announcement of the city's preparation to go into the retail business will make an impression on the meat, vegetable, and grocery trades. Although the city does not contemplate competing with any but coal dealers, the precedent which may be established could be applied in other lines. The Mayor's statement follows:

"For some time, through Mr. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts; Mr. Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and Commissioner Woods and other departments, I have been making an investigation of the exorbitant price of coal to the small consumer. As a result, I have reached the conclusion that some dealers in the city have taken advantage of an apparent shortage in the supply of coal and have boosted the price, especially to those people who buy it by the bucketful.

"I have been in personal conference with a number of the producers of coal and with some of the larger dealers in this city. I have told these men that, with increasing cost of foodstuffs, the increase in the cost of coal will be an added burden that will be intolerable, and I propose to do everything in my power to prevent it.

"I have asked the producers and these large dealers to do everything they possibly can immediately to increase the supply of coal to this city, and they have very promptly agreed to do all in their power to relieve the situation. This should in itself reduce the cost of coal to the small consumer, but if it does not or if, with colder weather, the price is raised to exorbitant levels, I have arranged to pursue the following course:

"Through the Mayor's Food Supply Committee I have received an offer of whatever financial aid is necessary to buy through a committee of citizens a large supply of coal. The producers of coal have agreed with me to furnish such a supply. This coal will be delivered to different points in the city, and from there delivered by the wagons of the Street Cleaning Department to those who use it in small quantities and sold to them at normal prices. If any profit should result from the transaction it would not go to private individuals, but would be either used by the Food Supply Committee in its work, or distributed by the Mayor among deserving charities.

"The wagons of the Street Cleaning Department now take the ashes and garbage from the very people who buy coal in small quantities. They cart ashes and garbage to the river front, and dump them there and go back into the city empty. They, therefore, can be very readily used to take coal from the river front to the very people from whom they take ashes and garbage, without losing any appreciable amount of time from their routine street cleaning work.

"The Dock Department would cooperate by providing docking facilities for the barges and storage facilities along the bulkheads. The Street Cleaning Department would co-operate by having its carts carry the bags of coal on return trips from the dumps instead of returning from the dumps empty as now. The Police Commissioner would have policemen detailed to make certain that only actual consumers and not dealers were permitted to purchase the coal. The Commissioner of Accounts would install and supervise the accounting and auditing system.

"This course will be resorted to and pursued vigorously if necessary."

To be sure of a supply of coal, Mayor Mitchel called representatives of the large mining and shipping companies, including C. N. Wilson, President of the Lehigh Coal Sales Company; Mr. Davies of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Mr. Birmingham of the Delaware & Lackawanna Coal Company, and Mr. Peters of Williams & Peters.

Mayor Mitchel also consulted with large coal dealers, among them M. F. Burns of Burns Brothers, John Gordon of Robert Gordon & Son, Mr. Hart of Hagadorn Brothers, Roger Stephens of the Olin J. Stephens Company, Warren Leonard of the Leonard Coal Company, George Elitz of the Theodore Elitz Coal Company, and William R. Schenck of Jeremiah Skidmore Sons.

Mayor Mitchel was asked if George W. Perkins was to supply the money for coal. He said: "I don't know who the persons are who will supply the money, and I don't care, so long as I am certain that it will be forthcoming if the city needs it."

WAR TO CONTINUE, CHARLES I. SAYS

Tells Austro-Hungarians He Will Keep It Up Till Peace Can Be Had with Honor.

PRESENT CABINET TO STAY

German Kaiser Sends Greeting to New Ruler and Lauds His Old Ally.

ARMY SWEARS ALLEGIANCE

Awesome Historic Ceremonies to Mark the Exposure in State of Francis Joseph's Body.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Charles I. is to be the title of the new Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

The Emperor has issued a proclamation to the Austro-Hungarians declaring his inflexible decision to maintain the war until "a peace assuring the existence and development of the monarchy is obtained," a Vienna dispatch to Reuters by way of Amsterdam says. The dispatch adds that the proclamation was printed in a special edition of the Wiener Zeitung together with an autograph letter addressed to Premier Koerber. The letter announced that the new monarch had taken over the Government and confirmed the Premier in his present functions. After paying homage to the late Emperor the proclamation said:

"I will continue to complete his work. I ascend his throne in a stormy time. Our aim has not yet been reached and the illusion of the enemy to throw down my monarchy and our allies is not yet broken. You know me to be in harmony with my peoples in my inflexible decision to continue the struggle until a peace assuring the existence and development of the monarchy is obtained. I will do all in my power to banish as soon as possible the horrors and sacrifices of war and to re-obtain peace as soon as the honor of our arms, the conditions of life of my countries and their allies and the defiance of our enemies will allow."

The Emperor, it is said, has also confirmed Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and General Ritter von Krobatin, the Minister of War, in their posts.

The troops in all the military districts of the monarchy, and Generals, other officers, and the military officials have taken the oath of allegiance.

William II. to Charles I.

The German Emperor has sent a message of sympathy to Emperor Charles on the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, whose government, says Emperor William, "will live in the history of the monarchy as a period of blessing." The message is further quoted in a Reuter dispatch from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, as follows:

"We of the younger generation were accustomed to see in his venerable figure examples of the finest virtues of rulers, and truly kingly devotion to duty. The German Empire loses in him a loyal ally. I personally lose a paternal and highly honored friend.

"God's inscrutable will has called him away in the middle of the greatest world war, and has not permitted him to see the result of the struggle and the return of peace. May God give him reward in full to you strength to bear the burden which falls upon you at this grave time."

Emperor Charles replied:

"I thank you for the sympathy which you, dear friend, have shown, and for the genuine friendship which you manifested toward the dead Emperor, who held you in such high esteem. As your and his loyalty to the alliance stood firm as a rock in this world war, so shall it remain for us."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Vienna by way of Amsterdam says the body of Emperor Francis Joseph will be taken from Schoenbrunn Castle to the chapel of the Hofburg Palace today night and there will lie in state until noon next Thursday. At 3 o'clock the following Monday afternoon the funeral procession, which will be one of great splendor, will start for the Cathedral of St. Stephen, where Cardinal Piffl will perform the solemn high mass. Afterward the procession will again form and the body will be taken to the Capuchin Church, where the casket will be placed in a vault.

Vienna In Mourning.

VIENNA, Nov. 22, (via London, Nov 23.)—A leaden sky, wet streets, mourning flags, with the black beating against damp walls, the mournful ringing of bells calling the populace to services for the repose of the Emperor's soul, combined to make Vienna today a veritable city of grief. Faces everywhere show that the nation's loss is a personal bereavement to most of the people. The cafés are almost empty, and the few within converse in undertones, the late Emperor being the sole topic. For Emperor Francis Joseph was the foundation upon which the Dual Monarchy rested, a modern Atlas who carried on his shoulders a world in which ten races strove constantly to outdistance one another, to find finally that politically and economically it was to their interest to adhere close to the throne.

This afternoon a death mask of the late Emperor was taken as a preliminary to the embalming of the body and its removal to the Hofburg, where it will lie in state. The heart will be sealed in a silver cup, while the intestines, lungs and stomach will be placed in a copper urn.

The body must be transferred from the Schoenbrunn Palace to the Hofburg in the dead of night, drawn by six black horses. The cortege will be accompanied by torchbearers and the outriders will also carry torches. After them will come a squadron of cavalry and a part of the mounted guard.

The hearse will be preceded by the court couriers, the Lord Steward and the court chamberlains in carriages drawn each by six horses. After the hearse will come a carriage containing the heart in a silver cup, followed by officers of the Body Guard, palace officials and soldiers. The cortege will move through several of the principal thoroughfares of Vienna and be met by Emperor Charles and the Archdukes at the Black Eagle Stairs, whence they will accompany the body into the chapel of the Hofburg, where it will lie in state and be viewed by the public.

Francis Joseph will be laid to rest in the imperial vaults in the Capuchin Church, where are the tombs of his predecessors. On the day of the funeral the monarchy will go into mourning for a period of six months, divided into three

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RUMORS OF CHANGE IN BRITISH CABINET

No Definite Step, but Government Is Being Assailed from All Sides.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 24.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"Rumors are flying about of an impending reconstruction of the Government. There does not appear to be much solid ground for them. They seem to spring from a state of mind rather than directly from reality, but it is undeniable that the House of Commons just now is very critical of and dissatisfied with the Government.

"It is the misfortune of a coalition that from its nature it excites animosity and repels affection, and when, as now, there is an unfavorable military event or a difficult economic situation, shortcomings come in for scathing criticism. The 'ginger groups' point to the Balkans and the submarine menace as evidence of its incapacity to wage war with foresight and vigor. At the other extreme the opponents of conscription assert that our shipping troubles and some of our food problems have been caused by the wholesale withdrawal of men from productive employments, and that as we enlarge the army so we make inroads into our reserves of economic strength.

"Thus assailed from two opposing sides, the position of the Government is not an easy one. It has few defenders in the House. The Ministers themselves have apparently no liking for the work of self-vindication for nothing of the kind is attempted, though perhaps the coming campaign in the country may do something in this direction."

RUSSIA ADMITS LOSS OF BIG DREADNOUGHT

Announces the Imperatritsa Maria Was Sunk by an Explosion and 200 of Her Crew Are Dead.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23.—Russia officially announces the loss of the dreadnought Imperatritsa Maria. A statement issued tonight reads:

"The Russian dreadnought Imperatritsa Maria has been sunk by an internal explosion. Two hundred of the crew are missing."

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 24.—The Russian Naval Staff, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, has issued the following statement:

At 6 o'clock on Oct. 20 fire broke out in the forward magazine of the Imperatritsa Maria. An internal explosion followed immediately, and the fire spread rapidly and reached the petrol tanks. The officers and crew strove with the utmost bravery to localize the effects of the explosion and flood the magazine. The Commander in Chief, Vice Admiral Koischak, went aboard and took personal command of the operations.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, however, the vessel sank. The greater part of the crew were saved. An officer and two first class sub-officers and 148 sailors are missing. Sixty-four of the crew have since died from the effects of burns.

BELGIUM APPEALS TO POPE AND SPAIN

Directs Ministers to Ask Them to Rebuke "Treason to Humanity."

HAVRE, Nov. 23.—The following telegram has been sent by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Belgian Ministers at Rome and Madrid, to be communicated to Pope Benedict and King Alfonso:

"The situation in Belgium is becoming day by day more frightful. The raids on able-bodied Belgians now extend throughout the whole country. If they are not sent to work in Germany in munitions factories they are sent to the occupied parts of France to work on systems of trenches and the strategic railways of Lille, Aulnay, and Givet. The Germans boast of having already deported 350,000 men.

"Requisitions of materials continue, with the object of hindering after peace a resumption of work, to suppress competition, and ruin the country. Machines which could be used have been carried off or sold as old iron.

"The Governor General pretends, in declarations made to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that deportations in mass pass without incident, and even that the Belgians go joyfully. In reality they suffer at the same time moral torture and the physical pains of slavery. The German Government tries to excuse itself by the necessity of combatting the unemployment which they themselves created by forbidding the communes to employ unemployed without their authorization and by preventing them, as in Luxemburg, from being used for public works or in exploiting the coal fields of Limburg.

"Belgium is delivered over to the violence of the military authorities, while the civil authorities approve and stand aside.

"Insist strongly that the Government to which you are accredited invite the German Government to reflect on the consequences of the treason to humanity committed in its name. "BEYENS."

RUBBER EMPLOYES GET WAGE INCREASE

Ten Per Cent. Advance Will Affect Several Thousand—18,000 More Cotton Workers Profit.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 23.—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, whose cotton manufacturing plant, employing 18,000, is said to be the largest in the world, announced tonight an increase in wages "substantially the same in amount as given in other textile cities in New England, to take effect on Dec. 4."

This is the third increase granted by the Amoskeag Company in the calendar year.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 23.—A 10 per cent. wage increase for more than 3,000 employes of its local plants was announced today by the National India Rubber Company. The increase, given to every employe who receives less than $2,500 a year, will be effective Nov. 27. It is granted, the company said, because "abnormal world conditions lead the management to feel the need of an emergency increase in the earnings of its employes."

SHARON, Penn., Nov. 23.—More than 3,000 men employed by independent steel concerns in this vicinity received an increase of 10 per cent. in wages today, while at least 2,000 more will receive a similar advance within the next few weeks, according to an official announcement here today. The Sharon Steel Company, employing 1,300 men, and operators of blast furnaces in Sharon, Farrell, Sharpsville, and West Middlesex, employing 2,000 men, announced advances today.

HOSTILE TO URGE PEACE ON BRITAIN, SAYS NORTHCLIFFE

Her Army Only Now Ready, and She Won't Discuss Terms While Foe Occupies Allied Territory.

SYDENHAM ALSO EMPHATIC

Failure to Punish Germany, He Asserts, Would Be a Failure in Duty to Mankind.

BUXTON FOR AMERICAN HELP

Is Convinced Discussion Would Be Useful—Public Feeling in Carlisle Prevents a Pacifist Meeting.

By Marconi Wireless to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The suggestion that Great Britain should consider peace can only be regarded as hostile.

Our citizen army is only now ready for war.

There are no peace discussions in this country at all, and there will be none while Germany occupies any portion of the allied territory.

NORTHCLIFFE,
[Owner of The London Times and London Daily Mail.]

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Public men of England continue to express positive views, pro and con, on the expediency of discussing terms of peace at this time, following the suggestions made in the "Cosmos" articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

As a symptom of public feeling on the subject of peace, it is announced tonight that a meeting, scheduled for tomorrow night in Carlisle, when Charles Trevelyan, M. P., was to have spoken on "How to Obtain a Peoples' Peace," has been called off, the lease of the hall being canceled because of local hostility. Trevelyan, who is a Liberal, resigned his post of Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education as a protest against the policy that involved Great Britain in the war.

Lord Sydenham of Combe is conspicuous among those opposed to any discussion of peace at this time. It was he who with Lord Charles Beresford denounced last month in the House of Lords the course of the United States Government in connection with the visit of the U-53 to American waters, and also advocated ten days ago reprisals ton for ton on Germany for her submarine warfare.

Lord Sydenham writes:

"'Cosmos' fails to understand the intensity of feeling with which the German methods of waging war against noncombatants, women and children have inspired the Allies.

"It should certainly be possible to find a formula for the free development of all States, great and small, when full reparation for Germany's crimes against humanity is forthcoming. Vindictiveness would be unworthy of great nations and there is no desire that Germany should be crushed, but if there is no punishment, the whole standard of international morality will be lowered. The Allies would fail in their duty to mankind, and to the memory of their gallant dead, if justice is not meted out to any sacrifice.

"What guarantees have we that Germany has learned her lesson, so long as her people affect to believe that she was unjustly and unprovokedly attacked?

"It may well be difficult for Americans on the full tide of prosperity to put themselves in the position of nations fighting in a sacred cause and bleeding at every pore. I fear that only harm could come from well-meaning attempts to intervene on the lines which 'Cosmos' indicates."

Buxton for American Co-operation.

Charles Roden Buxton, formerly M. P. for Mid-Devon, who has written much on social questions and more than a year ago suggested before the Union for Democratic Control a plan for a peace basis, writes:

"I agree with the opinions expressed by 'Cosmos' so far as they are reproduced here. I only disagree with his use of them. The Allies will have won the war, in my judgment, when they have secured the legitimate defensive objects which inspired their peoples to fight, viz., the defense of Belgium, France, and Serbia, some satisfaction for the claims of oppressed nationalities and, above all, definite guarantees against a future war. The peoples' objects, not the statesmen's, are the important thing if the peace is to be a peoples' peace.

"If Britons do not yet favor the idea of mediation or negotiation that is simply because they do not believe that the legitimate defensive objects of the war could be attained. If it were known that they could be attained without further fighting public opinion here would rapidly turn in the direction of peace.

"I speak from the experience of over 100 public meetings in every part of Great Britain at which I have advocated a negotiated peace, and attacked Lloyd George's policy of a 'knockout.' At only five of these meetings has there been any rowdy opposition.

"The way to discover whether reasonable terms could or could not be attained is to initiate some such discussions as 'Cosmos' suggests as to the guarantees against a future war. These will never reach their maximum effectiveness unless America co-operates in the discussion, framing, and execution of them."

Prof. Murray Distrusts Germany.

Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford University, who recently visited the United States, writes:

"I do not think that this is the time for peace or that the Chancellor's speech forms any basis for negotiations.

"The Chancellor, in hesitating language, renounces the policy of annexation, but annexation is not the real question. He is ready to evacuate some

parts, not all, of the territory now occupied, provided Germany has guarantees that she shall preserve her due influence. We know what that 'due influence' means. It has been explained by several German writers. It means the influence which was demanded by Austria in Serbia before the war—the influence that is now possessed by Germany in Poland, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

"Austria expressly explained that she did not wish to annex an inch of Serbian territory; she only wanted a vassal State.

"Germany now, with the air of making a concession, consents to surround herself with vassal States, consisting of Belgium, Poland, Serbia, Bulgaria, and the whole Turkish Empire.

"Furthermore, when we ask for a future league of peace, she replies that she is willing to place herself at the head of such a league. The answer is a mere insult.

"We entered upon this contest to show the world and future generations that a deliberate and long-plotted war of aggression, even if backed up by every form of ingenious treachery and frightfulness, is folly as well as crime, and cannot end in success.

"Germany has now the prestige of triumphant crime and will keep it until we have beaten her decisively in the field. That we believe we can do and we mean to do. It may take almost the last ounce of our strength, but even if we should exhaust ourselves in the process, the world which you will inherit will be a better world for what we have done."

Carlyon Bellairs, M. P., formerly an officer in the navy, and founder of the Parliamentary Navy Committee, says:

"It is always difficult to deal with a summarized article. For instance, The Times summary quotes 'Cosmos' as saying that Germany has learned her lesson so that her people can be relied on to do their best to prevent more wars.

"This is rather bewildering. What is the lesson and where is the evidence? They are certainly not in the summary. We are certainly told that Germany must by now know that she cannot win, but the only lesson that conveys to the German people is that Bismarck was right, never to fight too many enemies at the same time; the lesson must be a good deal deeper than that.

"'Cosmos' adopts a method of the German agents in the United States when several times he writes of the German people as if they were a democracy rather than the slaves of a military system which is at the present moment in absolute control throughout the Central Empires.

"'Cosmos' has an argument that the prolongation of the war would exacerbate the feelings of the German people, and then with peace they would sanction efforts to prepare for a war of revenge. It is stated that every German argument would come to us in the language of menace, and we, who have run the whole gamut of German frightfulness, may smile at this.

"'Cosmos,' like all self-styled humanitarians, is very vague when he comes to terms of peace. All that is mentioned is the restitution of Belgium, the evacuation of France, and other things, which Germany is believed to be ready to do. No bait of this character would possibly lead to an armistice. It sounds rather like a member of the Berlin Bagdad Beira Railway school throwing in a sop to Ballin by retaining Alsace-Lorraine for the sake of the iron mines.

"Except in Rumania the Allies are waging the offensive on every front. Great Britain, Italy, and Rumania have by no means reached the culminating point of their strength. At this period to propose negotiations involving an armistice would necessarily be an unfriendly act, however, it may be disguised as prompted by humanitarian desires, for we would consider it as an attempt to prevent us from attaining a favorable position against an unscrupulous and barbaric foe, who deliberately brought on war in the days of our unpreparedness.

"So far as the British are concerned we are bad starters, good stayers, and we believe sure winners. A bitter wave of indignation would sweep through the land if Lloyd George's warning is forgotten, and if peace came, from those who in this war have 'toiled not, neither did they spin.'"

"DESPERATE VIGOR" OF DOVE.

London Times's Characterization of Peace Talk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 24.—The Times this morning has a leading article entitled "The Dove and the Answer," it says:

"The German dove is cooing again with desperate vigor across the Atlantic. We knew his monotonous voice would be raised anew with the Winter. It is seasonal. If it is earlier than usual this year, Verdun and the Ancre may account for the phenomenon.

"On Saturday all the German newspapers were allowed to circulate, on the authority of an obscure Swiss journal, the joyful tidings that American mediation is imminent. The statement is fathered on an independent diplomatic source. He may or may not be akin to the 'source of THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose competency and authority we are assured would be recognized in both hemispheres if only they might be disclosed.

"We are not in the least impressed by the strain. We expected it, and here it is. There is not a new note in it. It is like much else in the war—a clumsy German imitation of the favorite device of Napoleon's. He never tired of proclaiming his devotion to peace. He used to enlarge upon it regularly in each fresh demand to his crowned satellites in Germany for more kanonenfutter.

"He found just the same obstacles to his benevolent plans for the pacification of the world. It was always malevolent England who obstructed them. There were others, of course, but they varied. England was always there, inspiring, subsidizing, fighting, and refusing 'the freedom of the seas.' She would not make peace herself and would not suffer him to impose peace on others; therefore, she was an enemy of the human race.

"Napoleon was quite as sincere as the German 'squallers.' He truly desired peace. He was 'truly ready to make it at almost any moment in his career, and he truly charged England with refusing it and urging others to refuse it. We did so because the only peace he wanted was a peace which would leave him supreme in Europe, consecrate the triumph of militarism and put it in his power to prepare fresh wars.

"That is the sort of peace, and the only sort of peace, which Germany wants today. We do not doubt that she wants it very much, but we and our allies are absolutely determined never to give it to her.

"She can have peace tomorrow if she chooses. She knows the terms. They were stated by the Prime Minister at the Guildhall in the first months of the war. They have been again and again repeated since. They have never varied, and they are accepted, approved, and sanctioned by all the Allies.

"'There is not the slightest foundation for 'peace talk' at present, whatever fictions the anonymous emissaries of Wilhelmstrasse may attempt to palm off on American and other neutrals.

"'No section of the community, no political party, no responsible public man has shown the least disposition to think of any peace except peace upon rational terms. As it is in England, so it is in the Dominions, and so it is with all our allies.

"'The German dove has been trying his strain on the Neva as well as on the Hudson. Strong hopes of success in that quarter were cherished in Berlin. The result has been fiery declarations by the Czar and by the Duma that Russia will fight to the bitter end.'

"'Do the German 'squealers' and the 'squealers for Germany,' as Lloyd George has happily called them, really fancy Verdun and the Somme and the Carso likely to lessen the determination of our French and Italian allies? Or are they merely seeking to trade on crass ignorance of European feeling, which they attribute to those 'idiotic Yankees'?

"'They tell us that Germany 'has learned her lesson' and that we only 'exacerbate the deleterious feeling' by refusing to join her in league to enforce peace. Has she, indeed, learned it?

"'The destruction in broad day of the hospital ship Brittanic, following hard upon the torpedoing without notice of the Marina and many vessels, allied and neutral, besides the plot for the enrollment of Russian Poles to fight against their own countrymen, and the wholesale slave raids in France and Belgium give the answer.

"'Some genuine humanitarians in America do not appear to understand that it is essential in the interests of mankind and of civilization to stamp out at all costs the spirit which inspires acts like these, and that it can only be stamped out by the prosecution of the war until Prussian militarism has been crushed and humiliated in the field.

"'Nothing else will throw down from its pedestal the idol which the German people have been schooled to worship. It must be shattered in their sight and the Allies mean to shatter it every day.

"'There is fresh proof that our purpose is irrevocable. The battle of the Somme, says the semi-official Lokal-Anzeiger, has taught Germany that we can 'set enormous weapons' against her. They cannot compare with what we shall have ready in the Spring, when the new factories, rising all over the country, begin to produce and the older works attain their full output for the use of a certain army which is only just reaching its prime.

"'Meanwhile our ministers are organizing a great oratorical tour, and the special reason given for the effort is said to be the existence of 'peace talk' in this country. There is, as we have said, no such talk in any responsible quarter. It is pleasant enough to witness the zeal with which the ministers are preparing to denounce the first appearance of a pacifist, but is this the real reason for bringing up their heavy guns?

"'The suggestion will occur that it is not the weakness, but the obvious strength, of the public which is eliciting this exhibition of ministerial fervor. Is it beginning to dawn upon them at last that energetic action is really the only popular course in the present temper of the country? In that case they had better act at once, instead of planning to talk about acting.'"

BERLIN'S TERMS FOR CZAR?

Alleged Conditions for a Separate Peace as a Swiss Paper Hears Them.

Although the Russian Government has repeatedly announced that the Czar will make no separate peace with Germany or any of the opponents of the Allies, the hope still persists in official circles of the Kaiser's empire that Petrograd may be induced to lend an ear to peace proposals from Berlin.

What is regarded by Swiss newspapers as a strong "feeler" for a separate peace was the publication in a recent issue of the Berner Tageblatt of an outline of the terms on which Germany would be willing to end the war with Russia. The Berner Tageblatt introduces the article by saying that it has its information from "competent sources," and that other Swiss papers remark in this connection that in view of the outspoken pro-German sentiments of the Tageblatt its news source was those to the German Government. The approximate peace terms were detailed as follows in the Tageblatt's article:

"Russia is to abandon its aspirations for the hegemony of the Balkans and for the possession of Constantinople. In return the Dardanelles is to be opened for its merchantmen and warships in so far as it respects the continuance of Turkey as an ally of the Central Powers.

"The financial side of the question is to be settled by a mutual renunciation of claims for indemnity.

"Russia is to receive that part of Bukowina and Eastern Galicia in which the Ruthenians predominate. It is to get Moldavia from Rumania.

"Russia is to cede a certain part of Courland and Lithuania to Germany. Armenia is to go to Russia, and Russia is to have a free hand toward the Persian Gulf.

"Turkey is to be indemnified through the reacquisition of Egypt. Egypt is to be conquered, via the land route, by a Turkish-German-Austrian army, and the Suez Canal is to be put under the control of the Central Powers, as a means of holding England in check.

"Bulgaria is to get all it demands in the way of territory, i. e., the Dobrudja, Macedonia, Southern Serbia, and Saloniki, contingent upon the attitude of Greece.

"If Greece maintains its neutrality it is to get Epirus. Albania is to become independent again. Serbia, Montenegro, and shrunken Rumania are to remain independent, but under an Austrian protectorate.

"In case Russia should not be in a position further to fulfill its financial obligations to France, it is advised simply to repudiate these debts to France and to depend in the future upon the German money lender, who has shown himself to be stronger than the French."

WAR CHIEF ISSUES APPEAL.

England Can Win, Says Robertson, but Greater Efforts Are Needed.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 24.—The morning newspapers today give prominence to an appeal by Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, for greater war efforts on the part of the people of the nation. The appeal was contained in a letter to the council of one of the London boroughs, and says:

"There is no doubt whatever of our ability to win the war if only we really put our backs into it. We have not yet done this. We still do not recognize the issues at stake, nor the efforts we ought to make and can make if we will but try.

"I have every confidence in my countrymen, but they are not yet fully awake."

Alongside of Sir William's letter is published a plea from the leading English bishops for the banishment of all extravagance and ostentation, particularly in the matter of foods, in the celebration of this year's Christmas holidays, and the making of the Yuletide "a self-denial Christmas—a simple festival of joy, thanksgiving, and prayer."

AIRMEN RAID ZEEBRUGGE.

German Destroyer Hit and Aeroplane Sheds Damaged.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Another raid in Zeebrugge was made yesterday by British aircraft, and it is reported a German destroyer was hit by a bomb. The following official account of the attack was given out here today:

"Yesterday afternoon British naval aeroplanes attacked the seaplane sheds at Zeebrugge and the enemy's torpedo-boat destroyers lying alongside the mole. Observers state that a destroyer was hit and that damage was done to sheds. All our machines returned."

The night bulletin of the War Office has this to say about aerial operations:

"Yesterday the enemy showed considerable enterprise in the air and crossed our lines. Three of his airplanes fell into our hands, a fourth was driven down on his own side of the line. One of our machines is missing.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Sub-Lieutenant George Guynemer, the French aviator, has brought down his twenty-second German aeroplane, according to an announcement made by the War Office today, which reads:

"Sub-Lieutenant George Guynemer brought down yesterday his twenty-second German aeroplane. The enemy machine crashed to the ground near St. Christ, in the region of the Somme.

"French bombing aeroplanes threw down yesterday numerous projectiles upon railroad stations and bivouacks behind the enemy front in the Somme region.

"Several British aeroplanes, belonging to the Marine Corps, have flown over Zeebrugge, where they threw down thirty-four bombs upon torpedo boats tied up close to the Zeebrugge docks. They also bombed the hangars of a detachment of hydroaeroplanes. One hangar and one torpedo boat appear to have been damaged. All the British machines returned safely."

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An attack was made by the British yesterday on the Somme front near Gueudecourt and one by the French near St. Pierre Vaast Wood, but without success, said the official war bulletin today. The night report chronicled only artillery activity on the Somme front. The night bulletin reads:

On both banks of the Somme there was a strong artillery action, especially north of the Ancre and St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

SUCCEEDS SIR SAM HUGHES.

A. E. Kemp Sworn In as Canadian Minister of Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 23.—A. E. Kemp was sworn in as Minister of Militia at Rideau Hall this afternoon by the Duke of Devonshire, the new Governor General. He will succeed General Sir Sam Hughes, whose resignation recently was requested by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Kemp has been a Minister without portfolio in the Borden Administration since 1911, but during the last eighteen months he was active as Chairman of the War Purchasing Commission. He is one of the leading business men of the Dominion and is very wealthy.

A by-election will be necessitated by Mr. Kemp's acceptance of an office of emolument under the crown, and it will be held immediately. Speaker Sevigny has been summoned to Ottawa to issue the necessary warrant. Nomination day will be Dec. 14.

RUSSIAN SUPPORTS REACH RUMANIA

Czar's Troops on Eastern Border Reported by Berlin to Have Been Reinforced.

DANUBE BRIDGE BLOWN UP

Rumanians Destroy Structure Near Corabia, in West Wallachia, and Burn Stores of Ammunition.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian reinforcements have arrived on the Transylvania front, the War Office announces. The situation in Wallachia is unchanged. Following is the text of the official statement:

Front of Archduke Joseph—On the eastern border of Transylvania engagements have occurred between reconnoitring detachments. The Russians have been reinforced there.

The situation in Wallachia is unchanged. In Craiova, in addition to other booty, 300 railway cars fell into our hands.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—In Dobrudja and on the Danube there was artillery firing at several points.

The difficulties of campaigning in the mountainous districts on the Rumanian-Transylvanian border, through which the Austro-German armies have been pushing in their invasion of Rumania are depicted today in an Overseas News Agency review of the recent fighting.

Recently bitter cold has prevailed in the hill regions where the fighting zone has at some points lain at an elevation as great as 7,600 feet, and the narrow pass roads have been blocked with snow and ice. At certain places whore the invading columns were advancing there was but one such road available for the troops and all the heavy equipment of artillery and supplies needed to press the offensive, with only carts and automobiles as a means of transportation.

Covered 55 Miles in 8 Days.

Despite these difficulties and the tenacious resistance of the Rumanians, who are declared in the review to have been aided by civilians in guerrilla warfare, the Austro-German armies stormed height after height, and steadily forced their way forward. In eight days General von Falkenhayn's forces, striking down toward Craiova, advanced no less than fifty-five miles.

SOFIA, Nov. 23, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations against Rumania:

Artillery and infantry firing occurred at some places along the Danube. The Rumanians sank their barges on the Danube and destroyed the bridge near Corabia, (fifty miles southeast of Craiova, where they set fire to stores of ammunition.

In Dobrudja listless artillery fighting occurred, with some engagements among advance guards on our right wing. The situation on the Black Sea is unchanged.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 23.—The Rumanian troops in the Jiul Valley, in western Wallachia, have been withdrawn and now occupy their old positions, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts—On the western Moldavian frontier and to the Buzeu Valley there have been no changes. At Bratocea and Predelus there were minor infantry actions. In the valley of Prahova there were artillery bombardments and light infantry actions.

In the region of Dragoslavele we fortified ourselves in captured positions.

In the valley of the Alt there were infantry actions in the centre and artillery bombardments on our left wing. Our troops maintained their positions.

In Oldrie our troops were withdrawn from the valley of the Jiul and now occupy their old positions.

On the Cerna the enemy attacks were violent.

Southern Front—On the Danube there was an exchange of infantry fire and an artillery bombardment, especially in the sector between Zimnitza and Citernitza.

In Dobrudja there were weak artillery bombardments. On the left wing the villages of Tasaul and Tatarpalas were occupied.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23.—The following bulletin was made public by the War Office today:

Rumanian Front—The situation in Transylvania is unchanged. On the Danube front, in Dobrudja, our advanced posts are active.

French See Peril to Falkenhayn.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Henri Bidou, military critic of the Journal des Debats, compares the German General Von Falkenhayn's attack with his right wing, which resulted in the taking of Craiova, to Von Kluck's enveloping movement on Paris before the battle of the Marne. He points out that Von Falkenhayn's strategy was to fix the attention of the Rumanians on his central attack in the region of Campulung, while his right wing was rapidly and virtually without supports sweeping on toward Bucharest. At the same time, Field Marshal Von Arz, in Moldavia, and Von Mackensen, in Dobrudja, were fighting battles of demonstration, which, however, were to be, if possible, followed up.

M. Bidou then asks: "What is the situation today?" and replies: "While Von Falkenhayn has succeeded in getting his enveloping movement under way, he leaves a very dangerous blank between the army at Craiova and the central army, descending by the Alt River. This blank is 100 kilometers wide and exposed to attacks by the Allies. If the German-Bulgar armies were closing up together as they came down to Bucharest, the situation for the Allies would be much more unfavorable."

Taking the two armies together, M. Bidou reckons that Von Falkenhayn has twenty divisions to cover a front of 500 kilometers, (310 miles,) which, he says, are not nearly enough if the Allies can attack anywhere in mass.

COST OF RUMANIAN VICTORY.

Gen. Maurice Points to the Allied Gains on Other Fronts.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—"It is for Hindenburg to total up whether the gains of the German Army in Rumania pay for the losses sustained on the other fronts by the withdrawal of divisions to operate there," said Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations of the War Office, in discussing today the latest military developments.

"It is impossible and foolish to prophesy the outcome of the German campaign in Rumania, but I can say the first efforts to cut through by the way of Predeal Pass have been a failure. Since that time the Germans have had to go a long way around, thereby giving the Rumanians time which they need.

"The Germans have a long line of communications to defend, while the rapid approach of mid-Winter operates in favor of the Rumanians.

"I will not undertake to say whether further successes by the Germans in that area might compensate them for other losses. Since their venture began, the French at Verdun have regained much lost ground and captured 6,000 prisoners, while we gained a considerable victory on the Ancre with 7,000 prisoners and the Italians took more ground on their front as well as 5,000 prisoners.

"I have just returned from a visit to the scene of our late success and can assure you we captured everything we set out to gain, despite the official German communiques asserting that we had much greater objectives in view."

LOST.

See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The situation of Rumania is rapidly becoming critical. It is not so yet. Von Falkenhayn has broken the Rumanian front badly, his sudden overpowering stroke has apparently cut off the Rumanian forces in Western Wallachia and completely severed their line of communications, which is the railroad line from Bucharest to Orsova. That army is practically gone and will be forced to capitulate. The capture in both men and munitions will be large and a staggering blow will be dealt to Rumania.

The most dangerous feature of the entire proceeding is the rapidity with which the German advance was made. It is a thing entirely different from the slow, systematic progress that has marked the German effort since the offense on this front began. It was a rush, an overwhelming rush, which must have split the Rumanian line asunder and permitted the Germans in large numbers to race through the breach. This could not have happened as a result of the forcing of a single pass. In such a case, the line of communications of the Germans would have been but a slender and fragile thread subject to attack at all times, and in constant danger of being cut. Several of these passes must have been forced and the columns coming through them have reached the plains before such a breaking attack against the Rumanian front could be attempted. Only in this way could it have been made in safety.

We do not know what the situation is with respect to these other passes. All that has been reported to date is that the Germans have come south over the line of the railroad through the Vulcan Pass to Craiova and have reached and occupied that vital point, which is the point of juncture of the railroad mentioned with that from Bucharest to Orsova. What the situation on the eastern side of this north and south road is has not been revealed. It must be, however, that the Germans are coming down fast through the other passes toward Bucharest, straightening out their lines as they advance. It is this that really is bringing the crisis to Rumania.

Even though the toe of the Wallachian boot is cut off the loss is not irreparable. The blow to the Allies by this loss of territory is heavy. It renders less likely any possible co-ordinated movement between Rumania and Saloniki army through Serbia. It takes away from them any advantage they may have possessed through control of Orsova and the Iron Gates, to the gateway to Northern Serbia. There is also the loss in men and material which is certain to follow. With the Rumanian forces split, the Germans now will undoubtedly detach a small portion of their forces, reinforcing them if necessary, to crush or capture the forces in Western Wallachia, while their main effort will be to clear the passes by operations against the flanks and rear of the defending armies.

With the Rumanians in the demoralized condition which the rapidity of their retreat would indicate, this should not prove a difficult task. If this happens the battle for the mastery of Rumania will occur in the plains with all the advantage with the Germans. They have come down from the mountains and over the most difficult country, with poor and generally inadequate lines of supply and have inflicted a crushing defeat to the Rumanian Army. They have contended with adverse weather conditions and triumphed over them. It is not probable, then, that they will meet a resistance in the easy plains that will cause them a great deal of trouble.

There is, however, an unknown factor —the Russians. The Russians have not been fighting on this front. Only on the Carpathian front and in Dobrudja have they appeared. In both places they have given a good account of themselves, and have assisted materially, if indeed they have not done the bulk of the work, in retarding and stopping the German advance and finally in driving the Germans back. It depends on them then what the Rumanians can do.

The evidence that is so far in indicates that Rumania is about to be crushed in the jaws of the nut cracker. The German main line, which now runs from Craiova north, faces eastward; as it continues within the northern border of Rumania and generally parallel to it, it faces south. As that wing which faces east advances, the passes will be cleared one after the other, and the German line will grow shorter and shorter, permitting a greater thickness of battle line. At the same time, the German centre, which is now facing south, will attempt to advance, probably with success, driving the Rumanians toward the Danube. Should this move be a success, the ultimate result will be to link up with the army of Mackensen now in Dobrudja, subjugate all of both Wallachias, and establish a line across Rumania from Galati west, leaving to the Rumanians only the Province of Moldavia. Russia may be counted on naturally to do all that she can to prevent the consummation of Rumania's tragedy.

Not only will the German victory bar Rumania from ever taking any active part in future operations, but it will release a great number of men, probably 250,000, for use in other quarters. The quarter where they are needed most is on the Saloniki front, where the Bulgarians are being decidedly worsted and continually driven back north of Monastir. If Rumania, with Russia's assistance, can hold out long enough, the Saloniki army, which is now exceedingly active, may prove the deciding factor. But the position of Rumania is desperate, and whatever is to be done must be done without delay.

The real importance of Mackensen's movement is now apparent. As was pointed out at the time of his great attack which led to the capture of Constanza and Cernavoda, it was inconceivable that with all the German military brains at work, Mackensen should have started on such an enterprise if that was the end of his work. He accomplished something, of course, when he closed the gateway of Rumania into Bulgaria. But it was a negative something. The Rumanian Army had been hurt, but little, was indeed intact. As matters stood, he was penned up in Dobrudja, with no outlook unless it should come from the west across the Danube. Now it appears he is about to gather the fruits of his victory as a result of the successful carrying out of the second step in the campaign.

The situation is not without some element of danger to the Germans, however. The danger is small, due to the fact that the Rumanians are undoubtedly almost ready to lay down as a result of the heavy defeat that has been inflicted upon them. But the peculiar shape of the Rumanian frontier exposes the lines of communication to attacks from several directions, and a success anywhere would undo a great deal of what has been accomplished. For example, a break in the defense of the Carpathian frontier would make the entire German line now through the Transylvanian passes fall back and jeopardize von Falkenhayn's supply line to the point where a retreat would be inevitable. In fact, the situation is capable of almost any eventuality, but with the Germans in possession of every advantage.

VON JAGOW RETIRED AS POLITICAL MOVE

Kaiser Believed to Have Hearkened to Public Opinion in Making Cabinet Change.

RUMANIA A FACTOR, TOO

Zimmermann, Who May Be Foreign Minister, Is Hailed as a Man of the People.

From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (via Sayville.)—Gottlieb von Jagow's resignation from the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs on the ground of ill health is officially announced. Von Jagow, at the same time, has declined the proferred Ambassadorship to Vienna from motives of loyalty to his close personal friend in the Foreign Office, Count Botho von Wedel, the only other candidate seriously mentioned for the Vienna post.

Under Secretary Zimmermann is slated to succeed von Jagow. Von Dem Betsche, former Minister to Rumania, and Privy Councilor von Stumm, chief of the political division of the Foreign Office, are the principal candidates for Zimmermann's place.

These sweeping changes, while coming as a surprise to the public at large, have not been unexpected by the initiated. Von Jagow's health has for the last six months figured in the gossip of political circles, seeming to be particularly precarious after the Rumanian entry into the war, but not taking a really serious turn until the death of the German Ambassador at Vienna provided an opportunity for a graceful shake-up.

The passing of von Jagow is an event not without immediate importance and one of particular interest to Americans, closing as it does one of the most interesting chapters of German inter-political history. The political order is changing slowly, but inevitably. The resignation of von Jagow is one of the most obvious signs of the new times and at the same time an important milestone on the road of political progress.

The German press, while shedding no tears over the going of von Jagow, does hint the honor of refraining from criticism and leaving it to history to pronounce the full verdict. The kindest thing said about him comes singularly from the Democratic opposition camp, the Tageblatt remarking: "During the war, in our estimation, von Jagow has repeatedly shown sound judgment in difficult cases, and we place most decidedly to his credit that in the German-American conflicts and submarine questions he did not suffer himself to be forced into a false road by the Conservatives and National Liberals.

"This was all the more to his credit as politically von Jagow stands on approximately the same ground as von Bethmann, the ultra-Conservative leader in the Prussian House of Representatives,) and therefore had to fight out against the storm of those who stood nearest to him politically and socially.

"The weakness of von Jagow's position has been increasingly manifest in recent months. The fact that, as Foreign Minister, he was the political scapegoat for every new enemy coalition against the Central Powers has caused increasing widespread feeling that something was radically wrong with the whole system of German diplomacy, and that a deep-cutting change must be made, nobody knowing just what remedy was needed, but the feeling being that the Reichstag at least should have something to say about questions of foreign policy in the future.

"It was partly due to the fact also that von Jagow was regarded as an exponent of the old school of secret diplomacy which most Germans have come to realise to be an impossible survival of the old order of things that is passing, and lastly to his lack of personal presence and oratorical power. His decision to pass out of the Imperial service must have been partly influenced by the realization that in this time it is just as necessary to hold his own in the Reichstag debates as elsewhere."

The Lokalanzeiger says: "His decision to pass out of the imperial service will partly have been influence by a realization that a strong as well as a clever hand is needed in every responsible post of our foreign policy. It is no secret that von Jagow lacked the external means for effectively championing his views and intentions before the forum of public opinion. Personally he was apparently a representation of the old school, according to which diplomacy is merely the exclusive prerogative of the Cabinet, and there is no evidence that he changed his views in this regard during the war.

"Today we must demand that every man in a leading position be an active force in Germany's struggle for existence."

As in the case of Hindenburg's appointment, one can see in the elevation of Zimmermann evidence that the Kaiser's finely atuned ear, always close to the ground, is attentive to public opinion, has heard the popular call for a strong man to control Germany's foreign policy, and not only a strong man, but a business man of liberal views and free from the old traditions and red tape of diplomacy.

In striking contrast to the well-groomed and polished von Jagow, who is a scion of the old Prussian aristocracy, Zimmermann is essentially a man of the people, entitled one strongly of a practical American politician. He is proud of his middle-class birth, and it is said that he has repeatedly refused a patent of nobility, with the predicate "von." Herr Zimmermann has at all times been accessible to the American correspondents, and was the first among the German Generals and statesmen to acquire the American habit of talking freely and in confidence to them.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

Gun Duels in Progress All Along the Eastern Front.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23.—No important changes are reported in today's announcement from the War Office, which follows:

Western front (Russia and Galicia:) Firing is proceeding along the front. In the regions of Great and Little Forsk and on the Narayuvka, in the region of Sviatoniki, and also in the region of Seaupol, the artillery firing was above the average intensity.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Fighting developed yesterday on the Russian front near Smorgon. The War Office announced today in the following report:

Eastern front: Front of Prince Leopold—Russian patrols advancing south of Smorgon, after strong preparatory fire, were repulsed.

The weather is improving and artillery activity between the Baltic and the wooded Carpathians is livelier.

ST. JOHN'S LIGHTS UP.

Restrictions Removed Which Darkened the City and Harbor.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 23.—The regulations by which lights were ordered extinguished or dimmed and the Port of St. John's closed a month ago "as precautionary measures taken against the incursions of hostile ships of war," have been suspended by Governor Davidson.

The notice of this suspension, published over the name of Arthur Mews, Deputy Colonial Secretary, gives no indication of the developments responsible for the return of normal conditions. During the period of restriction lighthouses were out of commission, shops were closed early or conducted behind shuttered windows, automobiles showed only faint side lights, and streets were kept dark.

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ALL MALES, 17 TO 60, MUST AID GERMANY

Drastic Provisions of the New 'Home Army' Bill Are Laid Before a Reichstag Committee.

STRONG MACHINERY SET UP

Committees in Military Districts Will Decide on Vocations Needed and Men Required.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Home Army bill, enrolling every German male from 17 years of age to 60, not serving with the colors, in the army of war workers and in occupations necessary to the continuance of the war, which will be laid before the Reichstag on Monday or Tuesday, was the subject of long deliberations yesterday between the Vice Chancellor, Dr. Helfferich, and the Reichstag leaders, including a committee of the Reichstag parties. The subject will be placed before the Ways and Means Committee of Parliament immediately in an endeavor to obtain a speedy passage of the bill, in order to put the new civil labor service into effect at once.

Various objections to the measure, which, according to the published draft, will be a blanket bill, laying down in general terms the principle of obligatory service and prescribing as parts thereof "work in the Government and Administrative service, in war industries, agriculture, hospital service, military—economic organizations and vocations, which directly or indirectly are of importance in conducting the war," have been raised in the press. These have to do not with the principle itself, but with the methods of application. The preliminary negotiations are apparently concerned with providing necessary guarantees for a proper share of the great powers conferred upon the new war office.

Certain rules are laid down in a memorandum accompanying the bill and which will become part of the law. This memorandum sets forth that special committees in every military district, composed of war office and civilian officials and representatives of employers and labor, will decide whether each vocation is necessary and the number of persons whose employment therein is necessary, or can be dispensed with.

All males from 17 to 60 years, not already exempted from these occupations, shall be liable for service. Opportunity to volunteer will be offered to these men. But, should the required amount of labor for war industries not be forthcoming in this way, the memorandum adds, compulsory enrollment will be resorted to.

The Overseas News Agency says that the new force of workers is to be known as the "Patriotic Auxiliary Service," and it quotes provisions of the bill as follows:

"All males from 17 years up to 60 will be obliged to do patriotic auxiliary service during the war, with the exception of those engaged in military service.

"Auxiliary service will be considered, in addition to the work of officials of State, as that rendered in war industries, agriculture, sanitation, and in war organization of any kind, or such as is of direct or indirect importance for purposes of warfare or alimentation.

"The direction of the patriotic auxiliary service will be intrusted to the recently established War Department. The Federal Council will regulate the executive measures.

"Contraventions will be punished by imprisonment up to one year or by a fine up to 10,000 marks."

CONSTANTINE REFUSES TO SURRENDER ARMS

Expulsion of Envoys Result of German Hostility to Greek Provisional Government.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Greek Government has refused to comply with the demand of the Entente Allies for the surrender of part of its supplies of arms and ammunition, Reuter's Athens correspondent cables. He says:

"The Greek Government has refused the demands of Vice Admiral du Fournet that Greece surrender 18 field batteries, 16 batteries of mountain artillery, with 1,000 shells for each, 40,000 Mannlichers with 220 cartridges each, 140 machine guns with ammunition, and 50 motor vans.

"Referring to Admiral du Fournet's contention that the cession of war material to the Bulgarians and Germans had disturbed the equilibrium, the Government replies that although it does not desire to enter into the details of this question it must point out that the Cabinet then in power could not approve of resistance to the Central Powers without abandoning neutrality, but duly protested. It also contends that the guns already taken by the Entente are modern, while those taken by Bulgaria were obsolete.

"The reply concludes that the surrender of war material for financial compensation or otherwise would constitute a flagrant violation of neutrality, and, moreover, that public opinion would not admit of the forces of Greece being so neutralized as to be unable to defend her vital interests if these were endangered."

A dispatch from Athens to the Paris Havas Agency says that the warning by Vice Admiral du Fournet to the German and other Ministers of the Central Powers that they must quit Athens was the result of the German decision to sink all vessels transporting Greek revolutionary troops, which the Entente Powers regarded as a declaration of war against the Greek revolutionists.

The dispatch says the Turkish Minister asked the American Minister to take charge of Turkish interests in Athens.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (via London.)—An official communication issued today dealing with the expulsion of the Ministers of the Central Powers from Greece, says Germany has protested most sharply to Greece and all the other neutral States, and also to France and Great Britain, against this "mockery" of international law, of the free right of neutral States to decide questions for themselves, and of the most elementary principle of international morality.

GERMAN 'FAT FUND' GROWS.

Agrarian Societies Respond to Hindenburg's Appeal for War Workers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (via Sayville.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's appeal to the agrarian furor Teutonicus to help the Fatherland by giving up every possible ounce of fat for the better nourishment of ammunition workers and laborers in other war industries is already bearing fruit, affording a new and striking indication of his all-dominating popularity and authority.

The Pomeranian Chamber of Agriculture has taken the lead by starting a "collection of bacon and lard," to be known as "Pomerania's Hindenburg Donation," at the same time assuming the responsibility for furnishing fats to specified war factories and mines allotted to its care.

Another agricultural association has with equal promptness responded to the Field Marshal's appeal by voting unanimously to give five pounds of bacon or lard for every hog slaughtered by its members to the Hindenburg Fat Fund for ammunition workers.

The Lokal-Anzeiger, commenting on these responses, says: "If Hindenburg's suggestion falls everywhere on equally good soil, Germany may be satisfied.

It is no exaggeration to say that Hindenburg can have about anything he wants and asks for in Germany today.

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ALLIES DRIVE BULGARS FROM MORE VILLAGES

North of Monastir French and Italians Advance on West and Serbs on East.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—North of Monastir to the west the French and Italians continue to advance, though more slowly, in face of desperate resistance by the reinforced Bulgarian and German army, while the Serbs to the east have captured another village. The French Army Headquarters communication today gives the following details:

Army of the East—The struggle continues under very difficult conditions. North of Monastir the enemy, who is resisting with stubbornness, received reinforcements and attempted violent counterattacks, which failed. The French troops, in the course of a brilliant assault, captured the village of Dobromir, while the Serbs took possession on our right of the village of Paralovo. Three hundred prisoners, Germans or Bulgarians, remain in our hands as a result of these actions.

West of Monastir the Italian troops made new progress. On the western shore of Lake Presba we have advanced to the outskirts of Hotesovo.

Our airplanes bombarded enemy encampments in the region of Topochani and Prilep. In the course of an aerial fight one of our airplanes brought down two enemy machines in the Drama sector.

The Italian War Office issued the following:

In Macedonia the Italian troops on Monday were engaged in the mountain region west of Monastir, and repulsed a violent attack from Mount Muan. Then, pressing their advance in a northerly direction, they captured heights south of Bradinol, (Bratindol?) northwest of Monastir, Wednesday.

The Serbian official communication issued today says:

There was violent fighting yesterday over the whole front against the German forces. Nevertheless the Serbians advanced in places toward the north and repulsed hostile counterattacks.

The area of Serbia now liberated aggregates 1,200 kilometers.

SOFIA, Nov. 23, (via London.)—Attempts of Entente forces to develop their success on the Macedonian front by advancing north of Monastir have failed, it is announced by the War Office, which says:

Between Lake Ochrida and Lake Presba there were engagements with advanced guards of the enemy's infantry pushing forward north of Monastir, which were repulsed. In the Cerna bend all the desperate attacks of the enemy on Hill 1,650, east of Paralovo, were broken by the determined resistance of the German Chasseur Guard.

South of Monastir an enemy airplane was brought down in flames behind the enemy's lines.

On both sides of the Vardar, at the foot of the Belasch

NEW EMPEROR TRULY DEMOCRATIC

Celebrated His 21st Birthday with Humble Friends of His Public School Days.

IS FOND OF THE MOVIES

Former Officer in His Dragoon Regiment Tells Interesting Anecdotes About the Young Imperial Couple.

Additional details of the personality and intimate affairs of Emperor Charles I. of Austria were told yesterday by Lieutenant Joseph Hofmann, formerly of the Third Regiment of Dragoons and now a member of the officers' reserve of the Austro-Hungarian Army. Mr. Hofmann is the business manager of the Polish Daily Telegram of this city. He said he had seen Archduke Charles Francis Joseph a number of times and once conversed with him when the latter was a Captain and commander of the Eighth Squadron, containing about 60 per cent. of Polish cavalrymen. At that time Hofmann exchanged handclasps with him.

"'Of course, the larger part of what I know of the new Emperor comes from military records, barrack-room talk and social gossip," Mr. Hofman went on. "In our regiment the story was often retold of Charles's school days at Vienna. There, when 7 years old, he was sent to a public school, where his playmates were sons of the people, from the butcher to the baker. It was said that his association with these boys of more humble parentage was a period of continual popularity. Later he attended the high school or Schotten Gymnasium, and continued there until he was 18 years old.

"He did not attend a military school or college, but he had private instructors, the chief of whom was Major Prince Salm-Salm, who continued for some time as his personal adviser. When eighteen the young man was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Dragoons by Emperor Francis Joseph. He remained with the Eighth Squadron three years, when he had reached the title of Captain and placed in sole command. This squadron was stationed first at Brandeis, Bohemia, and later he and the squadron were detailed to Brzezany, Galicia.

Bride Traveled with Regiment.

His bride, the Princess Zita, accompanied him to Bohemia, where they lived eighteen months. At the time the squadron went to Brzezany, the cavalrymen and the men of other regiments became interested in the stories of the way the Archduchess accepted the hardships of travel so that she could always be near her husband, he riding with his troops, and following in a motor car. At Brzezany they lived in a one-story house, as unpretentious as a Summer colony bungalow here, but they always kept open house to friends or strangers who called. It was during the period of their stay there that their popularity was developed among the Polish officers and nobility.

"In all his career the new Emperor has shown by his daily life the characteristics of utmost democracy. He never forgets or slights a friend—not even the humble schoolboys of the butcher and baker of his public school days.

"At the formal celebration of his twenty-first birthday at the Summer home at Reichenau, near Vienna, every one of his boyhood companions whom he could find was invited to attend. Most of them were there, too, some mere privates in different regiments, but all were greeted with pleasure and attention and made welcome by the Archduke. Time and again the Archduke on that occasion posed for group photographs with his old school chums.

"It has been known for some years that the new Emperor was a good shot, a sportsman, and an expert dancer and fond of social life, but from what I have seen and heard of him, I am convinced that he and his wife found more personal enjoyment in going about among the people, of in living quietly in some out of the way spot, with occasional trips to places of interest.

"For one thing the Archduke and his wife both, too, were very much interested in moving pictures. They did not dare to make frequent visits to the movies at Vienna, but when they were at some rustic place where court etiquette was, for the time being, without jurisdiction socially, they often were seen sitting amid the audience like any ordinary family. I happened to see them at a moving picture theatre at Reichenau. The proprietor, it seems, knew the identity of his distinguished guests. He hurried out and purchased a box of candy, which he offered first to the Archduchess and then to the Archduke, who each selected a candy from the box. The proprietor insisted that they take the box. The Archduke accepted the gift with thanks, and then passed the contents to the men and women around them.

"As heir apparent the Archduke, like all the Princes, had at his disposal at all times one or more cars in the service of the royal family, but he was never known to use one of them. Invariably he hired a public cabman. More often he and his wife walked when they were living outside of Vienna, and both apparently liked to meet people in their rambles and to talk with them.

Personal Meeting With Him.

"It was on Aug. 18, 1907, that I had a personal meeting with the man who was to become the ruler of the Dual Monarchy. The meeting occurred in a little church at Reichenau on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph. A number of officers and soldiers were there, many of them, like myself, on a leave of absence or short vacation. After the services the Archduke greeted us, questioned us about our regiments, service and other similar matters. I remember he asked me where I was staying. When I had informed him, he remarked:

"'Oh, yes, I know the hotel—they serve excellent coffee there.' The following day I happened to be in the coffee room of the hotel when I was surprised to see the Archduke approach the inn riding a bicycle. He ordered coffee and cakes, talked a few minutes with the waiters after his refreshment, and departed on his wheel. I heard one of the waiters say they liked to serve the Archduke, not because of his tips, but because of his gracious manner and 'democratic ways.'

"As a matter of fact, the Archduke was never known to make lavish tips to any one who served him in public. He believed in doing just what everybody else did in that respect, of giving a moderate tip, according to the service, usually about 25 cents. It was said he acted out of consideration for others who might not be able to make a public display of wealth.

"For eleven years he has had the practical training of a soldier in all branches of the military service, rising step by step to command of an army of three corps or more. He was on the Italian front, later on the Carpathian front, and was operating against the Rumanians when called to the throne. It is safe to say that his personal popularity will follow him and that as long as the war lasts he will have the united support of his people."

EMPRESS ZITA TALENTED.

An Accomplished Musician and Well Versed in Literature.

VIENNA, Nov. 22, (via London, Nov. 23.)—With the advent of the new Empress Zita, curiosity naturally will be aroused as to her personality and accomplishments. From her early days she has been studious, and is an accomplished musician and well versed in literature, history, and philosophy. She also is fond of society and is a graceful dancer.

Empress Zita was born in the Villa Reale, at Pianore, in the Italian Province of Lucca, May 9, 1892, the daughter of Duke Robert and Duchess Marie Antoinette of Parma. She is of Bourbon descent, but rapidly became Viennese, owing to the fact that life in the capital on the Danube interested her exceedingly. Her early training was in the hands of the Marquise Della Rosa. Later she entered a convent at Zangberg, where she advanced rapidly in music, presiding now and then as organist in the convent chapel.

After her father's death the then Princess Zita in 1906 spent some time in the Ryde Abbey, Isle of Wight, where her sister, Princess Adelaide, is a nun. Here, among the French sisters, who had been compelled to leave France owing to the Church reform law, she studied music, literature, Latin, history, and philosophy.

Princess Zita made the acquaintance of Archduke Charles Francis at Franzenbad, Bohemia, in the Spring of 1909 while the guest of the Archduchess Marie Annunciata, her cousin. Later Princess Zita and Archduke Charles Francis met at balls and other festivities at the Hofburg Palace, and now and then at the hunting lodge of the Archduchess Marie Therese. On the occasion of a Court ball early in 1911 Archduke Charles Francis is reported to have declared his love for the Princess. Another version of the story, however, is that the Archduke, having his attention drawn to a particularly graceful dancer, said, "Oh, I have liked her for a long time."

On June 1, 1911, the engagement of the Princess and the Archduke was announced, and on Oct. 21 of the same year they were married, neither expecting that ultimately she would ascend the Austro-Hungarian throne. The marriage took place in the castle at Schwazenau. Cardinal, then Monsignor, Bisleti, major domo of the Vatican, officiated, assisted by an uncle of Archduke Charles Francis. An interesting feature of the event was the bringing of wedding presents by an aviator. The young couple spent their honeymoon in the castle at Brandeis.

The first household of the Archduke and Archduchess was established at Kolomea, Galicia, where they had occasion to enjoy the splendid hospitality of the Polish nobility. Their first child was born Nov. 20, 1912, and was named Francis Joseph Otto. He is now heir apparent to the Austrian throne. The Emperor Francis Joseph was very fond of this boy.

The other children of the couple are the Archduchess Adelaide, born Jan. 3, 1914; Archduke Robert Charles Louis, born Feb. 8, 1915, and Archduke Felix Frederick August, born May 31, 1916, the date on which his father was a victor in the battles at Asiero and Asiago in Italy.

Memorial Exercises in New York.

At a meeting yesterday evening of the executive committees of the American Federation of Galician and Bukowinian Jews and the American Federation of Hungarian Jews, it was decided to issue a proclamation calling upon all Jewish congregations and federated bodies to set aside the day of the burial of Emperor Francis Joseph for the observation of appropriate services and exercises. A wireless message of sympathy was sent by the executive committees to the Austrian imperial family.

STILL HOLDS THE GLENOGLE

China Refuses Clearance to British Ship Carrying Laborers.

AMOY, China, Nov. 23.—The British steamship Glenogle, whose sailing for Mesopotamia with a number of Chinese 'longshoremen was forbidden on Nov. 21, is still detained by the Chinese authorities.

Four objections have been made to the sailing of the vessel. The first is that the contracts with the laborers provide that they may be transferred to other employment. The second is that the 60-cent bonus promised to the men may be diverted to go-betweens. The third is that the Anglo-Chinese treaty is violated. The fourth is the protest made by Germans here against the shipment of the 'longshoremen. Only the first two objections are considered serious.

WAR TO CONTINUE, CHARLES I. SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

equal portions of the deepest mourning, deep mourning, and light mourning. An order by the new Emperor, not as yet promulgated, will fix the duration of the Court mourning, and also the period during which the theatres and other places of amusement shall remain closed.

Today the Emperor's body lies on the iron bedstead on which he slept for the last two years. The body is covered up to the chest, and upon the coverlet lies a great garland of flowers, placed there by the Emperor's daughter, Archduchess Marie Valerie.

The Emperor's last will and testament, opened today, was made several years ago. It disposes of the Emperor's private means, and contains many large bequests.

German Tributes to Late Ruler.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (via London.)—All the Berlin newspapers appear with mourning borders today in respect to the memory of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and print eulogistic articles on the late monarch.

The Tageblatt says: "His life's task was done when it was ordained that to him who had seen generations of statesmen and Princes pass away, should be given the most grievous fate to bear. The test of his life has been furnished by the world war in which all have been combined that have been for decades watching their prey, openly and secretly, from beyond Austria's border. The test was passed brilliantly. The social fabric of this heterogeneous empire evinced a strength and toughness which amazed even the best judges."

The Taegliche Rundschau says: "Austria's aged guardian and leader has not gone before he knew that Austria's future was safe. With infinite patience and care he watched over the future liberating itself from what seemed a deadly peril. He passed away only when fresh confidence in the future had arisen for his country. Austrians, Hungarians, and Germans bow unitedly before his bier."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says: "If it has not been granted to the Emperor to see the day of final victory, yet the latter part of his life was brightened by the conviction that the empire he had ruled under so many changes of fate had proved its vitality."

The Norddetusche Allgemeine comments: "Francis Joseph was a firm protector of the alliance with Germany and of a pacific policy which he, in concert with the leaders of the German Empire, was able to maintain for many decades to the blessing of Europe. Despite all omens and growing dangers it seemed as though he would close his reign in peace, but the shot fired at Serajevo was the signal for that terrible crisis which overwhelmed Europe. The first blow was struck against the house of Hapsburg, and the existence of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was at stake. Victoriously does Austria-Hungary withstand the attacks of her enemies. Brightly gleams the rock of Hapsburg through the thunder clouds."

Doubts Charles Will Be Figurehead.

The Vossische Zeitung prints an article from a writer intimately acquainted with Vienna political life, who combats the current view that Emperor Charles will be a figurehead politically, and predicts that he will soon convince the world to the contrary. The writer asserts that the retention of the old Ministry merely expresses reverence for the great dead with delicate tact that argues nothing about the policy of the future. He declares that the retention of the Ministry is merely temporary, and that reconstruction of the Cabinet will follow in good time.

Emperor Charles, he continues, surrounded himself with a circle of political friends, of whom Count Berchtold, formerly the Foreign Minister, is best known. The brothers, Prince Conrad von Hohenlohe and Prince Gottfried von Hohenlohe, the latter Ambassador at Berlin, also belong to the inner circle of his intimates, and both are probably slated for high positions. Prince Conrad was formerly Minister of the Interior. At that time he showed himself imbued with modern ideas. He is thoroughly acquainted with Austria-Hungary's vexed problem.

Another man who, in the opinion of the writer, will probably figure in the Imperial Council is Count Czernin von Chudenitz, who was Minister to Rumania until the rupture.

FRANCE HONORS AMERICAN HELPERS

Holds First of a Series of Meetings in Expression of Its Thanks.

EMINENT MEN SPONSORS

Millerand Lauds "Young Heroes Who Have Fallen Gloriously" —An Ode to America.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, with a seating capacity of 3,500, had not been so crowded since Theodore Roosevelt spoke there several years ago, as it was today, when a brilliant gathering of French men and women assembled to give evidence of their recognition of what Americans have done for France.

The audience, which was composed of persons who had gathered by invitation, was largely of people of distinction. On the stage were members of the French Academy, the official representatives of President Poincaré, members of the Cabinet, and officers wearing their uniforms.

When the band of the Republican Guard played "The Star Spangled Banner," the entire audience rose and remained standing until the American national anthem was finished. Then rousing cheers were given for the United States.

The meeting was held by official approval under the auspices of the association known as "The Effort of France and Its Allies." Alexandre Millerand, former Minister of War, delivered the principal address.

M. Millerand spoke with great earnestness and feeling of American generosity and of the personal devotion to the French cause of thousands of individual Americans, many hundreds of whom had come to France and imperilled their lives to serve the nation. He continued:

"There will forever remain sheltered, under the mingled folds of the Stars and Stripes and the red, white, and blue of the French flag, and preserved in the annals of the two countries, the names of the young American heroes who have fallen gloriously on the field of battle as aviators, as soldiers of the Foreign Legion, or in succoring the wounded."

In this connection he named Sergeant Norman Prince, Sergeant Kiffen Rockwell, and Corporal Victor Chapman of the Aviation Service, and René Phelizot, H. W. Farnsworth, and Allan Seeger of the Foreign Legion as among those Americans who had sacrificed their lives.

Alluding to the immensity of American effort for France, M. Millerand named many persons and societies, including the American Relief Clearing House, the Committee of American Art Students organized by Whitney Warren, the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, the American Ambulance at Neuilly, Dr. Alexis Carrel's Hospital at Compiègne, supported by the Rockefeller Institute; Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew's Hospital at Annei, Mrs. H. P. Whitney's Hospital at Juilly, and, among the individuals, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Bliss, wife of the Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris.

A telegram of greetings signed by thirty Americans was read by Emile Boutroux. Among the signers were Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Thomas A. Edison, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Robert Bacon, Myron T. Herrick, Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, A. Barton Hepburn, James M. Beck, Willard Straight, Percy Pyne, Arturo, Samuel Fairchild, William D. Guthrie of the new French Orphans' Society; Charles Coffin, of the Relief Clearing House; Charles Downer, Joseph Friedlander, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Maurice Léon, Fedor Andrée, Colonel T. Bentley Mott, John Chapman, Edwin Merwin, James Stillman, Barret Wendell, Frederic Coudert, and Otto Bannard. The telegram reads:

"We citizens of the Republic of the United States address our affectionate salutations to the citizens of our great and dear sister republic. It was the breath of France that gave us life. It was the idealism of France that formed our minds. Our thoughts turn toward her, and our heart beat for her in the struggle she is supporting.

"We are infinitely touched that French citizens, summoned by the committee 'The Effort of France and Its Allies' are convened at the Sorbonne to say they appreciate the little that is done for them. All we have done in the past, all we can do in the future, will be only partial payment on account of the debt of gratitude we have contracted toward France, a debt that history will never extinguish."

Professor Boutroux said it was the spirit in which the donations were made which caused the French people to understand the place they held in the affections of Americans, and added:

"One of the most precious fruits of magnificent American generosity is the establishment of intimate and lasting relations, not only between the two peoples, but among individuals themselves. France and America are no longer simple abstractions one for the other, but are so many living, beating hearts that swell with mutual affection."

Replying to the remarks of M. Millerand and Professor Boutroux, the American Ambassador, William G. Sharp, expressed the thanks and deep appreciation of his countrymen for the sympathy testified to by such an assembly. It possessed, he said, special significance, coming on the eve of Thanksgiving Day, and following on "the quickening call to generous impulses already manifested in so many practical forms," made recently by President Wilson to his fellow-countrymen.

Thought Americans too Modest.

Stephane Lauzanne and Marcel Knecht, the delegates of the French National Committee here, yesterday gave out a statement pointing out the importance of the Sorbonne meeting to America.

"The committee holding the meeting consists of sixty of the most influential men of letters, politics and industry in France," their statement said, "who believed that the time had come when the nation, which has already expressed its appreciation of what our allies have done for us, should say something as to what the United States has done for France, to show to the French public in Paris, in the big provincial towns and in the smaller towns and villages as well, the importance of the help which the United States has rendered France.

"We thought in France that the American helpers have been very modest in doing their work, and that very often our people have ignored the affectionate sympathy of many American committees and groups. That is why the meeting in the Sorbonne today was organized, and all the most important political and intellectual men of France will be there, while one of our greatest modern poets, Saint Georges de Bouhelier, has especially composed an ode entitled 'To Our Friends of the United States,' for the occasion."

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"It is the unrestrained representative of the policy of world-wide expansion and the strongest promoter of competitive armaments, the nature of one of the most important factors in the creation of the causes of the present war.

"In partnership with the Austrian Government, it plotted to bring about this war and thus burdened itself with the original responsibility for its immediate outbreak.

"It started the war with misleading the masses of the people and even the Reichstag. (compare, among other things, the concealment of the ultimatum to Belgium, the make-up of the German White Book, the elimination of the Czar's dispatch of July 29, 1914, &c.,) and it tries to maintain the war sentiment among the people by the use of reprehensible methods.

"It carries on the war with methods that are terrible, even when looked at from the standpoint that has prevailed up to now. The invasion of Belgium and Luxemburg; poisonous gases, which in the meantime have become of common use both in the belligerents; and then look at the Zeppelin bombs, which outdo everything and which are intended to kill all that live, combatants or noncombatants, within a wide region; submarine warfare; the torpedoing of the Lusitania, etc.; the system of hostages and forced contributions, at the beginning especially in Belgium; the systematic entrapping of Ukrainian, Georgian, Baltic Provincial, Polish, Irish, Mohammedan, and other prisoners of war in the German prison camps for the purpose of having them do treasonable war service and treasonable spying for the Central Powers—Under secretary Zimmermann's agreement with Sir Roger Casement in December, 1914, regarding the organization, equipment, and training in the German prison camps of the 'Irish Brigade' composed of captured British soldiers; the attempts by means of threats of forcible internment to compel civilians of a hostile nationality found in Germany to do treasonable war service against their countries, and so forth. ('Necessity knows no law.') and

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Conquest Still Germany's Aim.

"Today it still clings to its war aims of conquest and so forms the main obstacle in the way of immediate peace negotiations upon the basis of renunciation of annexations and oppressions of all kinds. Through its illegal maintenance of the state of siege, including the censorship, &c.) it prevents the public from learning unpleasant facts and the Socialist criticisms of its measures. Thus it reveals its system of seeming legality and 'fake' popularity to be a system of actual force, genuine hostility to the people, and bad faith toward the masses.

"The cry of 'Down with the Government!' is meant to brand this entire policy of the Government as fatal for the masses of the people.

"This cry is also meant to signify that it is the duty of every representative of the interests of the proletariat to wage the bitterest kind of war—the class war—against the Government.

"2. The present war is not a war for the defense of the national integrity, nor for the liberation of oppressed peoples nor for the benefit of the masses.

"From the standpoint of the proletariat it only signifies the most extreme concentration and intensification of the political subjugation, of the economic exploitation, and of the wholesale military butchery of the working class for the benefit of capitalism and absolutism.

"To this there can be but one answer from the working class of all nations: A harder struggle, the international class struggle, against the capitalist Governments and the ruling classes of all nations for the wiping out of all oppression and exploitation, for the ending of the war by a peace conceived in the Socialist spirit. In this class struggle the Socialist, whose Fatherland is the International, finds included the defense of everything that he, as a socialist, is bound to defend.

"The cry of 'Down with the War!' is meant to give voice to the fact that I thoroughly condemn and oppose the present war because of its historical nature, because of its general social causes and the particular way in which it developed, and because of the way it is being carried on and the objects for which it is being fought; and that it is the duty of every representative of the interests of the proletariat to take part in the international class struggle for the purpose of putting an end to it.

Enemy of the Military System.

"3. As a Socialist I am a thoroughgoing opponent of the existing military system as well as of this war, and I have always supported with all my power the battle against militarism as being a particularly important task and a matter of life and death for the working class of all countries. (Compare my pamphlet, 'Militarism and Anti-Militarism, 1907, and the International Young People's Conferences at Stuttgart, 1907, and Copenhagen, 1910.) The war demands that we carry on the struggle against militarism with redoubled energy.

"4. Since 1889, May 1 has been dedicated to manifestations and propaganda in favor of the great basic principles of Socialism, and against every form of exploitation, oppression, and abuse; to the propaganda for the community of interests of the workers of all countries, which the war has not abolished, but has strengthened, against the workers tearing each other to pieces in fratricidal strife, for peace and against war.

"During the war this manifestation and propaganda is a duty doubly holy to every Socialist.

"5. The policy which I represent was outlined in the resolution adopted by the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart in 1907, which pledged the Socialists of all countries, after having failed to prevent a war, to avail themselves of all methods to bring it to a quick end and to use the conditions created by the war to hasten the abolition of the capitalist system of society.

"This policy is meant to be international to the last degree. It lays upon the Socialists of the other belligerent nations the obligation of doing their duty against their Governments and governing classes as I, together with others, did against the Government and ruling classes of Germany.

"This policy has an international effect, as in spreading reciprocal encouragement from nation to nation it promotes the international class struggle against the war.

"Since the beginning of the war I, together with others, have defended and given practical proof of this policy most openly and wherever possible, and besides, so far as possible, have entered into connections with those who shared my sentiments in the other countries. (For example, my trip to Belgium and Holland in September, 1914, my Christmas letter to The London Labor Leader in 1914, the meetings in Switzerland, which I unfortunately was prevented from attending in person through force majeure, &c.)

"6. This policy is not merely mine, to which I shall hold fast no matter what it may cost, but it is also that of a steadily increasing part of the population of Germany and of the other belligerent and neutral States. As I hope, it will soon become the policy of the working class of all countries, which will then possess the power to break the imperialistic will of the ruling classes of today and to shape the mutual relations and conditions of the nations according to its own will and for the benefit of all mankind.

"KARL LIEBKNECHT.

"Armierungssoldat. (Private in the Working Division of the Army.)

"Berlin, May 3, 1916."

Calls High Treason Nonsense.

The second letter, in which Liebknecht lays special stress upon the fact that an international Socialist like himself is bound to regard an accusation of high treason as nonsense, follows:

"To the Royal Military Court in Berlin:

"In connection with the criminal case against me I remark further:

"1. High treason is the veriest nonsense for an international Socialist. He knows no hostile power which he could even think of 'aiding and abetting.' He is just as revolutionarily disposed toward every foreign capitalist Government as he is against his own. Not 'to aid and abet' but every power, first and foremost all imperialistic powers at the same time in international co-operation with the Socialists of the other countries' is the quintessence of his endeavors.

"He fights in the name of the international proletariat against international capitalism. He attacks it where he finds it and can effectively strike it; that is, in his own country. In his own country, in the name of the international proletariat, he fights his own Government and his own ruling classes as the representatives of international capitalism.

"In this logical manner, through the national class struggle against war, the international class struggle against war becomes a realty.

"This is the sense of the words of Jaurès that were chosen as the motto of my pamphlet, 'The Class Struggle Against the War,' which appeared at the end of March, 1915.

"2. If the German Socialists, for instance, were to fight the English Government, and the English Socialists, for instance, were to fight the German Government, this would be a farce, or worse. He who fails to attack the enemy, imperialism, in its representatives with whom he stands face to face, but attacks it in the persons of those who are far away from him, and does so with the approbation and assistance of his own Government, (that is, of the only representatives of imperialism that are directly before him,) is no Socialist, but a wretched tool of the ruling classes. Such a policy is the promotion of war. It is not the class struggle, but its very opposite.

Must Attack His Own Government.

"Certainly, the international Socialist, and he alone, because he is carrying on the class struggle against his own Government, has the right also to attack the foreign Governments. But in all countries, including Germany, there is sufficient energy, unscrupulousness, and demagogy for that purpose, so the Socialist must devote his entire strength to the attack upon his own Government, so as at least to mimimize the worst of the confusion.

"Therefore, I am not concerned here with the sins of others, but with those of the German Government; indeed, it is my duty to try to protect the foreign Governments against unjust charges, because lies should never be spared, and because today such lies serve better than ever the reprehensible purpose of inciting the nations against one another and of stirring up the war hatreds.

"Whenever the occasion was offered I attacked the foreign Governments face to face in their own lands and in Germany when I thought it would be a success abroad in a Socialist sense, or at the same time was attacking the German Government face to face by so doing. I shall never do it when I would thus be aiding and abetting the incitation to war.

"Because of my fight against Czarism and the Czar-like policy of the German Government, I was hounded for years by the German authorities. Because of that just before the outbreak of the war, and contrary to all parliamentary traditions, I was handed over to the court of honor of the Bar Association by a Prussian Chamber of Deputies that was filled with hatred and indignation; during the war, in November, 1914, the proceedings against me were closed with a verdict of guilty. I shall hand over the material which will show how I regard attacks upon enemy Governments in such circumstances.

"3. It is inherent in the very nature of the conscious international struggle for the Socialist to look upon the cooperation of the Socialists in all countries as a whole, for him consciously to take part in his own land in this division of labor for a common purpose, for him consciously to recognize his struggle and that of the Socialists in the other countries as functions that mutually complement each other, and thus he also consciously takes up the struggle against the governments.

"To emphasize this international point of view against the enemy in his own land might appear as a motive for excuse, for uncertainty, for irresolution, and thus weaken the class struggle. If this point of view must be expressed, it should only be for the purpose of making propaganda among those who are to be won for the international Socialist policy against the war and in order to make those who are promoting this policy understand what they are doing.

"In such a sense and in such a manner the social revolution of the working class meets civilization's war.

"CARL LIEBKNECHT.

"Armierungssoldat, Berlin, May 8, 1916."

HOPES FOR POLISH JEWS.

But American Hebrew Derides German Praises of "New Freedom."

In a review of the news dispatches dealing with the German promise to grant religious rights to Jews in the new kingdom of Poland, The American Hebrew in its issue of today, points out that Jews in Russian Poland have never been deprived of freedom to worship in their own fashion, as certain dispatches of German origin have recently asserted. Continuing, The American Hebrew says:

"The new constitution granted by the German authorities to the Jews is a step backward, compared to the former status of the Jewish communities in Poland, and it is not true, as the German cable to America wishes to impress us, that 'the Jews in Poland by this order receive a constitution superior to the majority of the antiquated constitutions in other European countries.'

"The only praiseworthy feature in the new proposed plan is that the Jewish communities will be united in an official federation with an elective Supreme Council This will give a possibility not only to strengthen the Jewish communities, but may also serve—in the not distant future—as a commencement of a true Jewish national autonomy in Poland.

"And this only praiseworthy feature is perhaps the most important one in the entire scheme. A few defects in communal life may be eliminated in time. If the nation becomes interested in the communities, it may succeed in making them more democratic than the German Governor General aims to make them.

"The new constitution is, therefore, undoubtedly a step forward—and from this point of view the promise of the German Government deserves recognition. But to say that the project grants the Polish Jews 'new freedom,' to proclaim this incomplete administrative act as almost a new Declaration of Independence, is either nonsense or a wilful deception."

PLANS NEW FRENCH TAXES.

Parliament Committee Hopes to Raise $120,000,00 by Them.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—New taxes, which it is estimated will yield 600,000,000 francs, ($120,000,000,) have been decided on by the Appropriation Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, after many weeks of consideration. Among the measures will be an increase of the income tax from 2 to 5 per cent., the taxes on the yield from securities from 4 to 5 per cent., and on sugar from 25 to 40 francs per metric hundredweight.

There will also be increases in the taxes on tobacco, wine, beef, letter postage, coffee, chocolate, tea, vanilla, mineral waters, and a great variety of other articles, and also upon horses, vehicles, billiards, and dogs.

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AFTER LABOR MEN FOR GERMAN PLOTS

Government Has Been Working for Months on Munition Plant Conspiracies.

EXPECT MORE INDICTMENTS

Labor Council Heads Now Fighting Extradition May Be Tried After Christmas Recess.

For months Federal Grand Juries in New York have been continuing the investigation, started more than a year ago, of the activities of pro-German plotters in this part of the United States. Since the acquittal several months ago of Hans Tauscher, the Krupp agent in this country and the husband of Mme. Gadski, the grand opera singer, very little has appeared in the newspapers concerning the German plot cases. Although no information is to be had as to the identity of the men whose activities are now under investigation, it is believed that among them are labor leaders who were concerned

AMERICAN WOMAN SAW SERBS FIGHT

For Six Hours Mrs. Charles H. Farnam, on a Mountain, Watched Battle of Brod.

GRUESOME SIGHTS ON WAY

Aid Needed to Enable Serbs to Live in Their Devastated Country After the War.

Mrs. Charles H. Farnam of New York, recently decorated by Prince Alexander for her relief work in Serbia, stood for six hours at the observation point occupied by General Misich on Oct. 11 and watched the successful battle of the Serbians to regain the village of Brod at the beginning of their advance which has culminated in the recapture of Monastir and their further advance against the Bulgarian and Teuton forces. Mrs. Farnham, who has just returned from Serbia, told yesterday of what she saw on that day, which, she says, she can never forget.

"I had got to Saloniki," she said, "but it seemed impossible to go further. The Serbian and French troops, with some British, were just beginning the advance to reconquer Serbia. All was bustle and excitement. Finally, by the personal consent of Prince Alexander, I was placed in a motor car and started to the front. I went as a member of the First Regiment of Cavalry. With me went General Dr. Sondermayer, head of the Serbian Army Medical Service. It took us two days over the wretched roads. In addition to the long line of Serbs, we passed thousands and thousands of French soldiers, both black and white, on their way to take their part in the Serbian advance. There were not so many English soldiers.

"We stopped frequently to greet the men. Now, Dr. Sondermayer could speak only German and Serbian. I couldn't speak much Serbian, and so we talked in German. When we had stopped once the French soldiers heard the German conversation, and although we were in Serbian uniform it took all the French I could muster to assure them that they should not mistreat us.

"As we passed over the line into Serbia—and we didn't go far from the line, for then little of Serbia had been regained—we met the stretcher bearers carrying Serbian soldiers by the hundreds. The blood was soaking through the canvas stretchers and failing into the dust that lay like a thick coat of flour over the rough road. The dust was terrible. It choked the wounded, and they coughed and gasped for breath as they were carried along. Scores died from the dust.

The Battle of Brod.

"I can't give any more details of this, but finally we reached the top of a small mountain, the other side of which dropped off in a sheer precipice. There I was welcomed by General Misich, the Commander in Chief. I had been told I could stay one hour, but I stayed six.

"In front of us, diagonally, was the village of Brod, where the Bulgars were intrenched. Five hundred yards from where I stood the big guns of the Serbians were hurling shrieking shells over our heads into the Bulgar trenches. It seemed that thousands of shells went screaming over my head. But we were not in danger from the Bulgar shells, for they were concentrating their fire on the mass of the advancing army which moved around the small mountain, and their shells fell all below us. I could see the shells from the Serbian guns strike the Bulgar trenches and throw men and pieces of men into the air. But I lost no sympathy on the Bulgars; I had seen too much of their work. There was no fire directed on our observation point while I was there.

"After six hours we went back of the line, spent the night, and early the next morning started back to Saloniki. We made the return trip by nightfall."

Mrs. Farnam is about to start a campaign to raise a large fund to help the scattered Serbians go back and live in their devastated country when it is reconquered. She is no novice in the work of Serbian relief. In the Balkan war she went there to aid and was attached to the hospital conducted by Mme. Grouitch, wife of the present Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. She was at that time decorated by the Serbian Government for the work she did in charge of the operating room. In the Spring of 1915 she went to Serbia to help in the fight against the typhus epidemic. She became attached to the hospital conducted by the Princess Alexis Karageorgevitch, who was Miss Pratt of New York, at Vrynatchka Banya. Here she took charge of the medical stores, after permission to do work which would expose her to the typhus fever had been refused. She returned to this country in July.

On her most recent trip, she left New York on Aug. 1 last and reached Athens the day after Venizelos had left to establish "the new Greece." She hurried on to Saloniki, making the trip in two days.

"I found in the hospitals at Saloniki," she said yesterday, "a number of Serbian soldiers whom I had nursed in the Balkan war, who had recovered and been wounded again in this war. Several of them recognized me. Soon after I got to Saloniki I began the negotiations which finally permitted me to be the first woman to re-enter reconquered Serbia."

Mrs. Farnam said that not more than one-third of the 3,500,000 people who had lived in Serbia before the Austrian and Bulgarian invasions remained there. The rest, she said, had fled or been killed. She had much praise for Miss Emily Simmonds, an American girl, the only representative of the American Red Cross in Serbia, who personally conducted to Corsica a body of 1,700 Serbian refugees who were starving on the beach near Durazzo, Albania. Miss Simmonds obtained a large quantity of rice, which she cooked on shipboard for the Serbians. They were so hungry that one man stuck his hand into a boiling pot and grabbed a handful of rice, which he stuffed into his mouth. Miss Farnam said that the Bulgarians had taken away the harvest of the Serbians and that those who were patriotic enough to return from their refuge in France, Corsica, Corfu, or other places would have nothing to live upon unless they got help.

Chance for Rich Americans.

"It is a great opportunity for the rich of America to help preserve a nation," she said. "You know, America is getting no credit at all for what she is doing in the Balkans for the reason that aid from this country is being distributed by French and British agencies."

She said that Serbians appreciated nothing so much as cigarettes.

"It seems," she said, "that cigarettes give a Serbian courage for anything. I have seen wounded soldiers go upon an operating table and have a limb amputated without an anaesthetic, just so they had a cigarette. I was in the American Unit Hospital at Orsova one day, carrying a basket of cigarettes. There was a wounded soldier on a cot, gasping for air, he was so badly hurt. He saw the cigarettes and eagerly he asked for one. I placed a cigarette in his mouth and lighted it. He took a deep breath and fell back dead. He had died happy."

Mrs. Farnam, who has paid her own expenses, says that $50,000 in cash will be needed before the relief work she proposes can be started. It was on the day of her leaving that Prince Alexander pinned on her the cross of the Order of Saint Sava.

Mrs. Farnam said that M. Venizelos told her the Greeks in Macedonia, where he holds sway, were in dire need, and asked her to urge the Greeks in America to send aid to them. Two days later, in Athens, Princess Andrew asked her to urge the Greeks here to aid the Greeks who sided with the royal family.

She said she was in Athens on Oct. 1, when there was a big hostile demonstration in front of the British and French Embassies because of the taking over by the Allies of the Greek battleships. She said the crowd then marched to the American Embassy and gave a friendly demonstration, shouting their belief that the American fleet was coming to Greece to punish the Allies.

Mrs. Farnam said the members of the royal family seemed confident that the Greeks would stand behind King Constantine. But she thought that the Queen, the Kaiser's sister, had so filled the court with German agents and persons friendly to Germany that the King heard only those sentiments of the populace that the Queen wished him to hear. Mrs. Farnam ventured the opinion, from what she had seen and heard in Athens, that the King was very much a henpecked husband. She said that while Venizelos was very popular, there was a strong faction of the Greek population which thought the nation had no business in the war. The army was responsible for much of the pro-war agitation.

PRESIDENT THANKS HUGHES FOR MESSAGE

Glad to Get Congratulations and Sends "Good Wishes for Years to Come."

REAMS OF FELICITATIONS

Reply to Cabinet Speaks of Further Association — President Confined to Bedroom by a Cold.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—President Wilson today sent this telegram to Charles E. Hughes:

"I am sincerely obliged to you for your message of congratulation. Allow me to assure you of my good wishes for the years to come."

After the President had telegraphed to Mr. Hughes the White House made public several thousand telegrams of congratulation from Cabinet members, Governors of States, Democratic leaders in practically every State, and from the Presidents of several Latin-American republics. No messages were received from any of the belligerent nations.

Replying to the congratulations of the Cabinet, the President said: "One of the best things about the result is that it means four more years of active association in public service, and in that we are genuinely rejoiced."

This was taken by some to forecast an invitation from the President to the members of the Cabinet to remain in office.

Ex-Secretary Bryan telegraphed: "I am proud of the West, including Nebraska. The States beyond the Missouri have rallied to your support and saved the day, and in doing so have honored themselves no less than you. They have been largely benefited by the great reforms secured under your leadership, and they stand with you for peace, prosperity, and progress."

Secretary Lane said: "New York may be a feudal State, but the remainder of the country wishes to be free."

Congratulations came from President Menocal of Cuba, President Gonsales of Costa Rica, President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala, and President Chamorro of Nicaragua.

Many telegrams came from women voters. Many spoke of the efforts of the President to keep the nation at peace, and some referred to the Mexican question. Some came from Americans resident in distant parts of the world. Others came by wireless from ships at sea. Some came from soldiers along the Mexican border.

President Wilson canceled several engagements today and spent the afternoon and evening in his bedroom because of a slight cold caught several days ago. If he is better tomorrow the usual Friday Cabinet meeting will be held.

The President's annual message to Congress, now in the printer's hands, contains about 2,000 words, and is among the shortest documents of its kind on record. It points out that the reports of the several Government departments will be made before Congress separately, and that, therefore, their details are not discussed.

The President emphasizes the uncompleted legislation on railroads suggested by him at the last session to meet the threatened railroad strike as the most pressing problem facing Congress. He then goes on to a general discussion of other domestic problems.

Fairbanks-Marshall Greetings.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—Charles W. Fairbanks and Thomas R. Marshall, neighbors and political opponents, today exchanged greetings, the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency first sending the following message:

My Dear Mr. Vice President: I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity since the ascertainment of the California vote to extend to you my cordial personal congratulations upon your re-election as Vice President. My very best wishes go with you always.

Mr. Marshall sent the following reply:

Dear Mr. Fairbanks: I thank you sincerely for your kind letter of congratulation. As a partisan it is worth much to know that we have won. As a man it is worth more to know that the years of personal friendship have not ended with this campaign, and to feel that there are left a few men at least who may differ in politics and yet wish each other well. I rejoice to believe that you always have been of that chosen few, Long life and serene content for you.

Vice President Marshall intends departing for Washington Dec. 2.

Dance to Close Women's Bazaar.

College women who are holding a bazaar to raise funds for the settlement in Rivington Street are planning to close it on Saturday night with a dance at the quarters loaned them at 35 West Thirty-seventh Street. Today will see Wells and Radcliffe alumnae in charge. There is to be a utility table to appeal to housewives. Yesterday was Bryn Mawr and Mount Holyoke day.

LANSING SEES EMBARGO AS DOMESTIC QUESTION

Says State Department "Has No Views" on Fitzgerald's Food Conservation Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—In response to questions as to Representative John J. Fitzgerald's proposal to lay an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs, Secretary Lansing said today:

"The Department of State has no views on this matter, as it is entirely a domestic question."

Secretary Lansing would not commit himself one way or the other regarding the advisability of such legislation. If such an embargo is to be established it can come only through Congressional legislation, and it is for the President to determine the attitude of the Administration toward the projected Fitzgerald bill or any similar embargo measure. Whether President Wilson will be in favor of such legislation cannot be learned definitely, but it is believed here that he will be opposed to the establishment of such an embargo.

It was pointed out today that the declaration of such an embargo could not properly be regarded by any of the belligerents as an unneutral act, or even as one of retaliation. The British Government, for example, it was explained, could not contend that the embargo was aimed at England, nor could Germany, because the embargo would affect neutral nations abroad as well as belligerents.

Many embargoes against the exportation of foodstuffs have been instituted by those countries of Europe which are yet neutral. Their object generally is to conserve foodstuffs for their own population. Another reason for some of the European embargoes has been the attitude of the Entente Allies and of the Central Powers, which have intimated to various powers that they would not permit foodstuffs to be sent into those countries unless guarantees were given that the goods imported would not be exported to a rival belligerent.

The attitude of the State Department toward an embargo on foodstuffs to conserve the domestic stock is in sharp contrast with the Administration's policy with regard to attempts made earlier in the war to obtain the enactment of legislation laying an embargo on the shipment of war munitions. In a memorandum to the Austrian Government, Secretary Lansing took the position that for this Government to place an embargo on the shipment of war munitions would constitute a violation of neutrality on the part of this Government.

It was made plain by officials of the Department of State today, including Mr. Lansing, that there had been no change in the attitude of this Government regarding munitions shipments. It was also shown that the distinction between munitions shipments and food exportations, in the case of an embargo intended merely to conserve the supply of foodstuffs in a country, was a perfectly valid one.

The importance of the State Department's announcement lies in the fact that it means that there will be no opposition from the State Department to Mr. Fitzgerald's plan on the ground that such an embargo would affect the foreign relations of the country. In this respect, it is considered that the department's announcement has given impetus to the movement.

CORN BREAD FOR PRISONS.

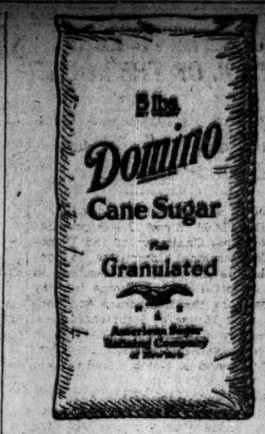
Beets and Turnips to Replace Potatoes and Cut Cost of Penitence.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, said yesterday that, beginning this week, changes would be made in the diet of prisoners, so as to save on food. Three days a week they will eat corn bread instead of wheat, and turnips and beets will be largely substituted for potatoes. No substitutions will be made which will reduce food values. Commissioner Lewis has a dietician (Dr. William Goldman) making changes in the menus of the prisons.

Acting upon the study of the price situation made by various officials, Mayor Mitchel has authorized the purchase of supplies for the city on short-term contracts. F. A. Purcell of the City's Central Purchase Committee said yesterday:

"I believe that prices of many commodities will be lower after the first quarter of 1917, a low point being reached about September. For that reason we expect to make contracts only for the months of January, February, and March."

Vincent Astor, Mrs. August Belmont, Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, and others of the Citizens' Market Committee will meet next Tuesday afternoon in the office of Borough President Marks to discuss the food problem. Mr. Marks again urged the reopening of the new public markets on a low rent basis, but was opposed by some other city officials. Sidney Goodacre, Superintendent of the City Revenue and Markets, opposed the plan on the ground that the keepers of stalls in the new city markets would not compete under fair conditions with grocers and butchers in their neighborhoods at times when there was a real shortage of food. Commissioner Hartigan took the same position.



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Extra fine cakes and sweet dainties demand Domino Granulated Sugar. It is all cane, clean and white, finely grained and of highest sweetening power. You can't get the best sugar unless you say *Domino.*

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16,000,000 passengers carried seated during the past year—a splendid record. Yet there were 3,000,000 available unused seats during the same period—which seems to indicate that, somehow or other, there is always room at the top—of a

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HARPS $75 to $1,800
PIANOS $150 to $700
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Misses' Strictly Tailored Suits

Without Fur Trimming

Of English burella cloth, silver velour, wool velour or Oxford suiting; silk lined, warmly interlined. 14 to 20 years. 29.50 to 59.50

Misses' Suit and Coat Shops

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Of wool velour, in mahogany, gold, green, brown or navy; large square collar of real moleskin, straight panel front and back double belted fullness at sides. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Misses' Winter Coats

Twelve new models of wool velour, also mannish mixtures; trimmed with mole coney, natural raccoon or French seal, also without fur trimming. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Winter Suits

Four new models of Bolivia cloth or diagonal velour, in beige, green, rubber gray, field mouse, Belgian blue, plum or mahogany; trimmed with mole coney fur or without fur. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 59.50

Misses' Burella Cloth Coats

"Bernard" model in Copen, cherry red, Burgundy or gold; double belted coat, convertible cape collar and wide cuffs trimmed with novelty buttons, rounded pockets, silk lined, interlined. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 49.50

Girls' and Juniors' Suits

Belted models of wool velour or broadcloth, in brown, green, mahogany or navy; collar and cuffs of velvet or fur. 12 to 17 years. *Special* 19.75

Girls' Fur Trimmed Coats

Russian belted model of zibeline, in green, brown or navy; collar of natural raccoon fur; lined and interlined. 8 to 17 years. *Special* 18.50

Will Close Out To-Day

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Much Below Their Former Prices

This season's models, of wool velour, broadcloth, velveteen or checks trimmed with various furs, also a number without fur trimming. 14 to 20 years. Reduced to 25.00

Misses' and Girls' Dress Shops

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Afternoon Dresses

Of satin, in navy, Copen, Burgundy, taupe, beige, rose or black; inset belt trimmed with beaded straps; Georgette sleeves, tunic skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 19.75

Girls' Serge Dresses

Of navy serge with plaid taffeta silk jumper; sleeves, belt and fold on blouse of serge, adjustable collar and cuffs of white Georgette, box pleated serge skirt. 10 to 16 years. *Special* 9.75

Misses Evening Dresses

Of silk net, pompadour silk, chiffon taffeta or satin, in all evening shades; basque, panier or tunic models trimmed with silk net, flowers or silver lace. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Girls' Challie Dresses

Of rose, blue or green two-toned novelty striped challie; hand smocked in color to match; white Swiss collar and cuffs featherstitched in color; two-tier skirt. 12 to 16 years. *Special* 11.75

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They say it is difficult to get men's clothes "different."
Not so. In my shop you can't walk ten steps without finding some one clothes-point that is different.
And for the quality the price, too, is different.
For instance, thirty dollars for an overcoat that your friend will guess cost forty-five.
Others from $20-$50.

299 MADISON AVE.
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Women's Afternoon Dresses

OF NAVY BLUE SATIN

some combined with crepe) offer exceptional values at

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A Separate Shop on the Fifth Floor

Will Offer for To-Day.

Boys' Winter Overcoats

9 *to* 18 *years*

Belted or Gathered Back Models

Of fine Overcoatings in plain or fancy weaves in gray, brown or heather mixtures, novelty worsted linings.

12.75

Small Boys' Overcoats

2 *to* 10 *years*

Of gray or blue chinchilla, brown or blue kersey; gray, blue or brown frieze; also tweeds, worsted lined.

Special 9.75

Boys' Winter Suits

With extra Knickerbockers. 7 *to* 18 *years.*

New Model Norfolk Suit of all wool tweed or cheviot in gray or brown colorings.

Special 8.75

Boys' Mackinaws

6 *to* 18 *years.*

New belted model of genuine Mackinaw cloth, new plaids in gray, blue, green, red or brown colorings.

6.75

Boys' Winter Shoes

School and Dress Shoes

For Large Boys 9 *to* 15 *years—Sizes* 1 *to* 6
For Small Boys 5 *to* 8 *years—Sizes* 10 *to* 13½

Of dull gun metal calf, orthopedic last, low heel, viscolized waterproof sole. Also dull calfskin shoes for street and dress wear, round toe, English last.

Special 3.00

POLITICIANS DISCUSS CHANGES IN CABINET

Though Wilson Is Satisfied with His Aids, Several May Quit Office.

PRIVATE LIFE CALLS McADOO

Gregory, Redfield, and Houston Are Also Named as Likely to Seek Retirement.

Except by voluntary retirement there will be few if any changes made in the personnel of President Wilson's Cabinet when he enters upon his second administration, according to Democratic leaders, now in this city, who have been active in the campaign for his re-election and who have been in close touch with the President for a long time.

"In my opinion," said one prominent Democrat last night in discussing the situation with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "March 4 will pass off without one ripple on the surface, aside from the inaugural ceremony, to show that a change of administration is occurring. I think it is safe to say that while members of the President's Cabinet, in compliance with time-honored custom, will put their resignations in his hands, as will the men of the diplomatic service, none will be accepted except in instances where a Cabinet member asks to be relieved and shows good and sufficient reason for his request."

According to the gossip in Democratic circles, Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory is one member of President Wilson's Cabinet who has manifested a strong desire to return to private life. Mr. Gregory, who is from Texas, succeeded James C. McReynolds of Kentucky, who was the first to hold this portfolio under President Wilson.

It is likewise rumored that Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, who has been in receipt of many flattering business offers since he became a member of President Wilson's Cabinet, may leave his present post before the second Administration of President Wilson, his father-in-law, has come to an end.

Morgenthau Again Mentioned.

It is taken for granted, however, by persons who should know that Secretary McAdoo will remain in his present position long enough to see the Farm Loan Board, of which he is honorary Chairman, and the Tariff Board, which he also fathered, in successful operation.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, is being talked of as a likely successor to Secretary McAdoo should he determine to return to private life. Mr. Morgenthau figured largely in gossip four years ago, while the Cabinet was in the making.

According to gossip in Democratic circles, John William Davis, at present Solicitor General of the United States and chief aid to Attorney General Gregory, might succeed his present chief should the latter retire at the beginning of President Wilson's second Administration. Dr. Davis is a resident of West Virginia. He is said to be well liked by the President.

There is some talk of Secretary of State Lansing relinquishing his important place in the Cabinet. According to his friends, Secretary Lansing's health is not as good as he might desire, and it has not improved under the strenuous application to duty that problems of state growing out of the European conflict and the Mexican imbroglio have rendered necessary. In the event of his retirement, Frank L. Polk of this city, Counselor for the department, is believed by some to stand a good chance of being promoted to head the department.

Redfield May Quit Post.

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield of Brooklyn is another Cabinet member who, according to prominent Democrats, is likely to ask that he be relieved from public duty in order to return to private life when President Wilson begins his second Administration. Mr. Redfield has been in the Cabinet since President Wilson took office.

It is not known whether Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston will seek retirement. Some of his Democratic friends believe he will be subjected to a great deal of pressure to return as Chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis, a post he occupied when he entered the Cabinet. In any event the place has never been filled, and is being held open now for Secretary Houston by the Trustees of the university.

Should Secretary Houston decide to retire, friends of President Wilson believe that in appointing his successor the President would give recognition to the big farming population of the West, which was such a factor in the popular majority that was rolled up for Mr. Wilson in the last campaign. The name of Edwin Thomas Meredith of Avoca, Iowa, figures in the Democratic gossip regarding a possible successor to Secretary Houston in the event of his retirement. Mr. Meredith is editor and publisher of two farm publications.

DEMOCRATS TO KEEP CONTROL OF THE HOUSE

Recounts in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and North Carolina Likely to Clinch It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Representative Doremus, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, is confident that as the results of recounts in various doubtful districts come in they will show that the Democrats will control the next House of Representatives. He bases his claim on the outcome in three Pennsylvania districts, a New Jersey district, and a North Carolina district.

It is asserted that M. Clyde Kelly has defeated Representative Coleman, Republican, in the Thirtieth Pennsylvania District. Mr. Kelly was not the Democratic candidate, but was a Progressive-Prohibitionist, who made the fight against Mr. Coleman after the Democratic candidate had withdrawn. G. E. Campbell, Democrat, it is claimed has defeated Representative Barchfeld, Republican Representative from the Thirty-second Pennsylvania District, and it is also claimed that William E. Tobias, Democrat, has defeated Representative Charles H. Rowland in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District. The claim is made also that Representative Scully, Democrat, in the Third New Jersey District, has been declared the winner in that contest, and Zeb Weaver, Democrat, has won over Representative James J. Britt, the present Republican Representative from the Tenth North Carolina District. Chairman Doremus further claims that there is a possibility of Democratic victory in the Fourth Illinois District. He contends that Representative Tavenner, Democrat, has been elected.

According to Representative Doremus, the next House will stand as follows:

Democrats, 217.
Republicans, 218.
Progressive, 1.
Socialist, 1.
Protectionist, 1.
Prohibitionist, 1.
Independent, 1.

The Republicans have been counting upon three of these independent members to assist them in organizing the House, namely, Mr. Schall, the Progressive from Minnesota; Mr. Martin, the Protectionist from Louisiana, and Mr. Fuller, the Independent from Massachusetts. They concede to the Democrats the straightout Prohibitionist from California, Mr. Randall, and the Progressive-Prohibitionist from Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelly. But even with the three independents the Republicans would have only 215 members and the Democrats would have 219. The final official returns alone will decide which party must assume the responsibility for legislation by the next House of Representatives.

WILL CORRECT MISTAKES.

No Difficulty Apprehended Over Inaccurate California Returns.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 23.—Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, reiterated today his determination to insist upon full returns from all precincts of the State before certifying to the vote for Presidential electors from California. He declared the sealed envelopes in the precincts in question could be opened and the necessary count made in a few hours, should Superior Court Judges make such an order. Chairmen of the committees on both sides said there would be no difficulty in rectifying the inaccuracies.

Returns have been received at the Capitol from all counties in the State except San Francisco, San Diego and Alameda.

Parker Third in Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov 23.—Wilson electors received more than 85 per cent. of the votes cast in Louisiana, Nov. 7. The Progressive electors, pledged for John M. Parker of this State for Vice President and unpledged for President, received fewer votes than the Republican candidates. Complete official returns show 79,875 Democratic votes, 6,844 Republican, and 6,349 Progressive.

SUFFRAGE SESSION HAS SPIRITED END

Women Start Home to Raise the $300,000 Pledged by Them for 1917 Campaign.

HELP FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Will Send Money and Workers—Re-elects Most of Its Officers, Headed by Mrs. Whitehouse.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The State Woman Suffrage Party today elected officers, issued a Thanksgiving proclamation, and adjourned. The spirit of the gathering was summed up by the Chairman, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, in closing the last business session. She said:

"We have pledged ourselves to work of such a character that the results seem certain, but in order to carry out these plans we have undertaken to raise more than $300,000. Only a very small part of this great sum has been given in money. We must now put ourselves to the task of fulfilling the pledges we have made here. That is the big message I want you to take with you to your homes and to the loyal workers you represent, and let them share the inspiration you may have found in this convention."

In its closing hours the convention accomplished these results:

Re-elected the majority of the present officers, headed by Mrs. Whitehouse, and changed the officers' terms from one to two years.

Decided to have an informal conference before the next election, the gathering probably to be held at Saratoga Springs next August.

Adopted this resolution: "The New York State Woman Suffrage Party, believing that unenfranchised persons are at a great disadvantage, whether producers or consumers, does affirm that until we vote we cannot expect to arrest the present deplorable distress known as 'the high cost of living.'"

Indorsed resolutions advocating equal pay for equal work in the Federal civil service and commending the establishment of a separate division for women and girls under the United States Department of Labor.

Sent a message to Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana congratulating her upon her election to Congress.

Balloting Mostly Perfunctory.

The suffragists did not make a good showing at their own polls. All told, 204 were entitled to vote, but only 184 cast their ballots. Some of the women had gone home.

It was chiefly a re-election and unanimous. Only two changes were made. Mrs. Charles Noel Edge takes the place of Mrs. Alice Duer Miller as Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Miller is to head the new Board of Finance. Mrs. Carl R. Osterhead takes the place of Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore on the Board of Directors.

The officers re-elected are: Chairman, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse; Vice Chairmen, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, and Mrs. Henry White Cannon; Treasurer, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid; Recording Secretary, Miss Alice Morgan Wright; Directors, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Harriet May Mills, and Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey.

The Thanksgiving proclamation adopted declares that "we women of the greatest State in the greatest Republic of the world resolve to announce a Thanksgiving of our own for the support of the half million votes at the polls November, 1915, and for that evolution in thought which we firmly trust to make us also the citizen equals with the men of our State in 1917."

Ogden Mills Reid, representing James Lees Laidlaw, of the men's section of the Woman Suffrage Party, reported that the men would take an active part in the 1917 campaign, that there was a greatly increased sentiment in favor of votes for women among men, and that the outlook was bright.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who came in from Pennsylvania, was received with enthusiastic cheers. Dr. Shaw said the Pennsylvania women offered their cooperation to New York, either by continuing the work in their own State or helping in New York with money and workers. A telegram was sent immediately telling the women of the Keystone State to come into New York with money and experienced workers.

Mrs. Whitehouse called upon every woman present owning an automobile to learn to run it for suffrage, and a prize of a small car was offered to the first county in the State to complete its canvass for suffrage names.

It was announced that women from twenty-nine States were learning how to make suffrage speeches in the party's correspondence school. Mrs. Howard Mansfield announced that there were a few pupils in Great Britain and Canada and one promising pupil in Dannemora Prison. There are 1,630 weekly correspondents in all.

Mrs. John Blair told of a suffrage novel, by a dozen or more writers, to be put out as a serial in the Spring. All suffragists were asked to send their best recipes to the State Headquarters for a suffrage cook book.

At the closing meeting of the convention this evening Dr. Shaw, the principal speaker, said: "If the Republican Party had come into power at the recent election probably it would have remained in power a long time. They would not have needed us. The Democratic Party came into power by the skin of its teeth and has got to behave itself, and I think it knows it.

"That is as nearly a prophecy as can be given by a woman who knows nothing of politics and doesn't care a fig. It does not mean that I trust the Democrats more than the Republicans, or the Republicans more than the Democrats. I don't believe either of them; we have been cheated too many times by both. We had the Susan B. Anthony amendment before the National Legislature for forty-seven years, and for the first time we have had a chance for a vote. We will have another now, and I think things will be different."

To the women of the East who are working for suffrage a "certain sense of insult" was brought out in the recent political campaign, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw said. Presidential candidates were guilty of "careful geographical distribution of their utterances," Mrs. Laidlaw asserted, as they favored woman suffrage when on woman suffrage soil, but maintained silence when campaigning east of the Mississippi.

DIET SQUAD GAINS WEIGHT.

Only the "Fat Man" Loses Flesh as Result of Chicago Test.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Dr. John Dill Robertson's diet squad, after eating eight 13-cent meals, settled down into a real family existence at dinner tonight at the School of Domestic Art and Science, where the squad will live for two weeks on meals that will cost forty cents a day. Dr. Albert J. Stokes officially became "father," and sat at the head of the long table, and the task of serving the New England boiled dinner fell to him.

No complaints were heard today as to the quality or quantity of the food. "We have all we want to eat, and it is mighty good," said Miss Lissie Petit, one of the dieters.

The following table shows the net gain in the weight of the various "subjects":

Name.	Wed'd'y.	Today.	Gain.
Miss Gertrude Nelligan	112	118½	1½
Miss Sophia Miller	120¼	121¼	1
Miss Borghild Halvorsen	148½	150	1½
Miss Lissie Petit	161	162½	1½
Mrs. Cecilia Wilcox	126½	127¾	1¼
Dr. Eva G. Hansen	110¾	112¼	1½
Reuben Beckman	181½	181¾	¼
H. L. Porache	166½	166¾	¼
Henry Gehring, Jr.	161½	164½	3
Irwin A. Kowohl	165	166¼	1¼
William C. Merker	148½	148¾	¼

Total gain, 13¾ pounds.

Dr Albert H. Stokes, the "fat man" of the squad, was the only member who lost any weight. He weighed 223¼ pounds when he started on the diet, and when dinner was finished tonight he tipped the scales at 220½ pounds. Dr. Robertson said tonight that he may reduce the amount of food given the volunteers, and thereby cut down the cost of the meals to thirty-five cents a day.

Wilson's Kansas Plurality 36,932.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 23.—Complete official figures for Kansas give Wilson 314,588; Hughes, 277,656; Benson, 24,685, and Hanly, 12,882. Wilson's plurality 36,932.

TIFFANY & Co.

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Regular Value 8.00

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The Mid-Week Pictorial, published weekly by The New York Times, a 24-page Rotogravure Picture Weekly, only one in the world. Thrilling photographs of the chief battle scenes, lands and personages of Europe's great war, all in soft rotogravure tones; also of chief current events. Current history in superb illustrations. Valuable now: priceless later. 10 cents a copy—$5.00 a year. Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.

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We carry in stock an assortment of Imported and Domestic Linoleums which is so varied in designs, colorings and grades as to provide a satisfactory selection for any purpose.

INLAID LINOLEUM in attractive Tile and Parquet effects, at 95c. to $1.90 sq. yd.

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CORK CARPETS in all the plain colors; especially suitable for offices and nurseries at $1.20 to $1.65 sq. yd.

Our special method of cutting reduces waste to the minimum.

COCOA, NAPIER AND FIBRE MATTINGS for hall, kitchen and pantry runners.

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FOOTBALL GAMES—THANKSGIVING OUTINGS—MOTORING AND OTHER TOWN OR COUNTRY WEAR—

ULTRA FASHIONABLE MODELS IN SOFT, WARM MATERIALS OF THE MOST EXQUISITE TEXTURES—ABUNDANTLY TRIMMED WITH FASHION FURS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

Emphasizing a specialized collection of Rich Fur Coats—Sets—and Separate Pieces.

Also smart styles in fur-trimmed sweaters—Sports and Motor Hats—Veils and other accessories.

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BOYS' clothes, as we make them, give the little fellows from three years up a comparative individuality and exclusiveness of value enjoyed by their elders. Just as painstakingly designed and tailored with a practical knowledge of years devoted to boys' apparel and fashioned from dependable materials essential to lasting service.

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MEN'S RAINCOATS

$8.75

400 Coats that Sell usually at much higher prices, quite a few up to $18.50

The product of the Hodgman Rubber Company
America's Foremost Raincoat Makers

Cheviots, Cantons, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Mohair, some with plain and some with rubberized silk backs. Imported and domestic materials. All Coats sewed, cemented and with strap seams. Guaranteed waterproof. Sizes 34 to 46.

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Falling temperature creates the demand for warm, serviceable, good looking Winter Overcoats.

Macy's is ready to meet that demand with an assortment of Winter apparel varied in fabrics, distinctive and correct in style and reasonable in price. Prominent in this unusually large stock are—

Winter Overcoats At $19.75

Chosen from the best models offered this season by America's representative clothing makers—the best efforts of their master designers. Skillfully tailored from the season's desirable fabrics in extremely smart as well as conservative models.

Three-quarter length Pinch Backs, Chesterfields with concealed buttons and velvet collars, English Loose Fitting Box Coats—button through—Ulsters, Double Breasted Box and Semi-form fitting Overcoats, snappy Ulsterettes and Belted Coats—surely variety enough to please men of normal measurements.

Other Overcoats $14.75 to $64.50

Men's Suits at $19.75

Some men like snappy, up-to-the-minute clothes, with little tricks of tailoring and designs—others prefer straight-away conservative models cut on much broader lines than the popular semi-form fitting coats. No matter which you prefer you will find plenty of them in your size—in fabrics which are most desired today.

Winter Suits and Overcoats, $14.75

The correct combination of style and service — unequalled elsewhere in clothing at even higher prices. Warm, seasonable weaves, cut and tailored in decidedly attractive models.

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Sheffield Silver and Venetian Glass
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At this season particularly you will find an unusual variety of articles which have made Ovington's known as "The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue."

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POLICE USE POSTERS TO SAVE CITIZENS

Publicity Campaign Started by Commissioner Woods in Every Borough.

'DON'TS' FOR EVERYBODY

Picture Slides and Moving Pictures and 300,000 Safety Booklets Have Been Distributed.

Police Commissioner Woods, co-operating with the Advertising Club of New York, yesterday sent posters, moving picture slides, and safety booklets to all precincts. These are to be used in an organized publicity campaign against street accidents and other dangers. Fifty thousand posters, 300,000 booklets, and 1,000 picture slides, in addition to moving pictures of policemen in the act of distributing this campaign material, will be used in this effort to impress upon the people of the five boroughs the necessity of keeping wide awake against dangers that daily confront them.

Storekeepers and proprietors of houses which have conspicuous windows for exhibiting these posters will be asked by the policemen to co-operate with the Department in giving publicity to this appeal. Captains of precincts will request the proprietors of moving picture houses to use the lantern slides in between films on the screen morning and afternoon, and the little safety booklet will be given by the policemen on post to all who ask for it. Some of the advice in this booklet is as follows:

Dont run across streets through heavy traffic. The busiest man I know wastes thirty minutes a day; why risk your life to save five seconds crossing a street?

Never attempt to cross a street with a bundle or umbrella over your head or reading a newspaper.

Your automobile may be under control, but how about the other fellow's. He may be a crazy man. You don't know.

Don't be too eager to pull out your watch and give the time of day to everybody who asks for it.

Don't carry your handbag suspended by a strap from your wrist. Hold it tightly in your hand.

Don't beat your rugs or stir up ashes so that your dirt will be blown into your neighbor's apartment to fall on his food or be breathed by him.

Don't put flower boxes or other loose objects on your window ledges unless properly secured.

"In helping the department to plan this campaign against dangers of the street and home," said Commissioner Woods, "the committee representing the Advertising Club of New York have rendered a real public service to the city. Without the aid which, by their training and experience these gentlemen were able to give, the department would have been unable to get anywhere near the effect I know this campaign will produce, and I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the advertising men of the city for the splendid work they have done."

QUOTES NIETZSCHE IN SUIT.

Lawyer for Asche Also Calls His Wife a "Pathological Liar."

Quotations from Nietzsche, philosopher and free thinker, and accusations that the plaintiff was a "pathological liar," were introduced in the trial yesterday of the separation suit brought by Mrs. Asta Asche, daughter of Andrew O'Connor, a sculptor, against Herman T. Asche, a wealthy importer of foodstuffs.

Gustav Lange, Jr., counsel for Asche, said he would prove that Mrs. Asche's testimony as to alleged cruel treatment by her husband could not be relied upon because her physical condition made her a "pathological liar." He also offered in evidence a copy of "What Nietzsche Taught," with certain passages marked, and questioned Mrs. Asche as to whether she had read them and approved the teachings.

Concerning a quotation from Nietzsche as to "leasehold marriages," Mrs. Asche said she had read it. "Are you in favor of a marriage for a period of time only?" asked the attorney.

"I am not," replied Mrs. Asche. She admitted that she marked certain passages read in court, but said she did not agree with the sentiments expressed in them. As to a Nietzsche phrase, "Nothing has been proved thereby in favor of marriage in general," Mrs. Asche said it "did not exactly express her views of marriage."

Mrs Asche denied on cross-examination that she "liked the frivolous life," and insisted that she was "serious-minded." She went to Night Court once, she said, and had gone to certain Broadway restaurants because she was interested in classic dancing. She denied that she had ever smoked cigarettes, but a servant employed in the Asche household in Riverside Drive during the six weeks the pair lived together said Mrs. Asche smoked a great deal, but always concealed the fact from her husband.

The trial will continue today.

Dunn Insures Life for $1,800,000.

Insurance for $1,800,000 on the life of Harry T. Dunn, President of the Fisk Rubber Company and Vice President of the Willys-Overland Company, has just been placed among several insurance companies in this city, it was learned yesterday. The insurance was placed by Julian S. Myrick and Frederick M. Fuller. Mr. Dunn makes his home in Toledo, Ohio, but spends part of the year in New York.

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COOK'S Imperial Extra Dry Champagne

THE wine that gave American champagne its fame — Better than Europe affords — the best America affords — best afforded by all Americans.

Cook's knows no other *duty* than to please you.

Sold everywhere— Served everywhere

AMERICAN WINE CO.

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VILLA DEFEATED BEFORE CHIHUAHUA

Continued from Page 1.

will probably remain in the United States until Mr. Pani returns or they are officially informed of the de facto Government's desires.

The Americans will probably spend the recess at their homes.

The Commission held only one short session today, lasting less than an hour. Both in the morning and evening, the American and Mexican sections met separately for the discussion of various points which have come up in the last few days as a result of the objection offered by the Mexican section to the proposition submitted to them by the American commissioners.

NEW YORKERS OFF PATROL.

Will Take Up Camp Training After Being Relieved Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 23.—Regiments of the New York division will abandon their patrol of a fifty-mile sector of the border next week, and the work will be resumed by regiments of the regular army, according to information given out at Divisional Headquarters today. A desire of the staff officers to give the New York regiments more individual training is the important reason for relinquishing control of this part of the boundary.

When Brig. Gen. James Parker, commander of the Brownsville district, asked Major Gen. O'Ryan more than a month ago to patrol part of the sector the commander of the New York troops agreed to take part of the task because he wished to give his men work in outpost and patrol duty as part of a regular program of training. The work proved so beneficial to all branches that the guards were doubled at the end of two weeks, so that a battalion from each infantry regiment, together with a squadron of cavalry and other auxiliary troops, was on duty constantly at fifteen posts along fifty miles of river.

Since about 2,000 men were in these detachments, commanders were able to keep the river so closely guarded that many illegal crossings were prevented. Vigilance was increased when the activities of Villa agents on the American side were reported here, and it is believed that the knowledge of the impenetrable line of militia and regular troops prevented at least one band from crossing to the Mexican side. Should similar danger arise again, it is probable that the New York troops will resume their river stations.

Half of the strength of many regiments has been absent from the main camp this month because of the demands of the rivar patrol and the work of the battle practice and combat ranges, and General O'Ryan is anxious to get all commands back in camp so that his regular program of making the division an efficient fighting unit may be continued.

The program for December will include exercises to test the morale of the individual soldier. Discipline, general deportment, and neatness of dress will be emphasized, and there will be ceremonial and formal drills to increase regimental pride and to dispel any slouchy feeling the individual soldier may have.

It is explained that the abandonment of the river patrol by the New York troops does not mean that there is expectation of a general homeward movement. Regular army units are ready to take up the work immediately, and the militia regiments will be able to throw detachments on the border in one day should such action be necessary. In fact, the opinion prevails, and it is strengthened by the highest authority that is to be found here, that there will be no general withdrawal of the militia in the next month.

CARRANZA NEARS QUERETARO.

Has Received No Details of the Proposed Border Agreement.

SAN JUAN DEL RIO, Mexico, Nov. 23.—General Carranza, who arrived here last night on his ride from Mexico City to Queretaro, started this morning for Thorcado. According to his present plan he will enter Queretaro, where a big reception for him has been planned, on Friday morning.

On his arrival here last night he was met by a number of distinguished Generals and civilians, and there was a celebration in his honor.

General Carranza has not yet received the details of the plan for a border agreement submitted to the Mexican Commissioners at Atlantic City.

Withdraws Charges Against Heilner

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—Julius Heilner, corset manufacturer of New York, will not have to stand trial for the alleged violations of the Mann act for which he was indicted. The United States District Attorney's office asked that the charges against him be dismissed. His accuser, who was Miss Florence Giddens, has married. She now refuses to prosecute, declaring the charges she made were untrue.

GENERAL PETAIN

The Defender of Verdun, at a critical moment on the Meuse, gave out that any officer who ordered a retreat would be court-martialled.

We don't know what would happen to any member of our Expediting Department who extended a delivery date for materials, because such a circumstance has never come to our knowledge.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

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Gas Mantles differ, not in looks, but in service. The best for light - durability - economy - are

Welsbach Gas Mantles
"REFLEX" BRAND
Upright or Inverted
Formerly 25¢ 15¢
All Dealers and the Gas Company

WURLITZER

The Apollo

You lover of good music, do you realize what that name means? Instinctively, when you hear another player-piano mentioned, you ask, "Is it as good as the Apollo?"

The Apollo is the recognized prince of piano players—the leader among these instruments. It is being demonstrated every day in the year, in every place where there are lovers of music who can only be satisfied with absolute perfection.

WHY?

IT HAS WHAT NO OTHER PLAYER-PIANO HAS—a metronome motor, patented and controlled by the Melville Clark Piano Co. As delicate, as steady, as reliable as the watch on which you depend day after day, it never fails to keep absolutely even tempo. Other motors stop when you stop pedalling. They slow up when you pedal softly—they increase in speed when you put the pressure on.

IT HAS WHAT NO OTHER PLAYER PIANO HAS—the "human touch"—the impact of the finger pneumatics upon the keyboard—patented and controlled by the Melville Clark Piano Co. All other player-pianos are played unnaturally. The Apollo is the only one which plays with the "human touch."

IT HAS WHAT NO OTHER PLAYER-PIANO HAS—the Dynaline—patented and controlled by the Melville Clark Piano Co. This device enables the veriest amateur, who never sat down to an instrument before, to interpret the most intricate and difficult compositions, so that, were you not watching, you would declare that a finished artist was manipulating the instrument.

Come in and listen to the Apollo. Ask us questions—all you can think of—then go and investigate as many other players as you wish. We do not fear the result.

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Duofold Health Underwear

—with the thin layer of soft cotton on the *inside* (COMFORT!) and the thin layer of fine wool on the *outside* (NO ITCH!) and the *Air Space Between* that ventilates the body and garment. It's the best underwear for Cold Weather Wear that any man can buy.

Union Suits $2 to $5
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CHRISTMAS HARPER'S

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT'S remarkable novelette, "The White People," begins—a story of strange charm and rare spiritual quality.

SUPERB CHRISTMAS PICTURES; Illustrations in color by Elizabeth Shippen Green and Anna Whelan Betts; Decorations by Franklin Booth; Series of Tint Photographs of Vanishing Mexico; Tinted Drawings of Manhattan Labyrinths; Many Full Page and other illustrations by Peter Newell, F. Strothman, Thornton Oakley and other famous artists.

HENRY VAN DYKE'S "The Bells of Malines" is an exquisite poem on an early incident in the great war.

EIGHT REMARKABLE SHORT STORIES, all complete in this big Christmas number, by Famous Authors.

AGNES REPPLIER'S "Our Over-rated Great-Grandmothers" is as keen and kindly as the old ladies themselves.

FITTING THE MAN TO THE JOB, by Burton J. Hendrick, shows how big corporations get wonderful results by not discharging men but trying them out in different capacities.

Many other features in the DECEMBER NUMBER

HARPERS MAGAZINE

Get it Today. All News-Stands—35 cents.

Columbia December Records

Columbia Records TRADE MARK Note the Notes

Now on Sale

THE December list of Columbia Records stands almost without a precedent in extent, in interest, and in range of selections.

There are *eighty-two* selections listed, ranging from Lazaro's operatic arias to Al Jolson's latest hit. And the names of the artists listed below will prove this list an artistic *event!*

Hipolito Lazaro
The Supreme Tenor sings two great arias from "Rigoletto" and "Tosca"

Johannes Sembach
Greatest of German tenors sings the "Preislied" and "Lohengrin's Farewell"

Pablo Casals
Greatest of 'cellists plays two masterpieces by Haydn and Bach

Leon Rothier
Metropolitan basso delivers the magnificent "Marcello's Air"

Graham Marr
America's foremost baritone sings the "Stein Song" and "Brown October Ale"

Lucy Gates
American Soprano prima-donna delights with two joyous coloratura airs

Al Jolson
The most popular blackface comedian sings a typical Jolson hit

Henri Scott
Famed operatic basso thrills with Valentine's Farewell from "Faust"

Weber and Fields
The inimitable pair in two of their most popular vaudeville sketches

Then there is an array of song-successes; Tschaikowsky's "1812 Overture" played by the Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards; four orchestral overtures; the "Scheherazade" suite in the Diaghileff's Ballet Russe series; records in native Gaelic; first recordings by the Musical Art Society of New York under the personal direction of Frank Damrosch; instrumental trios; vocal and violin solos; marimba, accordion and celesta novelties. Special Christmas records are also included.

Here is a list that is a *revelation* of what Columbia Records can offer in the *best* of entertainment, the best of its class, whichever form or class you prefer. A *treat* awaits you at your dealer's *today!*

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month

COLUMBIA
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Union Talking Machine Co., 51 Av. B (4th St.)
Saul Bros., 111 2d Av. (6th St.)
14TH TO 43D STREET.
Hecht Bros., 53 W. 14th St.
Columbia Furniture Co., 103 W. 28th.
Mrs. R. Handler, 442 3d Av. (31st St.)
Isaac Farbi, 153 W. 32d St.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, Broadway and 33d St.
Spear & Co., 22 W. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 5th Av. (39th St.)
Casey Bros., 564 10th Av. (41st St.)
Central Piano Co., 139 E. 42d St.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Av. (43d St.)
43D TO 96TH STREET.
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. and 8th Av.
Cortina Academy of Languages, 13 E. 46th St.
A. H. Mayers, 783 Ninth Av. (52d St.)
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Fuller & Bagley, 2106 B'way (74th St.)
O. W. Wuertz, 1513 Third Av. (85th St.)
F. Reidelbauer, 1067 Third Av. (94th)
F. Bullenkamp, 725 Columbus Av. (95th St.)
ABOVE 96TH STREET.
S. A. Sherman, 2158 Third Av. (116th)
I. Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Patten Grafonola Shop, 53 W. 125th St.
Louis Dresden, 475 Lenox Av. (134th)
Goldberg Furniture & Carpet Co., 148th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 B'way (155th St.)
O. W. Wuertz, 1397 St. Nicholas Av. (180th St.)
YONKERS.
Goldberg Furniture & Carpet Co. 16-18 Warburton Av.
B. Thompson, 69 S. Broadway.
BRONX.
Goldberg Furniture & Carpet Co., 3281-91 Third Av. (163d St.)
Louis Greenburg, 3391 Third Av. (Wendover Av.)
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Av. (145th St.)
Daniel Canter, 915 Freeman St.
Wm. J. Hoppe, 471 E. 138th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St. (Westchester Av.)
Bloch Furn. & Carpet Co., 420 E. Tremont Av.
Panken Co., 2002 Webster Av.
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Av.
BROOKLYN—DOWNTOWN
Hardman, Peck & Co., 534 Fulton St.
Aeolian Piano Co., 11 Flatbush Av.
Guarantee Phono Co., 257 Washington.
Thos. Indell, 177 Hudson Av. (Sands St.)
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Av.
SOUTH BROOKLYN.
John Lanzaro, 321 Court St. (Sackett)
C. A. Hansen & Bro., 261 Columbia St. (Carroll)
D. D'Antonio, 263 Fifth Av.
Michaels & Co., 503 Fifth Av.
BAY RIDGE SECTION.
G. & B. Furniture Co., 5413 5th Av. (54)
C. A. Hansen & Bro., 4711 5th Av. (47th St.)
Seaver Bros., 5308 3d Av. (53d St.)
A. Osterhus, 5322 7th Av. (53d St.)
Chas. J. Goldsmid, 9101 4th Av. (91st)
WILLIAMSBURG SECTION.
J. Racow, 202 Grand St. (Driggs Av.)
Western T. M. Co., 281 Broadway (Marcy Av.)
B. Sletznick, 762 Manhattan Av. (Meserole Av.)
M. R. Evans, 739 Flushing Av. (Union)
John A. Schwarz, 838 Broadway (Park Av.)
CENTRAL BROOKLYN.
M. S. Waroshill, 617 Myrtle Av. (Kent Av.)
R. Guy Warner, 1213 Bedford Av. (Hancock St.)
Nostrand Music Shop, 768 Nostrand Av. (Lincoln Pl.)
Franklin Phono. Shop, 719 Franklin Av. (Park Pl.)
Mullen Bros., 591 Washington Av. (Atlantic Av.)
Balm Bros., 235 Utica Av. (St. John's Pl.)
BUSHWICK SECTION.
P. G. Hess, 1227 B'way (Van Buren).
United Music Store, 1441 Broadway (Madison)
Adler & Becker, 1459 Broadway (Macdonough).
Jas. Murray, 1999 Fulton St. (Hopkinson Av.)
Balm Bros., 1525 Pitkin Av. (Saratoga Av.)
Kramer Bros., 2735 Atlantic Av. (Wyona St.)
Geo. H. Robson, 370 Crescent St. (Magnolia St.)
Ridgewood Graf. Shop, 1744 Myrtle Av. (Willow St.)
FLATBUSH SECTION.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1133 Flatbush Av. (Clarendon Road).
LONG ISLAND.
Starke Bros., 11813 Liberty Av., Morris Park.
L. Gally, 197 Main St., Astoria.
Hartmann Piano Co., 4110 Jamaica Av., Woodhaven.
JERSEY CITY.
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Av.
Philip Duckman, 541 Newark Av.
Adam Buckstuhl, 311 Central Av.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Av.
NEWARK.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 905-905 S. Broad.
L. Bamberger & Co., Market and Halsey Sts.
W. P. Herr, 205 Belmont Av.
Meyer Konwiser, 237 S. Orange Av.
Nixon Piano Co., 25 New St.
Christian Schmidt Furn. Co., Springfield Av.
H. Friedman, 153 Ferry St.
NEW JERSEY.
Andrew Branton, 152 Bergenline Av., Union Hill.
N. Gleich, 682 Broadway, Bayonne.
Elisabeth Talking Machine Co., 238 N. Broad St., Elisabeth.
Homer E. Marshall, 265 Main St., Paterson.
F. C. Dobert, Rutherford.
Griffith Piano Co., 238 W. Front St., Plainfield.
Jacob Bros., 207 Harrison Av., Harrison.
"Cordts," 1130 Washington St., Hoboken.
W. O. Mentnech, 195 Main Av. Passaic.
N. Y. Furniture Co., 553 First St., Hoboken.
Piano & Music Co., 830 Bloomfield Av., Montclair.
S. Salter, 323 State St., Perth Amboy.
OUT OF TOWN.
Peto & Boyd, 240 Main St., Tottenville, S. I.
A. Lazar, 275 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Russel & Lawrie, 2 West Main St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
Jos. Tunick, 105 N. Main St., Port Chester, N. Y.

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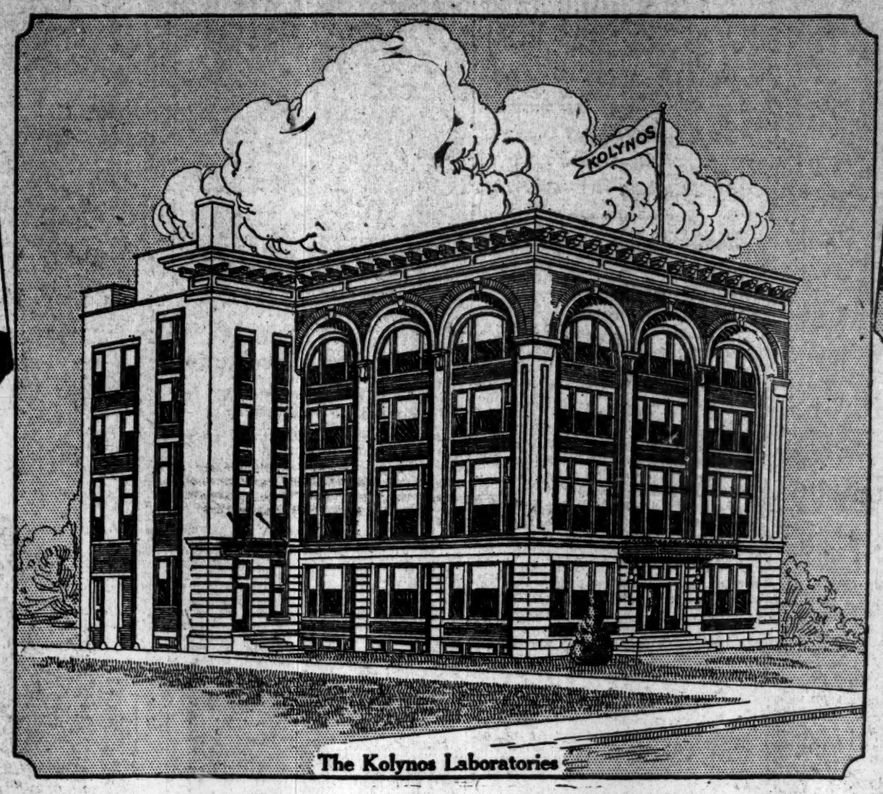

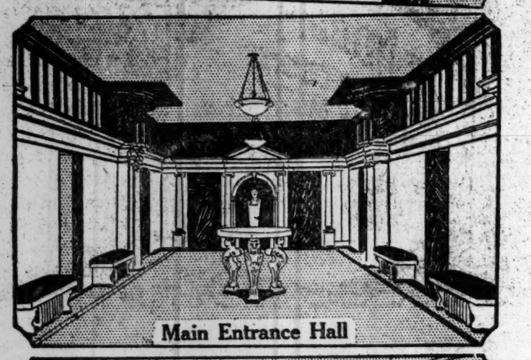

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They represent the proper admixture of Science and Business—the discovery of a great principle and its practical application to the uses of mankind.

Forty thousand dentists in America—four-fifths of the profession, have now endorsed and are using Kolynos.

For their information, and the benefit of the public, we here show the new Kolynos Laboratories. The various pictures on this page indicate that they *are Laboratories* in the truest sense, being the elaboration to the most useful degree of the *first dental cream* which has satisfactorily dealt with Oral Hygiene.

That the work of the Kolynos Laboratories is continuously progressive is shown in the new bacteriological and chemical research laboratories, as well as in the manufacturing and business departments.

Nothing could be whiter—nothing brighter—nothing lighter, than every cubic foot of space in this splendid new building. No expense has been spared, no point neglected, to make *the conditions* under which Kolynos Dental Cream and Liquid Kolynos are produced, ideal from the standpoint of sanitation. The Kolynos quality has always been the highest which scientific methods could produce.

In the use of Kolynos as your dentifrice you are assured of *a standara product,* highly endorsed by professional men the world over, and *made under ideal conditions.*

Write for a free sample today—enough for several days' trial, and prove *"How Clean My Mouth Feels"* after the use of Kolynos Dental Cream.

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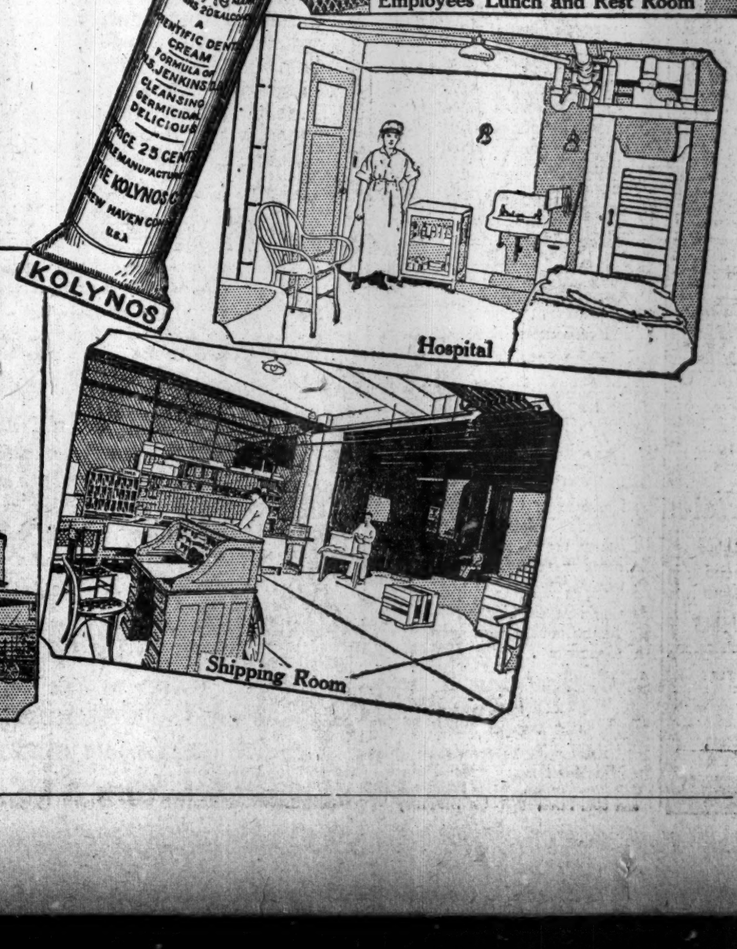

POINTS OUT NEEDS OF THE RAILROADS

Spokesman for Transportation Companies Opens Testimony at Newlands Inquiry.

URGES NEW CONSTRUCTION

Declares That Would Lower Cost of Living—Assails Regulation Based on Repression.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Before the Newlands Joint Congressional Committee now investigating the railroad situation, A. P. Thom, counsel for the railway executives' Advisory Committee, and the first witness in the inquiry today, urged that the high cost of living could be materially relieved if the railroads of the country were assured of stability of regulatory conditions so that their securities could find a market and transportation facilities could be extended. The cost of transportation, he said, was not the paramount question, but instead the adequacy of facilities to keep up with the demands of the business of the country. He cited the conditions that have confronted the country during the present war, when manufacturers were willing to pay almost any price for moving their commodities to the seaboard for shipment abroad.

Mr. Thom was the only witness of the day. He went into the manifold phases of the railroad problem with great pains and made recommendations for action by Congress that would, in the judgment of the committee which he represented, afford a salutary and sufficient remedy.

Deplores Punitive Legislation.

Mr. Thom pointed out that the present system of railroad regulation had its beginning in the abuses of the past and was based on the principles of repression, correction, and punishment, rather than on constructive principles. He contrasted this with the plan of Governmental regulation of banks.

"The system of bank regulation," he said, "was born of the spirit of helpfulness and encouragement intended to build up and make adequate for the American people its system of national banks. Railroad regulation, on the other hand, is the result of a spirit of anger that grew out of real or fancied abuses in the past. Has not the time now come to consider whether the system of correction has not gone far enough in the public interest and whether the time has not come for the proper element of helpfulness to be introduced into the system.

"The railroads accept the view that regulation is a permanent and enduring part of government in America and that the first duty of the carriers is to the public. That duty is to afford reasonable facilities on reasonable terms and at reasonable rates, and this must be done before any private interests can be considered. They ask that all their proposals be measured by the standard of public interest, and to appreciate that if any proposal fails to come up to this standard it must be discarded."

Mr. Thom contended that the real interest of the public was in being assured of certainty, safety, and sufficiency of transportation facilities rather than in rates. The first consideration of the public was to obtain transportation facilities. The cost was in reality, he said, a second consideration.

"This is illustrated," Mr. Thom said, "by the sentiment of the country this Summer, when it was menaced by the prospects of an entire suspension of transportation. In such an event, business men would have been willing to pay almost anything to get their goods to market. It is illustrated again by the present car shortage, when the comfort and business of the public is seriously menaced by the failure to obtain cars. The present systems of regulation are entirely adequate to protect the public against exorbitant rates, but are not adequate to insure to the public sufficient facilities for its present and future requirements.

"There can be no reasonable contention that an adequate supply of transportation facilities is now assured the public, either for its present or future needs. This is illustrated by the embargoes placed last Spring, largely due to inadequate terminals in some parts of the country which laid their oppressive hand on business to such an extent that Commissioner Clark put himself at the head of a committee of railroad men to try to work out the problem, and the difficulty is still unremedied, because of the fundamental lack of facilities. It is also illustrated by the difficulty experienced in the handling of the large increase of business at the present time."

Remedy for High Prices.

Mr. Thom proposed an increase of transportation facilities as a method of securing relief from the high cost of living.

"There have been less than 1,000 miles of new railroad constructed in the United States during the past year," he said, "less than in any year since 1848, except the period of the civil war, and yet the cost of living is daily advancing owing to a shortage of supplies which might be remedied by securing access to new areas of production."

As illustrating the inequality of transportation facilities at a time when new railroad building has nearly stopped, Mr. Thom showed that while New Jersey has thirty-one miles of railroad for every 100 square miles of territory, the average for the United States is only 18.53 miles, and in Idaho there are only 3,037 miles for every 100 square miles. Pointing to a large map of Idaho, he showed the territory in that State containing a vast wealth of agricultural and mineral lands, as yet untouched.

"Less than 33 per cent. of the resources of the State now have railroad facilities," Mr. Thom said. "Will the undeveloped States be satisfied to stop railroad construction under such a condition of inequality? Railroad facilities must grow if the commerce of the country is to grow. All men of affairs recognize that this requires a constant influx of new money.

Railroad Credit.

"This leads us to the consideration as to whether railroad credit is as good as the public interest requires. It is impossible for railroads to earn enough to supply the necessary new facilities from current revenue. They must be provided from credit. Investors cannot be coerced but must be attracted."

Among the conditions affecting railroad credit which deter investors, Mr. Thom mentioned the following:

"First—Railroad revenues are not controlled by investors, but are fixed and limited by Government authority, and not by one but by several Governmental authorities, which do not recognize responsibility for assured results to investors and are entirely unco-ordinated.

"Second—Railroads cannot control, and the Government cannot and does not limit the expense account.

"Third—The present system of regulation is based on a policy of regulation and correction and not on a policy of helpfulness and encouragement.

"Fourth—The outstanding obligations of the railroads have already exceeded the financial rule of safety and involve a disproportionate amount of obligations bearing fixed charges.

"Fifth—The investor must accept a subordinate obligation or security with no assurance of a surplus of earnings to support it.

"Sixth—Other competitive lines of investment present superior attractions.

"Seventh—The railroad business is largely controlled by political instead of business considerations.

"We may debate about what has caused the present conditions," Mr. Thom continued, "but we cannot debate about what the people need. The view held by some that the present situation of the carriers was brought about by mismanagement and wrongdoing in the past totally ignores the needs of the public in the present and in the future.

"The public will not excuse inadequate transportation facilities now because some one tells them that the condition is the result of mistakes that may have been made in the past. The President has taken the view that we must look forward in this matter and 'make a fresh assessment of circumstances' in order to deal helpfully and intelligently with the problem. Certainly the burden of proof is on the man who wants merely to look to the past to show that every need of commerce now and in the future will be supplied merely by the removal of abuses.

Says Abuses Have Ceased.

"The abuses have practically ceased and are no more prevalent in the railroad business today than in any other business humanely conducted. The great question now is whether the existing system of regulation gives the public reliable assurance of sufficient present and future railroad facilities. If not, it will be admitted that there must be such a change as will provide them.

"Let us get a fair view of the problem now under consideration. Let us attempt to define an issue that will be accepted by all as the issue between those who advocate some change in the existing system and those who oppose any change. Those who oppose any change must make their appeal on the ground that the present system assures the public of the continued adequacy of transportation facilities. If they do not, no argument based on the desirability of the present dual system of regulation will be accepted by public judgment.

"If the public is not assured of adequate railroad service, the question of what are sometimes termed, I think improperly, 'States' rights' are not involved, for such a situation would necessarily mean either larger and better national regulation or Government ownership. If the regulation of transportation facilities privately owned should fail Government ownership must follow, and then all power of the States over the railroads would disappear.

"Let us debate this question, then, not upon any mere theory or jealousy as to the distribution of Governmental power, but upon the large issue of what the public interest requires in respect of the assurance of adequate transportation service."

After a brief secret session to arrange the order of witnesses the committee adjourned to meet tomorrow morning.

TO URGE FEDERAL CONTROL.

Merchants' Association's Argument for the Congress Inquiry.

Representatives of the Merchants' Association of New York will appear before the Newlands Investigating Committee in Washington to oppose Government ownership of public service corporations and to advocate Federal regulation of railroads to replace the present scheme of regulation by both State and National Government. The association issued yesterday in pamphlet form the arguments which it has instructed its representatives to offer the Newlands Committee.

In its argument against Government ownership, the Merchants' Association says that the fundamental defects of Government operation are:

1. Dilatory, inconsistent, vacillating, and therefore ineffective and wasteful policy.
2. Unsuitable, inefficient, and frequently changed executive organization.
3. Hampering limitations upon executives.
4. Lack of self-interest as an incentive.
5. Lack of standards of efficiency.

"The fundamental assumption which underlies the argument for Government ownership and operation of public utilities," the argument says, "is that a profit now equal to that now secured by private corporations through private operation can be secured for the public benefit by public operation; or that, as an alternative, by the elimination of profit, service may be increased or charges reduced.

"This implies that public management will be as economically, efficient, and productive as private or corporate management. The latter assumption is unwarranted. On the contrary, it can be shown that Government management is fundamentally defective in important particulars; that its defects are inherent in and inseparable from our system of Government; that those defects made relative inefficiency and uneconomy inevitable."

The argument points out the slowness with which Congress acts and the delay in appropriations as bars to its being a directorate for public utilities. It uses the alleged haphazard system of river and harbor improvement to illustrate this point. "A characteristic defect of governmental industrial plants," it says, "is their low physical efficiency." As for the difficulties of choosing proper managers under the present form of Government, the association says:

"Almost invariably the selection of Governmental executives is based upon considerations other than the qualifications indispensable to a good business manager. The method of selection considers popularity and disregards proficiency. It accepts active intelligence as the equivalent of highly specialized training. It assumes that brilliance is synonymous with sound judgment.

"It assumes that a brilliant lawyer, a high-minded and intellectual idealist, a sincere, and vociferous reformer, or a shrewd and able practical politician, is as capable of managing intricate business affairs as a man of long experience, intimate knowledge, and highly developed skill in the especial field concerned."

The association also sees great danger of political consideration entering into the conduct by the Government of the railroads employing 2,000,000 persons and calling for an annual expenditure of about $5,000,000,000.

In its argument for Federal regulation the association points out the evil results of the present system—the conflicting rules and laws and consequent impairment of railroad credit through divergence of regulation of the issue of securities.

"The present chaotic condition is exceedingly detrimental," the association says. "Single regulation by national authority would abolish the evils arising from multiple control. The business sentiment of the country is generally favorable to the abolition of diverse State regulation and the substitution of national authority.

"Intelligent business men do not wish the regulation of railroads to take the form of reprisals for past wrongs, concessions to passing popular prejudice, or financial discriminations against part of the country for the benefit of other parts. They wish rates as low as are reasonably possible, but they clearly understand that efficiency of service is more important than low rates and they do not wish the railroads starved and thus incapacitated from giving good service.

"The principles of business efficiency are already applied in a remarkable degree to the management of the railroads. The abuses against which the public rebelled years ago are practically eliminated. The necessity for punitive legislation has practically passed away. The present need, therefore, is for regulation which shall carefully eliminate sectional and political motives; which shall proceed along judicial lines; which shall be determined solely upon sound economic grounds; and which shall give full regard to the need for conserving the instrumentalities of commerce as a necessary means for promoting the welfare of the whole people.

"Adequate increase of the number of members and the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the taking over by the Federal Government of the sole control of the railroads would be a wise and beneficial measure and tend greatly to improve the railroad system of the entire country."

VALUATION OF RAILROAD.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico's Cost for Equipment Unduly Large.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The physical valuation of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway, announced today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, places the cost of reproduction at $8,805,686. It is capitalized at $40,-938,081. The report shows the original cost of the line equipped was $12,194,231. The record cost of road equipment was found unduly large.

"The issue of $28,000,000 bonds," the report says, "is really a portion of an authorized issue of $50,000,000 and although the issue is really a part of the capitalization of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, it is an obligation primarily of the St. Louis & San Francisco."

The railroad is part of the Gulf Coast Lines, which skirt the gulf coast from New Orleans to Brownsville.

The announcement of valuation was the second the commission had made in its work of appraising the railroad systems of the country.

$20,000 Verdict Against Interboro.

A jury in the Supreme Court in the Bronx gave a verdict for $20,000 yesterday in the suit of Mary Staub, a servant, of Paterson, N. J., against the Interborough Rapid Transit because she fell through the open gate of a Third Avenue elevated train on the night of Oct. 8, 1914, near the Bronx Park station. The plaintiff fell thirty feet to the grounds of the Fordham University. Her spine was dislocated, and her skull fractured. The evidence showed that Miss Staub was permitted to walk through the gate when the train was stalled near the station.

MAY JOIN 3 CASES IN 8-HOUR TEST

Roads Still Oppose the Oklahoma Suit, and the Santa Fe Argument Goes Over.

CONFERENCES AT CAPITAL

Transportation Lines Insist on the Selection of a Suit of Wide Application.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—After conferences today with attorneys representing the railroads Solicitor General Davis expressed the opinion that an agreement would be reached as to the points to be submitted to the United States Supreme Court in a test case involving the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law.

The railroads are anxious to have included in the agreement all points that have been advanced to show the illegality of the Adamson act. It is not of consequence what case is chosen for the test, but the railroads object to having the case taken before the Supreme Court on the basis of points that involve only a particular road whose effort to obtain an injunction is made the subject of an appeal to the highest tribunal.

The current conferences at the Department of Justice are intended to bring about stipulations satisfactory to both the Government and the railroads, and these will be laid before the Supreme Court with a request from both sides that the court take all the stipulations into consideration in deciding the issue.

The announcement that the trial of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Union Pacific cases at Kansas City had been postponed until tomorrow gave support to a view expressed by some officials that the Government lawyers were still undecided as to which of the various cases to select as a test case.

While there was belief that no decision would be made until the Attorney General had an opportunity to examine the bills in each suit carefully, and analyze their differences, there was a general expectation that in all probability the way out of the dilemma would be to include three pending cases, the Santa Fé, the Union Pacific, and the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf in the appeal, and have them presented together to the Supreme Court and argued as one case.

It was said that there were sufficient differences in the territory and business of the three roads to make it apparent that any one of them would not be representative of either of the others and therefore, if all three were taken as a composite case, the interests of all roads comparable to any of the three would be served justly and fairly.

The Attorney General said tonight that he had no statement to make, and that the whole situation waited on the action to be taken by Judge Pollock at Kansas City tomorrow. This was taken to mean that the choice of a test case has been held open out of deference to the representations of the great majority of roads and that in the end a satisfactory compromise would be sought by appealing the three cases together to the Supreme Court.

Deadlock at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—After an all-day conference attorneys for the Federal Government and the railroads remained in deadlock tonight as to a test case for the Adamson law. Efforts to reach an agreement will be resumed tomorrow.

The injunction case of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé was to have come up before Judge John C. Pollock at Kansas City, Kan., this morning, but counsel being unable to decide upon a harmonious course of procedure, the Court postponed the case until tomorrow.

Frank Hagerman, retained as counsel for the Government, believes the decision yesterday given by Judge Hook in the case of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, wherein the court held the Adamson law invalid, and in a final decree confined it to the Supreme Court, covers all the points involved.

With this view attorneys for the railroads take issue. They maintain that an adequate case could be presented to the highest court in the land only by including in an appeal the issues involved by participation in litigation of such great systems as the Santa Fé or the Pennsylvania, preferably the former.

Supporting Mr. Hagerman were E. Marvin Underwood and Carroll Todd from the Department of Justice at Washington. For the railroads were Walker D. Hines of New York, Gardiner Lathrop and Robert Dunlap of the Santa Fé, N. H. Loomis of the Union Pacific, and O. N. Spencer of the Burlington.

Denial was made both by Mr. Hagerman and Mr. Hines of a published report that attorneys throughout the country had been instructed to request postponements when their injunction suits were called in the various Federal courts.

The railroad attorneys tonight were studying a written proposition made to them by Mr. Hagerman late today. They refused to say what the proposal contained in the way of a settlement.

FILE EIGHT-HOUR LAW SUITS.

Two Roads Ask Chicago Judge for Immediate Injunctions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Companies today sought immediate injunctions to restrain the Government from enforcing the Adamson law, but the motions were denied by Judge George A. Carpenter, to whom they were presented, in the absence of Judge Landis. The cases were set for hearing on Dec. 4 on the other railroad injunction suits against the Adamson law.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The heads of the four brotherhoods of railway employes are included in an equity suit brought by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in the United States Court here today to enjoin the Government authorities from enforcing the provisions of the Adamson eight-hour law after Jan. 1. In other respects the bill is the same as those filed by the Reading and the Pennsylvania Railroads.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23.—The Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad today filed suits here attacking the Adamson eight-hour law.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 23.—The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad today filed suit in the District Court against the eight-hour law.

WANTS FOG CLEARED AWAY.

Southern's President Explains Attitude Toward Eight-Hour Law.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—In announcing that the Southern Railway system would ask the courts to interpret the Adamson eight-hour law, President Fairfax Harrison said today:

"There is such an irreconcilable difference between the interpretation of the law upon which the lawyers agree and that the men want that it is apparent that a judicial interpretation and clarification of the law is necessary in the interest of all concerned.

"Quite frankly, we are unable to apply the law because we do not know what it means. We know what the men want, but the lawyers say the law does not give them that, but gives them something else which every railroad manager knows they do not want. The men are naturally disappointed that the question is not settled and so are the managers, but we must all have patience and good temper and try to avoid passion while we grope our way out of the fog."

GOMPERS GIVES DEFIANCE.

Stirs Federation by His Eight-Hour Law Declaration.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—President Samuel Gompers, addressing the Convention of the Federation of Labor late this afternoon, said:

"If it was Judge Hook's intention to test the constitutionality of the eight-hour law, why didn't he declare it constitutional and place the burden of proof upon the railroad managers, who wanted to evade and avoid it, instead of compelling the Government to affirm the constitutionality of the law?"

The delegates arose to their feet with shouts of approval. The applause lasted five minutes. Then Mr. Gompers continued:

"We are going to act on the defensive, but if a fight is to be made to take from the men, women, and children of our time the advantages they have obtained, then labor's opponents had better look out. We will resist to the uttermost."

Jurisdictional disputes took up most of the time at both sessions of the convention today.

GOETHALS BOARD MEETS.

Discusses Eight-Hour Law Investigation with Railroad Heads.

The commission headed by Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, which was appointed to study the effect of the Adamson eight-hour law for railroads after it has gone into effect, held its first meeting in this city yesterday. The commission met in Room 621 of the Customs House, and conferred during the morning with Presidents and other officials of a number of the largest railroads of the country.

Yesterday's meeting of the commission was private, and the only persons present were the commissioners and the railroad officials. During the conference George Rublee, a member of the commission, who is also a member of the Federal Trade Commission, came out of the conference room and said that the meeting was informal and, as the work of the commission was not really to begin until Jan. 1 at the earliest, no public hearings would be held yet.

"The commission is holding an informal conference," he said, "with the railroad Presidents, for the purpose of discussing methods as to how our investigation regarding the operation of the Adamson law is to be conducted.

"I must emphasize the fact that the conference is informal and the proceedings, therefore, are not public. After our meeting with the railroad Presidents we shall confer with the Brotherhood chiefs. The work of the commission does not really begin until Jan. 1 under the Adamson act, so we cannot say what our plans are to be for the intervening period."

General Goethals said after the meeting that no more conferences would be held before next Tuesday, when it is expected that the commissioners will have an informal talk with representatives of the Brotherhoods similar to their talk with the railroad Presidents yesterday.

The entire commission, consisting of General Goethals, Mr. Rublee, Edgar E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and its Secretary, Dr. Max O. Lorenz, attended yesterday's meeting. Among the railroad officials attending were Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio; Judge R. S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific's Board; President Hale Holden of the Burlington; President Frederick D. Underwood of the Erie; President Benjamin F. Bush of the Missouri Pacific; Vice President William W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania, and President L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson.

HIGH WAGES HIT THE NAVY.

Sailors Can Make More Ashore and Recruiting Lags.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—High wages ashore and the increased cost of living have seriously hampered navy recruiting, Rear Admiral McGowan, Paymaster General, told the House Naval Committee today, in explanation of why there are only about 55,000 enlisted men in the service, although Congress has authorized a total strength of 77,000. He said it was hoped that a total of 70,000 could be reached by the end of 1918.

"Their inability to send home enough money to keep those dependent upon them is the governing factor in preventing many men from enlisting," said the Admiral. From long experience with the accounts of bluejackets, he said, he was certain a majority had wives, mothers, sisters, or other dependents at home.

"And they are the most generous and big-hearted men that ever lived," he said. "We are just about keeping even in recruiting now, and that condition will continue while the present high wages prevail."

Re-enlistments now average above 85 per cent. of the available men, and the percentage is steadily going up.

Representative Kelley of Michigan asked if an increased pay scale would not aid recruiting. The Admiral said it undoubtedly would, but that pay was not the only consideration. He agreed to submit later suggestions as to ways and means of speeding up recruiting.

DANCE FLOOR YIELDS GEMS.

Workmen Find Jewelry and Money in Vanderbilt's Della Robbia Room.

Workmen putting in a new parquet floor in the Della Robbia room of the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday discovered several valuable pieces of jewelry and other small trinkets, and about $40 in coins that had rolled under the floor surface and had been allowed to accumulate since the hotel was built.

Considerable trouble had been experienced by the management over the loss of small valuables. A number of inquiries had been made, but no conclusion could be reached as to the mystery until the rubber linoleum composition flooring, which is to give way to a wooden dance floor, was partly removed. Most of the articles were recovered at the edge of the floor covering, where, in all probability, they had slipped after falling through the space between the wall and the top surface.

Dewey's Wines for Thanksgiving!
SPECIAL OFFER CASE
1 Bot. Haut-Sauterne 1 Bot. Ives Claret 1 Bot. Mature Sherry 1 Bot. Brut. Cuvee Champagne $3.35
Other Dinner Wines
Sparkling Moselle
Sparkling Burgundy
Large Bottles . . . $1.35
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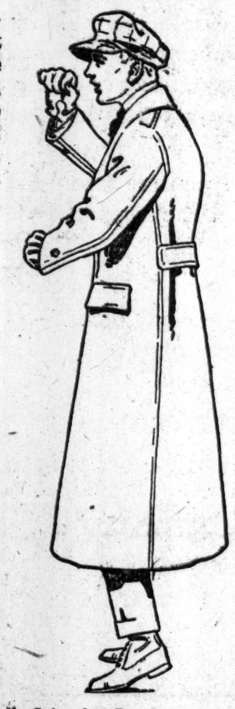
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A NEW CONTRALTO HEARD.

Emma Roberts Makes Her First Appearance Here in Song Recital.

Miss Emma Roberts, a young American contralto, was heard in New York for the first time yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. She sang an interesting program of Italian, English, German, and American songs in a manner that interested and pleased a friendly audience. Her voice is a real contralto of very considerable power and of a flexibility rather uncommon in such voices. It is somewhat reedy in quality, but it has richness; its upper tones are the more powerful and in some respects the best, and are favored by the singer. It is not wholly equalized throughout its range, and there seemed to be yesterday a slight break in quality between its lower tones and those lying immediately above them, but this is not a matter really to interfere with the enjoyment of her singing.

For Miss Roberts sings with much intelligence and taste, with a gift for interpretation, for conveying the essential significance of her songs, for differentiating their moods and emotional expressiveness. She is, in other words, artistically gifted as a singer and has cultivated her gifts to excellent issues. Her delivery is free and spontaneous, her phrasing well considered and well carried out, and her diction of unusual clearness in the several languages she used. There was real charm in her singing of Durante's "Danza fanciulla," which had the appropriate volubility, and the more measured phrases of Secchi's "Lungi dal Caro ben" were well managed.

She was perhaps most successful in her interpretation of German Lieder, of which she chose several that are little known, as Schubert's "Am Grabe Anselmo's," Schumann's gay "Soldatenlied," almost a stranger to public programs; Eugen Halle's fine "Lied des Harfenmädchens," Wolf's "Der Musikant," and Strauss's "In der Campagna." She did nothing better than Brahms's fervent and exalted "Mainacht," into which she put abundant fervor and exaltation. Folk songs were represented on her program, as they are now on the programs of most intelligent singers. There were three from Little Russia and H. J. Burleigh's setting of "Deep River." Mr. Epstein by his accompaniments added to the artistic value of the performance.

Friars Dine Caruso Sunday Night.

The Friars have issued invitations for the first dinner to be given in the great hall of their new clubhouse Sunday night. It will be in honor of Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan Opera tenor, and will be the first of a series to men distinguished in various fields of endeavor to be given during the Winter. Irving Berlin is in charge of a special entertainment that will be a part of the program.

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RODERICK WHITE PLAYS.

Young American Violinist Gives a Recital in Aeolian Hall.

Roderick White, a young American violinist, who has been heard here before, though not frequently, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday evening. He played numbers from Bach and Handel in his own and Schumann's arrangements; Paganini's Concerto in D in Wilhelmj's edition, and two groups of smaller pieces by Tschaikowsky, Pente, Gluck-Manen, Zsolt, Rachmaninoff, Rubinstein-White, and Wieniawski-White, including, as will be seen, two more of his own arrangements.

As on the occasion of his first appearance here a few seasons ago, Mr. White showed intelligence and virility in his playing. His technical equipment is good, but it was not equal to leaving him unhampered in such difficult matter as Paganini's concerto, which only a handful of violinists can play with perfect credit to themselves and thorough enjoyment to their audiences. This concerto requires a special tuning of the violin and, as if in protest at it, a string snapped just as the violinist was about to play the next number, which necessitated his leaving the stage and the audience waiting. Mr. White's playing seems to promise that when he polishes off a little of his roughness and acquires more repose of style, he will be a player of whom interesting things may be expected. His accompaniments last night were well played by Walter Golde.

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SYMPHONY BEGINS SERIES.

"Cyrano" on Program of First Ten Concerts—Alma Gluck Soloist.

The Symphony Society of New York gave yesterday afternoon the first of the new series of ten concerts at Carnegie Hall with which it will supplement its usual number of concerts at Aeolian Hall this season. This expansion of activities is an indication of what is going on in the whole field of music-giving, for from somewhere large new audiences have been created during the last few seasons, especially since the war began, and this year has seen the climax. As an evidence that the new concerts, which a few years ago would have seemed a sensational addition to the program of one organization, are a real demand and not a fancied one, it should be noted that the hall was very well filled yesterday.

Mr. Damrosch's program comprised Brahms's Symphony in C minor, No. 1; a cavatina from Glinka's pioneer Russian opera, "Russian and Ludmilla," which was sung by Alma Gluck; the instrumental intermezzo and Roxane's air from Mr. Damrosch's own opera, "Cyrano," produced at the Metropolitan several seasons ago, in which Mme. Gluck sang the air yesterday; and an excerpt from Ravel's ballet, "Daphnis and Chloe," which the composer has arranged under the description of "symphonic fragment."

The program was an interesting one, and, barring a certain feeling of strangeness in the orchestra's sound for those who had been accustomed to hearing it in another hall—it undoubtedly did sound different—it was well carried out. The symphony especially was finely differentiated and built up, and carried conviction, though perhaps there was room for a little more broadness in the last movement. Maybe the weather had got into Mme. Gluck's voice a little, for its clearness was not all that could have been desired, especially in the runs and shakes that were plentiful in each air she sang. Except in this respect, however, her singing was excellent, and she was liberally applauded. Mr. Saslavsky, the concert master, deserves mention for his solo playing of the principal melody of the intermezzo from "Cyrano," as it appears in its first statement with harp accompaniment.

Old Guard Will Parade Tomorrow.

Carrying out a time-honored custom the Old Guard Veteran Battalion of New York will hold its annual parade tomorrow in celebration of Evacuation Day. Assembly will be sounded at its headquarters, 220 West Fifty-first Street, at noon, and half an hour later the battalion will assemble in City Hall Park for the parade. In command of Colonel Ardolph L. Kline officers and men will march down Broadway to Battery Park and there raise the flag on the staff in front of the Barge Office, while artillerymen from Governors Island will fire a salute of twenty-one guns.

This is a brilliant novel. Hamilton's style is virile, luminous and natural.—*Rochester Post-Standard.*

There runs throughout the narrative a fresh, buoyant and thoroughly natural tale of true love . . . the Guthrie-Townsend match closes one of the most engaging and picturesque love episodes available in present-day fictitious literature.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The difficult problem involved is handled very well, and fathers will no doubt find much to think about in the story. The love story of big Peter and little Betty is a beautiful one.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A well written, exciting story, with too much freedom of revelation for prudes, but it may do some good, especially if it tends to make parents the best of friends with their children.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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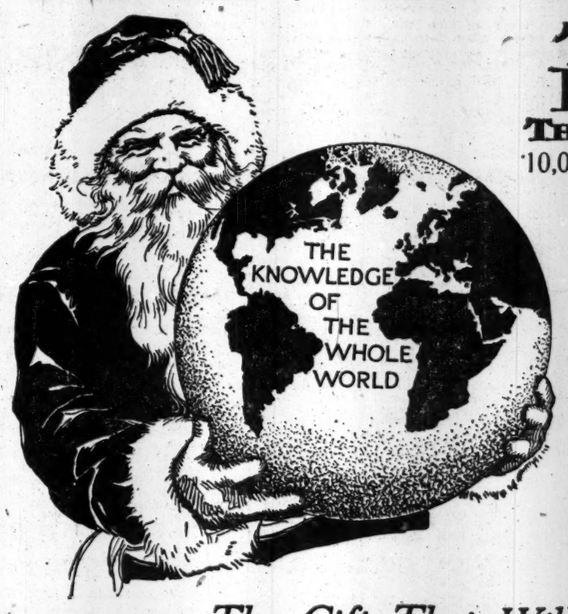

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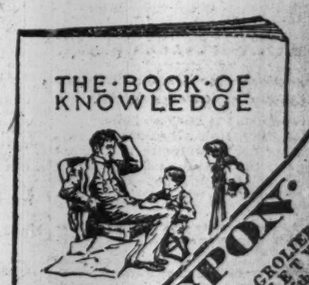

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Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—If baseball is dying out the New York Yankees have not heard about it. With the return of President B. B. Johnson of the American League from French Lick today the information was given out that the American League team in Gotham has laid plans to build the greatest plant in the country. A double-decked grand stand to hold 28,000 people features the new plant, and everything else will be in keeping with this. With pavilions and bleachers probably 50,000 spectators will be taken care of, which exceeds the Boston Braves grounds by something like 8,000.

The plans were fully gone over between Jacob Ruppert, Captain Huston, and President Johnson at the Indiana resort, and now all that remains is to get the grounds. It is reported that the property has already been selected, and that an option is held on a piece of ground big enough to take care of the playing field and the giant stands. It is not expected that the new grounds will be ready for occupancy until year after next, and the Yankees will not be without a home in the meantime, as they have a lease on the Polo Grounds until next Fall.

"The American League has always been opposed to playing any of their games on any other grounds except their own," said President Johnson, and the venture is in keeping with this policy. "Of course it is a big undertaking to get a field in New York, and the outlay will be well over $1,000,000. Still, New York is big enough for two parks, so we will have one of our own."

SOCCER CHAMPIONS BEATEN

Princeton Defeats Haverford in Driving Rain by 4 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 23.—Playing in a driving rain and on a field inches deep with mud and water, the Princeton soccer team defeated the Haverford College champions at Haverford this afternoon, 4 to 0. So deplorable was the field for a college championship game that both teams abandoned any attempt at team work, and relied mostly on luck.

Princeton scored one goal in the first period and three in the second. Throughout the game the ball fell into pools of water and remained there. The players slipped and fell and almost every attempt to advance the ball was futile.

The lineup:

Princeton. (4.)	Position.	Haverford. (0.)
Cohu	G.	Osler
Cator	R. F. B.	Gardner
West	L. F. B.	Shipley
Twyford	R. H. B.	Hallett
Hoskins	C. H. B.	Thomas
Harris	L. H. B.	Barrie
Randall	O. R.	Thorpe
Sherrerd	I. R.	Chapman
Pryor	C. F.	Crosman
Savage	I. L.	Corson
Cameron	O. L.	Barlow

Referee—Mr. Hinds. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes each.

PENN LOSES BERT BELL.

Injury Will Keep Him Out of West Virginia Wesleyan Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Two of the Penn regulars, Bert Bell, the field general, whose piloting of the Red and Blue machine was excellent in the Michigan game, and Lew Little, the big tackle, who has been suspended for ten days, will not appear in the line-up on Saturday against West Virginia Wesleyan. Bell had successfully concealed the fact that his right leg was badly bruised until yesterday afternoon, when he attempted to catch punts and found that he could only hobble. Folwell has decided to use Jimmy Bryant at the quarter-back post.

Because of the rain today Folwell abandoned practice on Franklin Field. The players reported in their togs at the usual hour, but Folwell called the drill off. Tonight members of the 'Varsity and second and third 'Varsity listened to a blackboard talk.

URGE PANTHERS TO LIMIT.

Pittsburgh Coaches Work Team for Penn State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23.—Coach Glenn Warner kept the Panther football players busy to the limit of their endurance today in a two-hour practice in scrimmaging and signal work. Pat Herron, who has had a slight touch of grip, was entirely himself this afternoon, and tore into the scrubs like a whirlwind. Thornhill also got into the practice, although Warner made him take it easy.

The freshman team, which will line up against the Penn State freshmen on Saturday, had the benefit of a workout against the 'Varsity, and while the latter were easy on the younger lads on account of the nearness of the contest, nevertheless the cubs benefited a lot by the experience, and Pittsburgh expects a double triumph against the Penn State on Saturday and Thanksgiving Day.

COLGATE BOLSTERS ATTACK.

Preparations for Brown Devoted Chiefly to Offense Work.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 23.—In preparation for the Brown game on Thanksgiving Day the Colgate squad started its final work after the two days' rest. The eleven men who played against Syracuse emerged unscarred from the game.

Coach Bankart was fairly well satisfied with the team's defensive work, but far from satisfied with the offensive play which was far below the standard set by previous games. Forward pass plays were not as successful in the Syracuse game as they have been before this year, and the offensive play of the ends was noticeably weak. Castellanos, left end, has been replaced by Frye, who will remain a permanent fixture in the position if he continues his good work. Spencer, left half back, has also been removed from the regular berth, and Watkins has taken his place.

Pirates to Change Training Place.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 23.—The Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club will not train next season at Hot Springs, Ark., which has been the custom for sixteen years, but will go to a point further south, President Barney Dreyfuss announced late today. He said that two places for establishing a camp next season are now under consideration, but a definite announcement would probably not be made until later in the week.

GEORGIA TECH STILL LEADS.

Tops Football Team Scores with 387 —Oliphant Has 103 Points.

There was no change of leadership in either the high team or individual score standing as a result of the football games of last Saturday. Georgia Tech still heads the elevens of the East and adjoining territory with a total of 387 points for eight games. Penn State moved into second place with 348, while Vanderbilt dropped to third. Minnesota advanced from sixth to fourth place. Brown and Pittsburgh, although undefeated to date, have not accumulated the totals of some of the other college teams owing to the calibre of the opponents faced this season.

In the individual scoring class Oliphant, the former Purdue star now playing half back for the Army, still holds first place with a total of 103 points and Maulbetsch, of Michigan, is second, with seven points less. Gilroy, of Georgetown, made a big leap during the week and is now in third place with eighty points; Cofall, of Notre Dame; Gerrish, of Dartmouth, and McCreight, of Washington and Jefferson, complete the list of the first six. It is a remarkable feature of the scoring of these players that every one of the sextet, except Gilroy, has rolled up high scores by making touchdowns, kicking goals therefrom, and by dropkicking goals from the field of play.

The leading teams in scoring and the individual players who have totaled forty or more points are as follows:

TEAM SCORING.

	Games.	Totals.
Georgia Tech	8	387
Penn State	9	348
Vanderbilt	8	328
Minnesota	6	299
Georgetown	7	287
Syracuse	8	255
Michigan	9	235
Brown	8	234
Notre Dame	7	227
Pittsburgh	7	225
Army	8	219
Dartmouth	9	206
Muhlenberg	8	195
Louisiana	8	194
W. and L.	8	194
W. and J.	9	194
Auburn	8	191
Colgate	8	190
Harard	9	184

INDIVIDUAL SCORING.

Player and Team.	Touch-downs.	Goals.	Field Goals.	Pts.
Oliphant, Army	12	22	3	103
Maulbetsch, Michigan	12	21	1	90
Gilroy, Georgetown	10	20	0	80
Cofall, Notre Dame	10	15	1	76
Gerrish, Dartmouth	9	13	1	74
McCreight, Wash. & Jeff.	6	11	1	68
Pollard, Brown	12	0	0	72
McQuade, Georgetown	10	0	0	60
Sprafka, Minnesota	10	0	0	60
Mueller, Cornell	10	0	0	60
Hess, Penn State	9	0	0	54
Rafter, Syracuse	9	0	0	54
Brown, Syracuse	7	7	0	49
Hastings, Pittsburgh	9	10	3	49
Wyman, Minnesota	8	0	0	48
Long, Minnesota	8	0	0	48
Paston, Minnesota	5	18	0	48
Ingram, Navy	8	0	0	48
Devitalis, Brown	4	22	0	46
Macomber, Illinois	5	10	2	46
Sparks, Michigan	7	1	1	46
De Hart, Pittsburgh	7	0	0	42
Le Gore, Yale	6	3	1	42
Purdy, Brown	7	0	0	42

CORNELL REHEARSES PLAYS

Rain Interferes with Mass Meeting Planned by Undergraduates.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Rain interfered, for the third time this Fall, with a football mass meeting scheduled to be held on the Schoelkopf Stadium, which the undergraduates had planned. Meetings before the Harvard and Michigan games were also called off on account of bad weather.

The coaches continued to work the 'Varsity in the plays to be used against Pennsylvania today. The players all took part in a dummy practice drill, followed by signal practice, and then a short scrimmage between the first and second teams, in which the 'Varsity, showing a wide variety of plays, scored twice on the scrubs.

Tilley was back in the line at right guard today, although he limped badly. Anderson also played there for a short time. Jewett and Gillies, the tackles, are in the best shape of the season, and ought to put up great games against the Quakers. Jewett is playing his last year of college football. Benedict played at left half on the 'Varsity for the first time since the Harvard game. Speed was not in logs today, class-room work keeping him away.

FORDHAM WORKS IN RAIN.

Squad Gets Signal and Punting Drill, but No Scrimmage.

The Fordham football team will enter the game with the Gallaudet team at Fordham Field tomorrow without having had a single scrimmage during the present week. After the easy victory at Holy Cross, Frank Gargan rewarded his charges by dispensing with the usual early week scrimmage, and the rain yesterday spoiled the last chance to hold a practice contest before the game with the mutes tomorrow. A signal drill is scheduled for this afternoon.

The men were far from idle, however, yesterday. For an hour they braved the driving rain in a signal and punting drill. Fordham has lost several valuable scoring chances this year by fumbling at crucial moments, and Gargan worked them hard yesterday to correct the fault. Dempsey was sent back to kick, while all the other backs took turns at chasing and catching the ball, the usual hour, but Folwell called the drill off. Tonight members of the 'Varsity and second and third 'Varsity listened to a blackboard talk.

COLUMBIA WORKS INDOORS.

Tests N. Y. U. Plays in Gymnasium —Noble to Start at Centre.

Rain yesterday afternoon chased the Columbia football squad from South Field, and Head Coach Metcalf took 'Varsity and second team players into the gymnasium for work in dummy scrimmaging and signal drills. The scrub eleven was equipped with many of the New York University plays and tactics, and Metcalf charged his 'Varsity machine against the imaginary opponent.

It was decided last night to start Kenneth Noble at centre tomorrow against N. Y. U. Vollmer, who succeeded to the position when Brown was injured last week in the Wesleyan encounter, has been found more valuable at right tackle. Noble's promotion comes as the result of two years of candidacy on the second eleven. Metcalf announced another change. He will start Lech Zychlinski, the Polish player, at full back in place of I. T. Rosen.

Undergraduates, more than 1,000 strong, held forth at the Columbia Commons last night in the biggest football mass meeting in Columbia's history. Old and new college songs were sung by the glee club and the university band gave a concert.

N. Y. U. GETS FINAL WORK.

Hard Practice Taken in Rain for Game with Columbia.

Despite the pouring rain yesterday, Coach Eustis had the New York University pigskin chasers lined up in one of the most furious scrimmages of the season. It was the last hard work before the Columbia game tomorrow and both 'Varsity and scrubs played as hard as the slippery and muddy field would allow.

Indications of a possible shift for the Columbia game again arose yesterday, when during the scrimmage Howard Cann was put in at quarter back to replace Mackenzie, and Ted Cann was sent in to relieve Hoffman at tackle. Eberhard was again in the 'Varsity back field for some time and gained good ground, mostly by line plunging. Sokolower is still out of the lineup and it is doubtful whether he will be able to occupy his place at tackle on Saturday. Before sending the men out to scrimmage the coaches gave them a long blackboard talk in the gym.

Last night the football players were guests at a rally held under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A.

ELI CAMP ALARMED BY SORE THROATS

Moseley, Comerford, and Braden Develop Symptoms — Black and Smith Not Well Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—Considerable uncertainty is felt at Yale at the physical condition of several members of the eleven. Captain Black and Quarter Back Smith, who have been ill with tonsillitis most of the last week, were today able to resume their places in the line-up, but depression was felt in the camp at the development of sore throats by both end rushes, Moseley and Comerford, and by Braden, substitute full back and stellar dropkicker of the team.

All five players were in the line-up this afternoon, Black and Smith for the first time this week. The coaches are waiting anxiously to learn the condition of Moseley, Comerford and Braden tomorrow morning. In the cases of Black and Smith, tonsillitis quickly followed symptoms of sore throat. If this development attends the condition of Moseley, Comerford and Braden tomorrow, it is improbable that they will be included in the Yale line-up against Harvard.

All three players were taken to the college infirmary tonight and were given medical treatment for their sore throats, which, it is hoped, will disappear by tomorrow. It was stated at the Yale training quarters tonight that the coaches felt that the complications arose from the rainy weather, and that the unfavorable symptoms would disappear by tomorrow.

Because of the condition of the five players who are not yet in form, and the fact that a heavy rain was falling this afternoon, the squad was taken for practice to the baseball cage and spent an hour running off signals. The lineup was the same as that against Princeton, except that Smith returned to quarter back for the latter part of the drill. Head Coach Tad Jones declined tonight to make a positive statement regarding the line-up against Harvard, but is probable that Smith will start the play at quarter back, although it is certain that his physical condition will not allow him to play the entire game. He and La Roche will figure about equally in time in playing the contest.

Uncle Horace Johnson, the weather prophet of Haldam, Conn., threw a scare in the ticket speculators here today by predicting a blizzard for Saturday. He insists that today's heavy rain will be followed by even heavier downpour tomorrow, followed by either a rainy Saturday or else a large fall of snow during the time the football game is in progress.

A total of 77,453 tickets has been sent out for the game, of which number 28,171 have been taken by Harvard, it was announced today by the Yale ticket office. The total also includes 244 press and 300 side-line tickets. Two years ago 68,042 persons saw the Blue and Crimson classic. The attendants at the game will number 1,500.

HARVARD TRIES YALE FIELD.

Rain-Soaked Gridiron Proves Handicap to Crimson Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 23.—Harvard's 'Varsity football squad, including all the men likely to play against Yale Saturday, either as regulars or substitutes, arrived here this evening. The Crimson players made an early start from Cambridge today, going from Boston to New Haven, where they spent an hour at Yale field. The boys reached New London for a late dinner, but had the evening to themselves, and all retired shortly after 9 o'clock.

Percy Haughton and half a dozen of his assistant coaches accompanied the team to New Haven, but several of the coaches went to New York and will come to New London on the night train. The workout on Yale Field was not very satisfactory, for the gridiron was covered with water. The 'Varsity team did not line up even for signal drill, but the kickers had plenty of work with a wet and heavy ball.

Harvard has had great football weather this season, and the men have not played in a single game under bad conditions. There was, therefore, considerable fumbling in the bowl this afternoon. The kickers, however, did very well under the circumstances, and Robinson made a good showing at drop kicking. Percy Haughton offered to bet Bill Robinson $5 he could not make a goal from the 25-yard line, but when Robinson put the first two shots over the crossbar Haughton withdrew his proposition.

The players got soaking wet, but enjoyed the day's sport, and tonight most of them attended a moving picture show as guests of Haughton. Tomorrow's second-string substitutes will come down from Cambridge and in the afternoon the squad will work out on the local baseball field, which, however, is in pretty bad shape after the all-day rain.

Pooch Donovan says his 'Varsity regulars all are in fine condition for the game Saturday, and that most of the men who have been hurt will be able to stand a hard scrimmage today. The line has been finally settled upon as the right tackle, and there is no doubt that Robinson will begin the game at quarter.

Both he and Murray, however, are being coached on generalship for the game, and the chances are that both will get into the battle. The team is in fine spirits and feels that it is due to win another game from Yale. The wet weather, though, is likely to prove a handicap for the game the coaches have been planning against Yale's heavier team, and a cold snap tomorrow or Saturday will surely be welcomed by every one in camp.

TRAIN SERVICE FOR GAME.

Special arrangements have been made by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to handle passengers traveling to New Haven Saturday to witness the Yale-Harvard football game. The crowd is expected to be one of the largest ever handled by the company.

Between New York and New Haven there will be twenty special trains in addition to the regular trains and extra sections of regular trains. The first special will leave New York at 7:58 A. M., and the others will leave at frequent intervals up to 11:06 A. M., when the last special is scheduled to pull out of Grand Central Terminal.

Special trains will be numbered, the first being N-1 and the last N-20. There will be three trains for the use of the Harvard Club of New York, numbered N-12, N-14 and N-15. Train N-16 has been engaged by the Yale Club of New York.

Running time between New York and New Haven is two hours for express trains, and two hours and ten minutes for trains stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport. Special trains will leave New York as scheduled, unless loading is completed earlier, in which case they will depart as soon as loading is completed.

Aside from the special trains, trains Nos. 82, 12, 50 and 88 will run in two sections. There will also be two extra specials of ten coaches each made up at New York for use if required. They will run as N-21 and N-22.

Returning from New Haven after the game, specials will leave when loading is completed, first special to be ready to leave at 4:10 P. M.

A special parcel room will be provided in New Haven opposite the station, corner Meadow Street. Information bureaus will be located on the platform and north of the passenger station.

Red Cross Collection at Game.

Between the halves at the Yale-Harvard football game a collection will be taken for the American Red Cross. With the beginning of the intermission a group of Boy Scouts, preceded by buglers, will carry a Red Cross banner on to the playing field to announce to everybody their opportunity to give. The money will go to purchase hospital supplies.

MAY BE NO OPEN CHAMPION.

Action of Gould, Court Tennis Title Holder, Raises Problem.

The renunciation of the world's open court tennis championship by Jay Gould opens a perplexing problem as to who shall succeed to the crown. Apparently there is a disposition on the part of Gould to bestow the title on George F. Covey of London, although there is nothing in the letter to Covey from a committee of the Philadelphia Racquet Club which makes this in the least definite. The inference lies in the fact that the letter was addressed to Covey and that only a copy of it was sent to the American professional court tennis champion, Walter A. Kinsella.

It was Covey who was defeated by Gould in England, but, as the latter never succeeded in defeating his American rival and is considered to have small claim to the open championship, especially since Kinsella was the last one to challenge Gould for the title, friends of the latter are not backward in asserting that this gives Kinsella a prior claim, although many are prone to insist that the championship cannot be handed over to any one.

Thus far Gould has not made any announcement that he relinquishes the amateur championship, and it is universally agreed that there is no one among the amateurs of the present time who can wrest the title from him. Thus it is pointed out there is not much opportunity of another open champion establishing himself. The letter sent by the committee of the Philadelphia Racquet Club to George F. Covey in London reads as follows:

"Mr. Gould has authorized the committee to hereby, and of this date, relinquish the title of world's open champion at tennis. He feels that it is inexpedient for him to defend his title."

Last Winter Walter A. Kinsella, then, as now, the American professional champion, defeated Punch Fairs, the well-known English expert, at the Racquet and Tennis Club in this city, and it was understood that the winner would challenge Gould for the open championship. Kinsella did issue a challenge to Gould, but no reply was ever received by the professional, who supposed that Gould did not take cognizance of the challenge because he was not prepared and not trained for a championship match.

Many critics believe that in view of Kinsella's challenge he is the one to whom the championship should go, much as if there had been a default. On the other hand, Kinsella is not saying anything about the matter. He makes no claim to the championship in fact, he is at present reluctant to discuss the question. There is a disposition, however, to give the honor to Kinsella if it is to go to any one without actual competition.

OPEN SQUASH PLAY BEGINS.

Riley Defeats Morrison as Annual Fall Tournament Starts.

The squash tennis season opened yesterday at the Princeton Club, when twenty-one players began competition in the annual open Fall tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association. Numbered among the men are many who were prominent contestants in the play of a year ago in the national championship at the Harvard Club. The national amateur champion, Eric Winston, however, is not entered, and neither is the national Class B. champion, T. A. E. Harris.

There was spirited play in several of the matches yesterday. One of the best contested brought together A. W. Riley, the Princeton Club champion, and P. M. Morrison of the Harvard Club. Riley gained the victory because he forced the pace at all times and was able to send baffling angle shots that many times eluded his opponent or forced him into error. The score in favor of Riley was 14—18, 15—12, 15—12.

W. H. Vanderpoel of the Squash Club, put forth a strong game against Anderson Dana of the Harvard Club, in the early stages of the match, but could not keep up the pace and was defeated 15—12, 15—2.

The summary:

First Round.—Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, defeated W. H. Vanderpoel, Squash Club, 15—12, 15—2; E. Fink, Englewood, won from F. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, by default; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club, 14—18, 15—12, 15—12; F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated R. Monks, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—8; W. H. Hackett, Harvard Club, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—5.

Second Round.—J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated J. Hoyt, Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—2.

RALLY WINS FOR HUNTER.

Noroton Golfer Beats Shannon at Pinehurst by Uphill Play.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 23.—After being two down at the turn in the second match round of the Autumn golf tournament here today, Robert Hunter of Noroton, Conn., the medalist, rallied and defeated R. C. Shannon of Brockport by 2 and 1.

In the other matches D. P. Kingsley, New York, defeated S. A. Stevenssen, Cooperstown, by 4 and 2; Franklin Gates, Broadacres, defeated Tom Kelley, Southern Pines, 4 and 3, and Donald Parson, Youngstown, defeated C. L. Brecker, Philadelphia, 3 and 2.

In the semi-finals tomorrow Hunter will play Kingsley and Gates will play Parson.

MR. FARRELL BUYS ELMINA.

Once Noted Racing Schooner to Become a Cruiser.

The well-known schooner yacht Elmina has been purchased by William H. Farrell, New York Yacht Club, from Frederick F. Brewster of New Haven, Conn. The vessel is now laid up at Greenport, L. I., but will shortly be taken to the yard of the builders, where her rig will be reduced somewhat and auxiliary power installed.

The Elmina was a winner of many prizes in the large schooner class, but has not been in commission for the past three or four seasons. She was built from designs by the late A. Cary Smith, and her dimensions are: 125 feet over all, 87 feet waterline, 25 feet beam, and 15 feet 6 inches draft. Her hull is built of steel and the decks of teakwood.

Mr. Farrell will change the name of the yacht to Mystery and use her for general cruising on Long Island Sound and Eastern waters during next season.

NEW HAVEN BASKETS OUT.

Football Game Crowd Expected to Fill Them with Coin.

There will be several persons in New Haven for the Yale-Harvard imbroglio, and in some way or other advance news of their coming has seeped into the City of Elms. Now anybody who goes to watch this gridiron battle is considered by certain canny New Haven burghers to be affected with undue corpulence of the bankroll and apoplexy of the wad. Kindly spirited professional hosts of that city are prepared to minister to these afflictions by the simple, old-fashioned process of bleeding. Sheaves of yellow-backed notes which weigh in at certain hostelries will never thereafter look the same.

A certain citizen of New York telegraphed last evening to the Hotel Garde in New Haven for sleeping quarters to be occupied Friday and Saturday nights. This citizen is no stranger to penetrating thrusts at vital parts of his wallet—he is, as said, a New Yorker—but the reply to his telegram sent him tottering to the nearest chair. The answer called for $16 in currency of the realm for a two-night occupancy of a room without a bath.

A cold Winter is coming in New Haven and Saturday's crowd is expected to help feather a few warm nests.

Church and Throckmorton Depart.

George M. Church and Harold A. Throckmorton, who will compete in the tennis tournament for the championship of the Orient at Manila on Jan 2, left this city yesterday afternoon for Vancouver, and from there will take passage aboard the Empress of Russia for the Philippines.

ARMY ELEVEN HAS WORKOUT IN RAIN

Daly Completes Lineup for Tomorrow's Battle with Navy at the Polo Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Under the most distressing weather conditions, the Army eleven went through a secret workout this afternoon in final preparation for the big game at the Polo Grounds in New York on Saturday with the Navy. A driving storm, which continued incessantly throughout the day, beat the regular gridiron into a veritable quagmire, and the soldiers were forced to take their brief practice on the north field. Conditions were but little better there and the coaches conducted the drill carefully, that there might be no rough play or chance taking in the heavy and treacherous going.

The men were sent through the entire repertoire of plays in the sharp signal drill, took a brief session of instruction in the position plays, practiced forward passes, and gave some attention to the kicking game. Oliphant, who has been definitely scheduled to do the punting, got away some splendid punts. The ends and linemen were sent down the field under the kicks.

At the wings, where there seemed to be some doubt as to who would actually start against the Middies, the coaches said today that House and Schrader would be in at the kickoff. This will leave two veteran players, Ford and Redfield, in reserve, both of whom are expected to get into the play at some stage of the contest. Butler will be at tackle with Schlenker in the background, ready to take his place in the event that Butler is unable to stand the pace. These were the only doubtful places on the eleven.

Daly gave out his lineup for the Navy battle tonight as follows: House, 165 pounds, L. E.; Jones, 200, L. T.; O. Knight, 204, L. G.; McEwan, 192, (Capt.,) Centre; Meacham, 185, R. G.; Butler, 192, R. T.; Shrader, 168, R. E.; Gerhardt, 145, Q. B.; Place, 170, L. H. B.; Oliphant, 171, R. H. B., and Vidal, 173, F. B.

According to published naval weights, the cadets will top the midshipmen a trifle over two pounds on the average for team weight. The cadets average 178 6-11 pounds, while the middies tip the beam at 176 2-11 pounds. On the line the Army averages 184 pounds to the Navy's 177. Behind the line the cadets' average weight is 164¾, while the Navy lads average 172 pounds.

The West Pointers will leave here tomorrow morning at 8:40 over the New York Central for New York. There are fifty-six cadets and an army of coaches, trainers, rubbers, &c., in the party. Of the cadets on the squad who will go besides those mentioned in the line-up above, there are Cole, Frier, Ford, Green, Harmon, Holmes, Kilburn, Mullins, Parks, Ridgway, (manager,) Schwarzkopf, Scott, Sully, Weems, Bringham, Buechler, Chapman, Fleming, Hirsch, Huff, J. Knight, McNell, Mahoney, Palmer, Schlenker, Timberlake, Coogan, Hewitt, Murrill, Rundell, Stenzel, Hahn, Johnson, Lewis, March, Maloney, Miller, Monroe, Niles, Pulsifer, Stokes, Wicks, Williams, and Weems.

The Army squad will be in charge of Lieutenant Philip Hayes, football representative, and Lieutenant Charles D. Daly, head coach. The position coaches accompanying the team are Captains Ernest Graves and Dan Pullen, and Lieutenants Franke, Wood, Keyserlingk, Hoge, Prichard, and Merrillat. The party is due at the Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock, and will walk to the Hotel Astor, where the Army will make its headquarters during the stay in the city.

Tomorrow afternoon the soldiers will take their final drill on the Polo Grounds. The game there Saturday will start at 2 P. M. The football men are due back at West Point at noon on Sunday. The battalion of cadets will go down from here on Saturday morning.

NAVY OFF FOR ARMY FRAY.

Middies Take Place of Horses and Draw Eleven to Station.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 23.—Midshipmen took the places of the horses and dragged the football squad to the station this afternoon, just before the party left for New York, where the annual contest against the Army eleven will take place Saturday. Lieutenant C. E. Smith, officer in charge of athletics, has general charge of the party. Lieutenant Smith has general charge of the distribution of tickets and of the other arrangements and will establish an office at the Biltmore, where the team will make its headquarters.

There were thirty-six players and substitutes with the coaches and attendants. Besides the midshipmen there were Head Coach Ingram, Lieutenants Soule, McNair, Demott, and Ensigns H. R. Ingram and Richardson of the coaching staff; Assistant Surgeon Pollard and Trainers Waitkin and Bohmke.

A band of fifteen composed entirely of members of the entering class will be started, which has never before been the case. Whelchel will be at quarter, Roberts and Ingram at the halves, and Perry at full. Some think there is danger of stage fright, but Lieutenant Ingram is confident that his quartet of newcomers will prove the best combination. He has, however, plenty of good backs in reserve, such as Davis, Martin, Hanafee, Butler, Orr, and Westphal.

PERSIAN PROVES BEST CAT.

Greenwich Creamery King Honored at the Atlantic Show.

Mrs. F. Y. Mathis's cream Persian, Greenwich Creamery King, which she recently imported from England, was adjudged the best cat in the show yesterday, the final day of the fifteenth annual exhibition of the Atlantic Cat Show, at the Hotel McAlpin. Laurels for the best of the opposite sex went to Mrs. Chester W. Chapin's Blue Persian champion, Bungalow Podgette.

The proceeds of the show, over $900, will go to Miss Winifred Holt's Lighthouse for the blind soldiers in Paris. Among the spectators yesterday was ex-Secretary of State William J. Bryan, who, after inspecting the array of Persians, Smokes, Maltese, Tabbies, Silvers, Chinchillas, Longhairs, Shorthairs, Siamese, and other breeds, in their colors of reds, blues, creams, and various other shades, declared that never had he known that there were so many breeds of cats in the world, as his experience with them had been confined to hearing their voices.

The best white and best American-bred white prize was taken by Prince David, owned by Mrs. Madge C. Roberts, second going to Peter Schuyler, same owner. The best white female was White Magic. The best black proved to be Diamond, owned by Miss H. J. McCoun. Among the blues, Toms of Hyver, owned by Mrs. Chapin, was first, with second prize going to Mrs. S. R. Kelf's Sapphire. The Misses Champion's Sunset Scarlet won the blue for the best red, with Mrs. I. J. Ketchen's Major Warwick second.

The best female cream in the show was decreed to be Mrs. Chapin's Bits o' Biscuit, with Mrs. T. S. Gergel's Greenwich Primrose second. Best silver in males was Dr. Mary E. Jones's Teddie Snookums of Arondale. The best kitten was Mrs. Kelf's Sapphire Grace. The best shorthaired was Mrs. F. E. Connolly's Connie Connolly, a Siamese, and in the kitten class Pho Pho, owned by Mrs. E. G. Moody, took first, with the same owner's Buster Blue second. Togar III. was best and only Australian cat in show.

Dussossoit to Captain Green.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 23.—F. J. Dussosoit of Brookline, Mass., was elected Captain of next year's Dartmouth football team today. For the last two seasons he has played at end.

MR. BELMONT MAKES REPLY.

Answers Exception of Maryland Jockey Club to His Criticism.

The interview with August Belmont, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Monday, in which the Chairman of The Jockey Club declared he was strongly opposed to the new policy recently promulgated by the Maryland Jockey Club, of antagonism to the early closing stake system, has caused William P. Riggs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Jockey Club, to write to Mr. Belmont asking for a further explanation, and whether the opinion expressed in the interview was made in an official capacity.

Mr. Riggs's letter and Mr. Belmont's reply follow:

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 21, 1916.

Mr. August Belmont, Chairman, The Jockey Club, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

Dear Sir: At the request of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Jockey Club, I am instructed to call your attention to the inclosed clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 20, 1916.

The greater part of the alleged interview is given over to a discussion of the broad question of "Stakes," which this letter is not intended to discuss.

The last paragraph calls attention to the fact that the Maryland Jockey Club "have become a mere money-making organization, and their claim that their method is better for the future of the sport is specious hypocrisy."

We should like to ask if such an expression of opinion was made by you in your official capacity as Chairman of The Jockey Club, and upon what facts you base your opinion? Very truly,

WM. P. RIGGS, Chairman.

New York City, Nov. 22, 1916.

Mr. Wm. P. Riggs, Secretary, Maryland Jockey Club, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated Nov. 21.

Answering your inquiry, the interview which is attributed to me in the newspapers is substantially as I gave it, and was given by me as an individual, and not in my official capacity as Chairman of The Jockey Club.

The last paragraph which you refer to is merely stating what your circular announced at its outset—that is, that "the early closing stake should not be used by racing associations operated as commercial enterprises."

Perhaps I should have quoted you and said in your own words—you were merely "a commercial enterprise," instead of "a money-making organization," which, to all intents and purposes, is an interchangeable term. I remain, yours very truly,

AUGUST BELMONT.

NO GARDEN LICENSE YET.

Chairman Wenck Denies Report of Permit for Boxing Bouts.

Recent reports to the effect that a new license to conduct boxing exhibitions in Madison Square Garden had been or would be granted were denied by Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission yesterday, when the Boxing Commissioner announced that no such license had as yet been applied for by any of the persons whose names have been linked with the promotion of boxing in the Garden. Chairman Wenck at the same time made known that a meeting had been called for Monday afternoon, when it is probable an application for permission to conduct bouts in Madison Square Garden will be considered. It was also announced that a suspension has been recommended for the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem, for violation of the Commission's rules at a show held by that club Wednesday night, when, it is alleged, certain employes of the club used abusive and insulting language to a representative of the commission.

GLEASON WINS BOUT.

But Is Forced Hard by Baritz in Amateur Boxing Tourney.

M. Baritz, Union Settlement A. C., striving hard for the honors that would go with a victory over the champion of his class in the 145-pound division of the finals of the amateur boxing tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn, last night, forced Bat Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, the title-holder, to extend himself to retain the honors in their three-round exhibition. The contest was witnessed by one of the largest gatherings of members that ever attended an amateur tournament at the Brooklyn Club.

A. O'Boyle, Bronxdale A. C., making his début as an amateur boxer, gave the spectators their first surprise, when he carried Gleason through three keenly contested rounds, to lose the honors by a small margin. In the final bout Baritz showed poorly in the opening round, but exchanged wallops willingly with the champion in the two closing rounds.

The summaries of finals:

108-Pound Class.—Final Bout—A. Walker, Adonis A. C., defeated F. Eisenstadt, New West Side A. C., four rounds, referee's decision.

115-Pound Class.—Final Bout—H. Glatzer, Pennant A. C., defeated H. Sloane, Bronx Church House, three rounds, referee's decision.

125-Pound Class.—Final Bout—Charles Beecher, Educational Alliance, defeated H. Leary, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

145-Pound Class.—Final Bout—Bob Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, defeated M. Baritz, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Jimmy Duffy vs. Johnny Harvey; Joe Lynch vs. Johnny (Young) Solsberg. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn.—Leo Johnson vs. Young Drummie. Ten rounds.

Village A. C.—Dutch Brandt vs. K. O. Eggers; Red MacDonald vs. Young Fitzsimmons. Both ten-round bouts.

Hunts Point S. C.—Eddie Kelly vs. Roy Milne. Ten rounds.

New Polo A. A.—Sailor George Volk vs. Jimmy Anderson. Ten rounds.

Boys Shoot Well on School Range.

The best sub target shooting of the local season to date occurred yesterday when Stuyvesant High School defeated Evander Childs in a Whitney trophy championship contest on the Evander range by a score of 273 to 268 points. Three perfect scores were recorded by Stuyvesant marksmen, Harvey, Gerrisch and Gluck, running off thirty-five bull-eyes each without a miss. Perfect tallies were also turned in by Opoznauer and Schoenstadt of Evander Childs.

Chambers Rutgers Rifle Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 23.—Joseph L. Chambers of Yonkers won the target shooting championship of Rutgers College today, with a score of 583 out of a possible 600. The shooting was with the regular army service rifle, and was open to all members of the college cadet corps.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Capital Chinchillas, 108 pounds; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 113; Baby Rasch, 112; Bright and Early, 112; *Leading Lady, 107; Water Wings, 115; Al Rudson, (imp.,) 115; Magnetina, 112; *Bright Star, 107; *Monlogene, 107; Sea Breeze,

PROHIBITION'S GHOST LAID BY HOTEL MEN

Hostelries of America Will Never Go Dry, Asserts President McGlynn.

TRIBULATIONS IN ARKANSAS

Mine Host Miller Tells How His Barkeepers Are Agents of an Express Company.

The hotel men now in conference at the Grand Central Palace did their best yesterday to discourage the fear of national prohibition that some of their number had expressed in informal conversation during the previous days. Yesterday ended the session of the New York State Association, and today begins the meeting of the National Congress of Hotel Associations; and before the State meeting closed, John McGlynn of Troy, President of the State Association, took occasion to express his complete confidence that prohibition for New York, at least, was not in sight.

At the meeting at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon he said: "We want to tell those of you who have been disturbed by the things they have been reading that we are not thinking about prohibition in New York. We have the best excise laws in the country, we think, and nobody here is afraid that New York State is going dry." And he took up the subject again while speaking at the State Association dinner at the Waldorf last night.

"Bryan," he said, "jumped from free and unlimited silver to prohibition—two things equally impossible in the United States.

"And we say to him, as Sir Toby Belch said to the clown: 'Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?' We serve this notice on Bryan and the United States: The great American hotel will never go dry because the great majority don't want that kind of a hotel, and won't have it. Our obligation is to place it beyond criticism. We have done more to make travelers respectable than all the Bryans in the western hemisphere.

"Unlike Bryan, we have our faults—and this we hold, that no man ever gets a worldwide horizon of life by drinking ice cream soda."

Other similar sentiments were expressed at the afternoon meeting. Thomas D. Green, President of the New York City Association, said: "We hope that there will be no prohibition in New York, and that the whole United States will soon return to the old order of things. We want to give everybody what they want, and to put such safeguards around the process that there will be no danger in giving it."

The convention displayed deep sympathy when Jacob Miller of the Springs Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark., former Secretary of the International Stewards' Association, gave a personal experience with prohibition.

"Fifty-one per cent. of the white people in Arkansas," he said, "had voted the State wet. By invitation of the Chamber of Commerce the entire State Legislature came to Hot Springs on a Sunday, and the Mayor of the city compelled me to open my bar. They drank up 121 quarts of whisky and smoked 1,200 cigars, and the next day they went back to Little Rock and voted the State dry.

"Now I have three barkeepers, and each of them is a duly authorized agent of the American Express Company. To get a bottle of anything to drink in my State you have to have it shipped in with your own name on the bottle; but a man who registers at the hotel gives his name to one of the barkeepers, he wires to the importation company in St. Louis, and the next morning the guest receives his shipment with his name on the label of every bottle. If that's prohibition, I want something else."

The business meeting of the State association elected Mr. McGlynn President for his sixth consecutive term, and Edward M. Tierney of Binghamton Treasurer for his fifteenth term. Other officers chosen were George A. Farnham of Saratoga Springs, Vice President; Mark A. Cadwell of New York, Secretary; Alfred H. Rennie of Albany, Assistant Secretary, and Francis Bain of Newburg, Edward M. Tierney of Binghamton, Fred A. Reed of New York, Jacob Messner of Rochester, F. W. Rockwell of Albany, Thomas D. Green of New York, Claude R. Nott of New York, George R. Stevens of Lake Placid, and A. J. Gardiner of Newark members of the Executive Committee.

In a paper on "How Poor is a Good Hotel?" read at the afternoon session, Edward M Statler of Buffalo said that when a hotel gives poor service it is just as likely to be the guests' fault as the hotel's. The failure to make reservations in advance was given as the principal failing of hotel guests.

"A good hotel should have a minimum rate," he said, "which should not be fictitious—that is, it should have enough rooms at that rate to accommodate the demand. In my chain of hotels 44 per cent. of all the rooms are at the minimum rate.

"The reason for most of the difficulty in this minimum rate matter is that there is a large class of travelers who want to stay at a first-class hotel but do not want to pay first-class prices. The present rates in first-class houses are if anything too low, and I believe that conventions, on the whole, are neither profitable nor desirable to a hotel doing a good regular business, except as an advertisement. One thing that patrons of a hotel forget is the rapid depreciation. If a good hotel does not show a profit during its first ten or fifteen years it never will."

Rome Miller of Omaha said: "The time has arrived when nobody can afford to operate a hotel that is not 100 per cent. safe."

There were 1,300 guests at the dinner at the Waldorf, and nobody seemed to be expecting prohibition. Edward M. Tierney, the toastmaster, nearly wore out a gavel getting the house to come to order. Mr. McGlynn was the first speaker he introduced, and after getting his thoughts on prohibition off his mind the President of the association turned to other topics. "It was never intended that man should live alone," he said, "and the only error of our great ancestor was that he didn't start in New York instead of in Eden. Adam was satisfied with the clothes God gave him, but Eve thought they were too simple. The pattern of Eve's ball dress was lost among the arts till 1916, when it was found again; and models are now being made from it as closely in conformity with its physical nonchalance as the weather of the temperate zone will permit."

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo denied that the hotel business was or soon would be suffering from overproduction. "Fifty years ago there were more hotels in proportion to the population than there are now," he said. "People now demand everything in the way of luxury, comfort, and amusement, and it is not at all improbable that within the next few years a colossal hippodrome may be set up within a building."

Congressman Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Mass., President of the New England Hotel Association, reminded the hotel men that a period of difficult economic conditions would follow the war and that they would have a large share of the work of preparing the United States to meet them.

The hotel exposition at the Grand Central Palace will continue until Saturday night, and the hotel men, after devoting the greater part of today ruminating over last night's social event and over what one of them described as "Jack Bowman's speechless dinner" at the Biltmore the night before, will be prepared for more discussion of business problems at the meetings of the national congress.

BRYAN PREDICTS PROHIBITION.

Reforms That Do Not Originate in New York Finally Reach Here.

William Jennings Bryan was a guest of the Rotary Club yesterday at its regular luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin, and he urged that organization, which he described as one of the most representative in the country, to be ready to put its influence on the right side of any moral question. Most of the 250 members present understood Mr. Bryan to mean he would have them support the prohibition movement should it come to a final issue in New York.

"I have been in politics quite a while," said Mr. Bryan. "Thirty-six years ago I started out with a great deal of zeal to explain a low tariff. I supposed every Republican I talked to would see my argument, and that would be the end of it. But after thirty-six years I cannot see that a great number of Republicans have been converted. You can put the tariff up or you can put it down, but it will not stay put."

Mr. Bryan said that when the prohibition fight got to this State there would be plenty of space in the newspapers available for anti-prohibition arguments seeking to show that prohibition had failed. It had been said that prohibition had failed in Kansas, he went on to say, yet when it was proposed to resubmit the question to a vote of the people the anti-prohibitionists were beaten 10 to 1. Reforms might not originate in New York, according to Mr. Bryan, but they finally would reach here.

James B. Vandever presided at the luncheon, and Mr. Bryan was introduced by J. F. Schindler of the Speakers' Committee.

Mme. Yorska to Give Allies' Benefit.

Mme. Yorska, the French actress, who helped found the French Theatre in New York, has announced a series of sixteen performances for the benefit of various war relief charities for the Allies. Among those who will be associated with her will be Mme. d'Archambaud of the Theatre Royal, Brussels; Margaret Green, Fanny Marianoff, Ann Meredith, Beverly Sitgreaves, Paul Gordon, Ralph Roeder, Jose Ruben, and Robert Whitworth. The first play will be "Jenny," by Algernon Boyesen, and after that "The Greater Claim," by Jula Belle Ranke; "La Gioconda," by d'Annunzio, and Ibsen's "The Lady from the Sea" will be acted.

'IL TROVATORE' AT THE OPERA

First Performance This Season of Verdi's Work.

IL TROVATORE, opera in four acts and eight scenes. Book by Salvators Cammarano, music by Giuseppe Verdi.

Leonora	Marie Rappold
Azucena	Margarete Ober
Inez	Maria Mattfeld
Manrico	Giovanni Martinelli
Count di Luna	Pasquale Amato
Ferrando	Leon Rothier
Ruiz	Pietro Audisio
A Gipsy	Vincenzo Reschiglian

Conductor, Giorgio Polacco.

The season at the Opera House could not advance two weeks this season without including in its repertory Verdi's "Il Trovatore," for which there was a large audience that displayed in some portions at least the interest and affection for the opera that are perennial. Derided, abused, explained away, it still remains alive, and maintains its place in opera houses everywhere. There are, perhaps, particular reasons why it is found useful still at the Metropolitan—there was a time when "Il Trovatore" was relegated to Saturday night popular performances, if it was relegated to anything. It is now advanced again to a position that it held in days that are spoken of by the elderly as olden and glorious.

The performance last evening had plenty of spirit and vociferation, without which the opera would be out of its proper sphere. Everybody in it was a familiar figure—Mme. Rappold, Mme. Ober, Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, and Rothier; and the conductor, Mr. Polacco.

CLAUDIA MUZIO ARRIVES.

Italian Soprano Will Make Her Debut as Tosca on Dec. 4.

Miss Claudia Muzio, a young Italian lyric soprano, who comes to join the Metropolitan Opera Company, arrived yesterday with her mother on the French liner Rochambeau. She is a good-looking brunette of 25 years, the daughter of a former assistant stage manager of the Metropolitan Opera House. She studied abroad five years and sang two seasons at Covent Garden.

When Mlle. Bori decided not to sing on account of her voice, Mr. Gatti-Casazza cabled Miss Muzio. She said that it was just like returning home, for when a little girl she had been here with her father, who was a stage manager during the Grau régime and later at the Manhattan with Mr. Hammerstein. Miss Muzio made her début in Italy in her twentieth year in Puccini's "Manon Lescaut." Besides singing she plays both the piano and the harp.

It was said by General Manager Gatti-Casazza at the Opera House last night that Miss Muzio would make her début on Monday evening, Dec. 4, in the title rôle of "La Tosca," with Caruso singing in the opera for the first time in several seasons, and Scotti as Scarpia.

Frederick Palmer Lectures Tonight.

Frederick Palmer, who had the freedom of the field in the Battle of the Somme, will deliver his first lecture since his return to this country tonight in Carnegie Hall. He will explain how trenches are taken with the aid of curtains of fire and how the delay of only a minute in the carrying out of orders means the death of thousands of men. He will illustrate his talk with British and French official films.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A new play by John Howard Lawson, entitled "Give and Take," was produced last night in Syracuse by Robert M. Catts and George Mooser. The play is described as a Manhattan Arabian Night. In the cast were Bert Lytell, Vernon Steel, Rowland Buckstone, Edwin Forsberg, Sydney Greenstreet, Bernard Delaney, Jessie Glendinning, Geraldine O'Brien, and Hazel Turney.

Fifteen hundred dollars has already been taken in for seats for the benefit performance for the Seaside Home for Crippled Children, to be given next Friday morning at the Strand.

Forty members of the Navy football squad will see the performance at the Palace tonight. The auditorium will be decorated in honor of the visitors.

The bazaar for the Stage Children's Fund will open today at the Hotel McAlpin, and will continue throughout tomorrow afternoon and evening. The receipts will be added to a fund to buy a Summer home for stage children.

Raymond Hitchcock has prepared a special speech for the Army and Navy men who will see his performance in "Betty" tomorrow night at the Globe.

The Hippodrome ushers introduced a song of their own in the Hippodrome show last night, in the refrain of which they announced that in addition to "ushing" we got ability and versatility." They sang the song as they marched down the aisle onto the stage with such good effect that Charles Dillingham decided it should remain in the show.

RICHARD ORDYNSKI produced Zoe Akins's comedy, "Papa," at the Little Theatre in Los Angeles Tuesday night as his second offering during his engagement there. The play and the manner of its production were enthusiastically received.

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ESTABLISHED 1862
Jewellery
Pearls and
Precious Stones
Silverware
Stationery
FIFTH AVE & 47TH STREET
NEW YORK

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evgs. at 8.
MATINEE TOMORROW 50c TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
Sunday Night Concert
Big Bill of Winter Garden and Other Stars.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20
The 13th Chair
By BAYARD VEILLER.
"Twelve and a half times as good as 'Within the Law.'"—Heywood Broun, N. Y. Tribune.

It's Bully!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinee Tomorrow

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presents SHAW'S GREATEST SUCCESS
GETTING MARRIED
With HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

Casino B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
Moves to the 44th St. Theatre Nov. 27.
Lina Abarbanell Smashing Big Success, Fiora Bella.
WED., NOV. 29 ANNA HELD and her Gold Girls
In the Newest Musical Production FOLLOW ME Seats Now.

39th St. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksgiving
EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Special Mats. Nov. 27, 28; Dec. 1, at 2
Mornings (Special children's bill), Nov. 30, Dec. 2
Matinee Bill, Dunsany's "Gods of Mountain"; "Nevertheless"; "Six Who Pass." Seats Now.

44th St. Theatre, Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
LAST 3 TIMES
THE FLAME
MON., Nov. 27—LINA ABARBANELL in FLORA BELLA from the Casino. Seats now.

The "Times" says: "See it before all else in the Theatres of New York."
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT.
TONIGHT at 8:45 LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St.
Mats. Tom'w & Thanksgiving 2:30.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH STREET. TONIGHT at 8:30.
Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES,
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanks'g.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce.
SO LONG LETTY
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

PRINCESS, 39th, nr. B'way. LAST TIMES TODAY
Kitchener's Great Army in The Battle OF THE Somme
PRINCESS. Opening TOMORROW NIGHT. SAM SOTHERN in SUCH IS LIFE.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanks.
WM. HODGE in FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

ASTOR 45th and Broadway. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving.
LAST 2 WEEKS TAYLOR HOLMES His Majesty Bunker Bean

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
Bushido & 3 other plays
COMEDY West 41st
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:30.

PARK Columbus Circle Evenings 8. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanks'g 2
ABORN GRAND OPERA 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
This W'k, 'Jewels of the Madonna.' Nxt. Wk, 'Aida.'

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1
Mat. Tomorrow 25-75c. THE DOLLY SISTERS in "HIS BRIDAL NIGHT"
Next Week—"RICH MAN, POOR MAN."

LECTURES.
Commissioner J. T. Fetherston
on
"Problems of Street Cleaning."
Illustrated Lecture, Today, 3 P. M.
Commissioner Cabot Ward,
"Parks,"
at 4 P. M.
303 Fifth Avenue, Room 2003.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day.
MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK
Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success.
MISS SPRINGTIME
After the Play See Also This Theatre
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—EXTRA
TODAY AT 1:30—The Event
ACTORS' FUND TESTIMONIAL
To F. F. Mackay—Great Tribute.
All the prominent Stars—Special Novelties.
3 Playlets—Burlesque—Novel Features.
Good Seats 75c and $1.00. Doors Open 1:15.

250. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

Not a serious moment—just laughs—plenty of them—in
OUR LITTLE WIFE
WITH
MARGARET ILLINGTON
HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42d St.
Evenings at 8:25.
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving.

To-Day at 4:30
Sale at
Public Auction
OF SEATS AND BOXES AT HOTEL BILTMORE.
Under the direction of Augustus W. Clarke
assisted by
Miss Marie Dressler, Miss Anna Fitzin, Miss Elsie Janis, Miss Edna May, Miss Belle Story, and Messrs. William H. Crane, Willie Collier, Reginald de Koven, Raymond Hitchcock, De Wolf Hopper, M. Maurice, Augustus Thomas, Harry B. Warner, David Warfield, and others.
In Aid of the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund
ENTERTAINMENT AT THE HOTEL BILTMORE BALL ROOM, SUNDAY, DEC. 3rd, at 8:30,
at which
Sarah Bernhardt
will appear
Frances Alda
Jacques Thibaud
An Important Announcement!!
At the auction one of the world's greatest artists will be announced to appear in addition to above.
MARVELOUS WAR FILMS SANCTIONED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BE SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK.

Carnegie Hall—57th St. & 7th Ave.
ELMENDORF
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING AT 8:30. MONDAY MATINEE AT 2:45.
Old German Towns
(A MUSICAL JOURNEY)
Piano Interpolations by Mr. Elmendorf.
TICKETS 25c TO $1.50. SEATS NOW.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:30.
Season's ONE Substantial Hit
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down
CORT THEA.—TODAY at 2:30
Also Nov. 27, at 2:30 P. M., and Sat., Nov. 25, and Thurs., Nov. 30, at 10:30 A. M.
THE YELLOW JACKET

TEN ALLIES
COSTUME BALL
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
NOV. 28th, AT 10 P. M.
TUES EVE. GALAXY OF STAGE AND OPERA STARS GORGEOUS SCENES. A NIGHT IN INDIA. A FESTIVAL OF FUN FOR CHARITY
Tickets $5 For Sale at Leading Hotels and Ticket Agencies and by
BOXES $100 UP. Walter Wanger, 10 W. 42d St.

SELZNICK PICTURES
2D CAPACITY WEEK
"Arises to greater heights than 'The Birth of a Nation.'"—N. Y. Herald.
Herbert Brenon's Presentation of Nazimova in War Brides
BROADWAY THEATRE, AT 41ST ST.
TWICE DAILY, 2:15-8:15.
Direction of STANLEY Y. MASTBAUM.

Home on Leave from Greatest Battles
Fred'k Palmer
Will Explain with British and French Official Motion Pictures
BATTLES OF THE SOMME
CARNEGIE HALL TONIGHT Seats $1.50-50c. Box Office.

HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY Mat. Today $1 Best Seats
Nights at 8:15
"THE BIG SHOW"
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MORN., AFT. AND NIGHT. ADM. 50c. Music. Beginners Taught.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET.
Every Eve. 8:15 Der Liebe Augustin Operetta by Leo Fall.

BANDBOX 67th Street & 3rd Avenue.
SCREAMING FARCE "THEODORE & CO." Every Eve. 8:15.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1916.

THE EMBARGO.

Representative JOHN J. FITZGERALD, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, announces that he will ask for legislation forbidding the exportation of foodstuffs. He betrays his animus unconsciously by giving as his first reason for the proposed embargo that it would be "the most effective weapon in our controversy with Great Britain over her unwarranted, outrageous, and indefensible blacklist of American merchants." That is, he would seek to cure a comparatively small and diminishing evil by doing an enormous injury to American trade, an injury which could hardly fail to provoke powerful and lasting resentments and retaliations. There has been long preparation for an embargo. It is primarily a measure of pro-German, anti-British propagandism. A flood of petitions for it will descend upon Congress. It is the successor of the futile movement for a munitions embargo. It is directed against the Entente Powers. It could not but carry the impression of a deliberate unfriendliness. Having got rich, let us now turn on our customers and debtors.

The instinct of self-preservation comes in as a lame second in Mr. FITZGERALD'S arguments. The high prices of foodstuffs, due to shorter harvests as well as to world demand, are used to give a color of reason to the bare and ugly fact of unneutrality, of deliberate intention of injuring the Entente Powers rather than of helping the United States. Mr. FITZGERALD'S statements are assumptions, are mere rhetorical exaggerations:

> Many hundreds of thousands of our people are suffering from lack of the necessities of life. * * * Of what profit is it if our foreign trade is to grow by leaps and bounds while our people are brought to the verge of starvation by it?

Prices are high. So are profits and wages. The attempt is being made to hypnotize people by suggestions of starvation into crying for an embargo. The situation is one that should be met calmly, with intelligence, most of all with that virtue, unpracticed by the happy-go-lucky Americans, of economy. The problems of local scarcity, of imperfect distribution, whatever is artificial, unnecessary, whatever, if anything, of hoggishness and manipulation, can be inquired into, remedied. But to make use of rising prices, the inevitable accompaniment of prosperity, to check prosperity, to bite off our noses to spite Great Britain's face, would be a grave economic, as well as political, error.

Mr. FITZGERALD is singularly unfortunate in the precedent which he finds "in the early part of the nineteenth century." Of the embargo of Dec. 22, 1807, intended to prevent American vessels from taking part in American commerce till Great Britain and France, then at war, came to terms, he says euphemistically:

> It was not popular with the country, and it never was fully effective.

It drove the Federalists of New England, whose merchants and shipowners were ruined by it, into nullification, some into advocating secession. In February, 1809, Congress, scared by the evidences of popular rage and thoroughly convinced of the failure of the embargo, resolved to end it on March 4. Exports were $108,000,000 in 1807, in 1808 they sank to $22,000,000.

In the third volume of Professor MCMASTER'S "History of the United States" the work of the embargo is told in detail. The Government revenues "fell from $16,000,000 to a few thousands." More than 30,000 American and 25,000 foreign sailors were thrown out of work and lost in the fifteen months of the embargo wages estimated at $20,000,000. The lost earnings of the tied-up ships were $12,500,000 more. The loss to unemployed laborers was $36,000,000 more. Two million dollars, the interest, as well as the profits on the sum that had been invested in buying foreign and domestic produce, were lost. All these sums would have to be multiplied many times to represent in our day the actual amount of damage to the little, undeveloped America of 1808. Mr. MCMASTER paints graphically the effect:

> Unable to bear the strain, thousands on thousands went to the wall. The newspapers were full of insolvent debtor notices. All over the country the Court House doors, the tavern doors, the Post Offices, the crossroads posts, were covered with advertisements of Sheriffs' sales. In the cities the jails were not large enough to hold the debtors. At New York, during 1809, 1,300 men were imprisoned for no other crime than being ruined by the embargo.
>
> A traveler who saw the city in this day of distress assures us that it looked like a town ravaged by the pestilence. The counting houses were shut or advertised to let. The coffee houses were almost empty. The streets along the waterside were almost deserted. The ships were dismantled; their decks were cleared, their hatches were battened down. Not a box, not a cask, not a barrel, not a bale was to be seen on the wharves, where the grass had begun to grow luxuriantly. A year later 1,150 men were confined for debts under $25, and were clothed by the Humane Society.
>
> While the poor and destitute were thus languishing in the jails of the great Northern cities, the planters of the Southern States were saved from immediate ruin by stay laws.

Mr. FITZGERALD is mistaken. The embargo in which he seeks his precedent was "fully effective" with another effect than its framers foresaw. It was effective for loss, for impoverishment, for the general injury. To such a measure and means of disaster Mr. FITZGERALD looks for his model. Presumably there is common sense enough in Congress to prevent the proposed step.

THE FORMALIST.

Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 22, 1916.

The President,

The White House, Washington, D. C.:

Because of the closeness of the vote, I have awaited the official count in California, and now that it has been virtually completed, permit me to extend to you my congratulations upon your re-election. I desire also to express my best wishes for a most successful Administration.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Mr. HUGHES has many admirable virtues, but some envious Fairy Godmother must have predicted at his birth that Grace and Graciousness shouldn't be on the list. He is correct, legal, formal. One almost hears "witnesseth this indenture," "thence westerly to a stake and stones," "give, grant, devise, and bequeath," and other lullabies of the Coke upon Littleton school whispering in this dispatch. Well, non omnia possumus omnes, we can't all of us have a cornucopia of gifts. Still, it is perfectly respectful to conjecture, isn't it, that Mr. HUGHES'S library doesn't contain "The Principles of Taste"?

RENEWED SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

It is not clear why it was thought necessary in Berlin to inform this country by a press dispatch that "a period of complications may again be impending in German-American relations" because of the renewal of Germany's submarine warfare. We were already well aware of the fact that complications were impending, indeed that they already confront us. We have found it necessary to direct our representative in Berlin to make inquiries of the German Government concerning very recent attacks by submarines which seemed to be in violation of the pledge given in Washington by the German Ambassador. Ten such inquiries have been filed, and it was reported that five of them were filed no later than Tuesday. We ask to be informed of the circumstances of the attack in each individual case as they were officially reported to the Admiralty Office in Berlin. The list includes the case of the Marina, involving the loss of American lives; of the Arabia, which was an unarmed ship, and, as we understand, was torpedoed without any warning.

What appears to be the official view in Berlin was set forth in a dispatch from the staff correspondent of THE TIMES in that city which we published yesterday. There is plainly foreshadowed an intention on the part of Germany to base explanation or defense upon the ground, already taken by her, that armed merchantmen are in effect auxiliary cruisers, and therefore may be attacked and destroyed unwarned without thereby violating the pledge given to our Government. We sincerely hope that Germany will not be so ill advised, that she will not set up that defense or act upon that theory. It must be well understood in Berlin that such a justification could not be accepted by our Government. Our position has been plainly stated, that merchantmen armed for defense are not ships of war, not auxiliary cruisers, that they are not outside the pale of ships of peace, and that they are entitled to the considerate treatment which international law and the laws of humanity demand shall be accorded to vessels engaged in commerce. The exceptions to the German pledge were plainly specified. It was in its terms binding in the case of all vessels save those resisting attack or seeking to escape. It is plain that if we once granted the validity of this defense the whole case would be surrendered and there would be no profit in further discussion of the matter. It is impossible that submarine commanders should be able to determine in every case whether a vessel is armed or unarmed, disproof of the charge that armament was on board might often be equally difficult, and we should be expected to accept complacently the submarine commander's justification of armament in the case of any ship he might choose to attack.

It is reason for satisfaction that the first report that the great British hospital ship Britannic had been attacked and sunk by German submarines is now contradicted by the statement that she struck a mine. In the former case there would have been added to the list of submarine questions another of extreme gravity.

PANAMA CANAL SLIDES.

The slides which have prevented the passage of ships through the Panama Canal "will be overcome finally and for all time." So far as those in the Culebra Cut are concerned, "the worst is over; the intervals between movements are becoming greater and the quantities of material less." These are the most interesting and important assertions made by General GOETHALS, Governor of the Canal Zone, in his annual report, and they will have more weight with the public than can be given to certain other pessimistic statements and predictions which he sharply criticises.

In the course of a comprehensive review and history of all the slides he denies a report originating in England—that the bottom of the canal in the Cut is a bog. The slides there, he says, "are breaks resulting from deformation or crushing of underlying strata which, under changed conditions, could not bear the weight of the superimposed mass." And then he takes up the published statements of Professor MILLER of Lehigh University and Senator KEARNS. The professor, whose "thorough examination," he remarks, was made in not more than three or four hours, said that shipping companies could not expect uninterrupted service for several years because the canal would almost certainly be closed during the rainy season for many years to come; also that practically all of the two hills adjoining the Cut must be removed. All this, General GOETHALS asserts, is "erroneous, unwarranted, and unfair," and he points out that it is not in agreement with the preliminary report of a special committee of the National Academy of Sciences appointed to make an investigation.

Senator KEARNS expressed his belief that "all the trouble" was "caused by subterranean gases formed in the earth," which escaped through fissures, carrying material with them. It is shown, however, that no gas has been found in any of the fissures or breaks, some of which are several hundred feet deep. And the Senator was in error when he said that since the canal was opened to navigation, and up to June last, it had been closed two-thirds of the time, for 232 days are not two-thirds of 656. The methods proposed and adopted a year ago for clearing the obstructed channel and keeping it open were approved by the committee of the National Academy of Sciences.

During the year there were no cases of yellow fever, smallpox, or plague that originated in the Zone, and the death rate was only 11.02. This recalls the effective and remarkable sanitary work done on the Isthmus. The report is of the most comprehensive character, covering all that took place in connection with the great waterway, but the parts of it which especially deserve consideration are those which show that the slide disease which afflicts the canal can and will be cured. General GOETHALS may be excused for sharpness of expression in his comments upon statements made hastily and without due regard for facts. Those given to the public by Senator KEARNS have been printed as an official document of the Senate. Predictions that the canal will be out of commission during the rainy season for years to come tend to affect the routing of ships by companies that own them, to increase the cost of transportation, and to reduce the canal's earnings.

THE "FIGHT" FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Mr. LEE, spokesman for one of the railroad brotherhoods that are showing the surest way not to get an eight-hour day for the trainmen, is now showing labor in general how to get the eight-hour day for everybody. Said Mr. LEE, addressing the Federation of Labor: "We're going to work for an eight-hour day or better for all men and women, and if we can't get it peacefully we'll fight for it." Whom is "labor" going to fight? The idea seems to be that the unions are going to fight the capitalists, just as the brotherhoods are fighting the railways. But already the latter fight has demonstrated that the railways are only a sort of middlemen, collecting from the shippers what the shippers collect from producers, and what the producers collect from the consumers of their goods. The fight, therefore, is between the producers and the consumers of goods as much as or more than it is between the brotherhoods and the railways. The community is finding itself short of railway accommodation and is paying high for all it consumes.

So the fight between labor and capital will prove incapable of being compartmented. The capitalists can pay wages only from the proceeds of products. If labor decreases production by shortening hours it will pay more for what it consumes than it will gain in ease of life. The brotherhoods sought a law which should give them two hours less work for the same pay. It is not possible to imagine a law enacting a general eight-hour day on the same terms. It is not possible to imagine that labor in general can get the same terms or would accept a shortening of the day that involved a shortening of wages. If those improbabilities be imagined, it would remain true that labor would have to pay the price of its ease in the resultant increase of the prices of all manufactured goods. It is true that there is a theory to the contrary. There is much talk about a biological workday and about larger production in shorter time.

The only practical knowledge of the results of shortening the workday on any considerable scale was afforded by the inquiry in the case of 336 establishments by the Department of Labor in 1904, when the question was free from the complications of the present moment. In 89 per cent. of the total the cost of manufacture was increased a minimum of 7 per cent. In 110 cases the increase was over 10 per cent. If the cost of production is increased by such percentages, the cost to the consumer is increased more. The effect of an increase of that sort would bring labor face to face with those whom it truly must fight, not the wage payers, but the consumers of goods. It is not too much to say that everybody is in favor of a shorter workday at the expense of somebody else, and that hardly anybody is willing to pay the cost of the boon himself.

The alternative to fighting for the eight-hour day is to earn it. In that manner most shortenings of workdays have come about. The unions boast of what they have won for labor. They would have won nothing but for what capital has accomplished in increasing production by methods which have had the whole-souled opposition of labor. The increase of production by labor-saving machinery is the fundamental explanation of the shortening of the old-fashioned dawn-to-twilight workday, or even longer. Trade unions fight a hopeless battle when they fight by force without reason. They can pass statutes and find disappointment in them. They cannot alter the laws of economics and life, dislike them how they may.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Pictured the Life He Lived.

JACK LONDON, though dead at 40, had lived a life of experiences so varied and of achievements so high that, in comparison with the vast majority of the world's inhabitants, his demise cannot be called untimely or his fate unkind. His span, if brief, was full, and there is no need to commiserate the hardships of his earlier years, as they were the training that enabled him to carry out his purposes and attain his ambitions.

How or why LONDON became the writer he did is one of the mysteries with which literary history is crowded. The many excellencies of his style are inexplicable by those who assume that such excellencies can be produced only by means of formal education—the education of the schools—for of that, in spite of his brief collegiate course, he had almost too little for serious consideration. The word "genius," which explains everything—and nothing—is used by some in accounting for him and such as he, but his place in literature is not yet sufficiently secure to make its use safe.

A realist, so far as he can be classed at all, LONDON'S best effects were clearly and distinctly imaginative. He photographed, but he also created, and he somehow managed to do the two things at the same time. There are passages, not a few in not a few of his books, that reveal truly amazing powers of observation and interpretation, and though he often dealt with the impossible, he rarely, if ever, missed what in art is far more important than possibility—plausibility. His reader could believe, and did, in all the adventures and adventurers he described.

Strength was the obvious quality of his writing, but it was far from the only or chief one, and those who call him "rough" are strangely mistaken. He had convictions and he had knowledge. That is, he wrote what he knew. His pen never traveled outside of the circle of his own experiences except into the domain of his conclusions from them. That the conclusions were not always demonstrably correct is a fact of no particular importance, and of less is the other fact that he was at once happiest and least effective when the artist became the preacher.

By JACK LONDON'S death American letters suffer a heavy loss, as by his life they incurred a heavy debt.

Pleading for Instant Assistance.

To be effective, the response to the appeal for funds made by the New York Committee on Aftercare of Infantile Paralysis Cases must be immediate. Whether or not something like 5,600 children in this city are to be for life more or less crippled, most of them to join the class of the completely helpless and dependent, depends upon whether they have at once the medical treatment and the mechanical appliances which can alone restore them to health and efficiency.

The parents of a great majority of these children are financially unable to pay for the skilled manipulations they need for months to come—in many cases for at least a year—and the greater number of the parents cannot themselves even take the children to the hospitals and clinics where they could get gratuitous attention. That, too, takes time that cannot be given for any other purpose than that of earning the daily wage.

It is estimated that to meet this emergency $250,000 must be raised—not an easy task in these days of many appeals for money, but surely none of them is more direct to the sympathies of the charitable. If these children are to be saved from a fate truly pathetic, they must be helped at once, for in a few weeks their wasting muscles will be beyond restoration to serviceability.

Under the advice of Dr. EMERSON, Commissioner of Health, the various agencies interested in this work have been united as the organization named above, and that committee in turn has created a "Committee of Appeal" to perform the special task of collecting the money so much needed. Its Chairman is ROBERT W. DE FOREST, and its Treasurer is JAMES H. PERKINS of 55 Wall Street, to whom contributions should be sent.

The need of promptness, of haste, cannot be too much emphasized. For with these children it is indeed "now or never." Fortunately, in almost every case, cure or great amelioration of condition is possible, but without immediate assistance the little victims of poliomyelitis may well regret that they survived its attack.

Disreputables Find a Defender.

Of all our birds the English sparrow has the greatest number of fierce critics and the smallest number of friends. He is the constant object of denunciation, and to him all the faults that a bird can possess, all the crimes that a little bird can commit, are constantly imputed. His ruthless slaughter is advised and means of accomplishing his extermination are suggested, while the law, which protects, or tries to protect, most other birds, coldly ignores the existence of this one. Yet at last a friend of the English sparrow has appeared, and he is a friend who speaks with some authority.

ARCHIBALD C. WEEKS, Librarian of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, in a letter to The Sun earnestly denies practically every serious charge that has been brought against this despised immigrant, and insists that he is a decidedly valuable acquisition—a real national asset—and worthy of cordial admiration and encouragement. The English sparrow, says Mr. WEEKS, is a most industrious destroyer of noxious insects and of noxious weeds, rendering in this way services vastly counterbalancing the little harm he does and the little annoyance he causes by his untidy habits. Even the accusation that the sparrow drives away native birds is refuted by the argument that the sparrow clings close to human habitations, where the native birds do not care to come except for brief and occasional visits. All the vast expanses of field and forest are left for them and they need no more.

Mr. WEEKS also speaks a good word for that other unwelcome visitor, the starling. That little crow, too, he declares, earns his keep many times over, and does no damage worth mentioning.

The backyard observations of at least one commuter corroborate all of these assertions as regards both birds.

PRICES AND THE HUDSON.

A Clean River Would Mean Abundant Fish.

Malden-on-Hudson, Nov. 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hard for a dweller on the upper Hudson to waste sympathy on those who are pinched by the market war prices, when the remedy is in their own hands. A stroke of the pen, a vote of the Legislature—and the waters of New York State would once more abound with succulent fish as they did when my father was a boy; when shad were sold at $5 per hundred; when salmon abounded and when no sane man dreamed that the most beautiful river of the Western World would ever be converted into a monster sewer.

The water where trout and salmon sport is good also for man, and no better drinking water was ever devised than that of the Hudson River above Poughkeepsie. It is only necessary to forbid the casting of filth into this stream in order to restore it to the use for which it was created by God, the giver of all good things. The Thames is drunk in London, the Spree in Berlin, and the Seine in Paris. Those rivers are preserved as parks for the people and a national source of food supply. Japan would soon die of starvation did she kill her fish as we do!

This is the opportunity of Governor Whitman. Is there a monument more glorious than one on which could be written words like these: "He found the Hudson a sewer. He left it a crystal fountain full of fish!"

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Long-Distance Flying.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the layman there are many strange things about long-distance aeroplaning as it is practiced which, if explained, would undoubtedly be of considerable interest to the public.

For example, I refer to the apparently trivial causes of failure in important and supposedly well-planned flights. To one unfamiliar with the subject, it is almost incredible that the recent attempt of Victor Carlstrom, to fly from Chicago to New York, under the auspices of THE NEW YORK TIMES, should have failed because of a loose union in the piping between the fuel tank and the carburetor. It would seem but a small part of precaution to have guarded against such a contingency if the vibration in this case were actually so severe as to loosen a union which had been set up tight against a gasket. A few minutes' use of a prick-punch would have been sufficient to assure permanently tight joints.

Again, in the case of Miss Law's attempt to make the same flight, and with Carlstrom's experience fresh in her mind, we are told that she had a narrow escape from death because she "forgot that the extra tank she had put on the machine was set so low that it would not feed the last two or three inches of fuel."

Among other natural questions arising from these particular flights is the one involving the type or size of aeroplane to give the best distance results. Heretofore, the popular belief has been that it requires an extra large machine for distance flying, but Miss Law's experience appears to contradict this, especially when we consider that in all probability no careful experiments were made to determine the maximum safe carrying capacity for her machine.

CLINTON JONES.

Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 20, 1916.

The Quality of the Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just at this time the public is deeply interested in the cost of coal, and drastic laws are asked to guard against short weight and extortion in price, but not one word can I find about quality of coal. To most people coal is simply coal, and one bucketful is exactly like another and is worth the same price. But when the Government buys coal for the navy it prescribes a certain standard of quality.

I have some knowledge of mining coal and know about the care taken at some mines to keep the coal sent to market free from dirt, bone, and slate, and also how these efforts relax when the demand is brisk and the market will take any kind of coal offered.

I have seen dirty coal leaving the mines, but never in all my experience have I seen as dirty coal as that which is being sold in this city to the people, the poor, who buy in 10 and 40 cent measures.

New York, Nov. 22, 1916. H. R.

Losing Citizenship for France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am so much interested in the proposed expatriation of Theodore Marburg, Jr., and of all the other young Americans who are risking their lives in the cause of liberty—I am so much interested, I say, that I should really like to see the principle of the thing pushed to its logical conclusion.

May I suggest that the American Nation request France to expatriate the Marquis Lafayette? Have we forgotten that when the British Colonists of America rose as one man over an unjust tea tax—forced upon them by a German King, by the way—this "neutral" supported them without a word of protest from his nation?

Let us remedy this—discrepancy, shall I call it? If heroism is to disfranchise an American, surely it should denationalize a Frenchman also. Or am I wrong? I should like to hear what other readers of THE TIMES think.

FRANCES FENWICK WILLIAMS.

Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 22, 1916.

CRITICS OF 'COSMOS.'

Comment by Times Readers on the Discussion of Peace Terms.

Columbia University, Nov. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is, perhaps, forward on my part to criticise at this moment the first of a series of articles appearing in your paper as written by "a distinguished publicist," which I read in your issue of Nov. 20. I do so because I venture to doubt sincerely the truth of one of his opening sentences, that "the question as to who or what power is chiefly responsible for the war has become one of merely historical interest." Quite on the contrary, the question is one of prime importance. We shall never have a lasting peace until those causes are removed which have brought on the present war and which are liable, at any moment in the future, to bring on another war, for the same reasons as are those for which the present conflict was hatched and making use of the very same procedure. In driving the European world into the war of 1914, Prussian imperialism has used exactly the same means that it used in 1870, that it employed in 1866 and in 1864. It has not abstained from lying and from falsification to gain its end—as has been shown recently in these columns, and as can be shown in many other instances than those adduced there. The lesson must be taught to the ruling powers in Germany that the rest of the world—and especially the neutral nations—will no longer allow any body of men to play with the happiness and the fate of hundreds of millions of human beings, solely with the end in view to aggrandize itself and to dominate over others. The question, therefore, as to who is responsible for bringing on the war is not simply an historical or academic one. It belongs to the very essence of the matter in hand. Crime among individuals cannot be uprooted until we have found those who are responsible for its prevalence; nor can crime among nations.

One can understand well why Germany desires to throw the veil of secrecy over the beginnings of the present war. Through the medium of Austria, she endeavored to precipitate it in 1913. Now, after the failure at the Marne, after the nonsuccess at Verdun, after the setback at the Somme, after the loss of nearly every one of her colonies, and after her inability to break through the blockade of the seas as established by the Allies—no wonder that the Prussian authorities desire the question of responsibility to be sidetracked and another issue to be raised, in the discussion of which they may take part without the blush of shame rising to their cheeks, not only because they have forced the present struggle, but also because of their shameless doings in Belgium at the very moment at which I am writing.

In the year 1863—many months prior to the surrender of Lee—President Lincoln said as follows:

> It is a pertinent question, often asked in the mind privately, and from one to the other, When is the war to end? Surely I feel as deep an interest in this question as any other can, but I do not wish to name a day, a month, or year when it is to end. I do not wish to run any risk of seeing the time come without our being ready for the end for fear of disappointment because the time had come and not the end. We accepted this war for an object, a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is attained. Under God I hope it never will end until that time. * * * This war has taken three years; it was begun or accepted upon the line of restoring the national authority over the whole national domain, and for the American people, as far as any knowledge enables me to speak. I say we are going through on this line if it takes three years more.

In exactly the same manner, the Allies say: We have accepted this war for a certain object, and the war will end when that object is attained. The power of Prussian feudalism must be broken, so that in the future it will be unable to train the German people how to engulf humanity in such signal woe. A Frenchwoman of much culture, who has lost her only child at the front, said to me recently: "We Frenchwomen are willing to make any sacrifice, in order that our children's children shall not have to suffer as we are suffering."

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

An Unrepentant Aggressor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial announcement of a series of articles by a distinguished publicist of international repute on the possibilities of an early peace must have struck many readers as distinctly untimely. How can there be any possibility of an early peace while the aggressor is still unrepentant and is even now flaunting his contempt of all that men hold sacred by his perfidious treatment of Belgian civilians? Before there can be peace Germany must know that international blackguardism is out of place in our modern world, that solemn treaty obligations must be lived up to, that justice, humanity, and honor are not at all empty phrases that may be disregarded by the strong and that until she shows a change of heart she stands outside the pale of civilized nations. There can be no parley with a truculent brigand.

F. R. EELES.

New York, Nov. 20, 1916.

Approval.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have carefully read and digested your little editorial, "Peace and Its Conditions." Also read the first article by "Cosmos," and I am anxiously waiting for additional articles on this subject. I congratulate you and thank you for the steps you have taken in behalf of peace, and whether this will contribute to it or not, your efforts certainly deserve to be applauded.

B. STEINER.

ANOTHER HYPHENATED TALE.

Miss Five-Feet-Three bewails her lot,
Because, forsooth, she thinks
For Six-Feet-Two all seats are made—
The selfish little minx!

Suppose that she were Six-Feet-Two,
And her lover was Five-Feet-Three,
And she sat on his lap when the lights were low—
Oh! where would the poor boy be?

If Five-Feet-Three were Six-Feet-Two,
And sat in a cross-seat car,
She'd soon find out that her length of limb
Was much too long—by far.

If seated at table Miss Five-Feet-Three
Should grow to Six-Feet-Two,
She'd find that storing her feet and legs
Would give her something to do.

Now, if in a berth of ship or train
Rides little Five-Feet-Three,
At least she can stretch and in comfort sleep,
But Six-Feet-Two, can he?

In attic or cellar when it is dark,
With rafters and pipes forgot,
There Six-Feet-Two gets a crack on the bean,
While Five-Feet-Three does not.

In many a tight place Five-Feet-Three
Can go with comfort and ease,
While Six-Feet-Two, poor son-of-a-gun,
Must follow on his knees.

If Five-Feet-Three were Six-Feet-Two
For only a single day,
I'd gamble a cookie she'd gladly change
To Five-Feet-Three to stay.

R. M. M.

All Want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

It would appear, from what has gone before, that in time of peace freedom of the seas exists in the fullest sense of the words. The disputed questions relate entirely to the status and treatment of merchant vessels and their cargoes in time of war. These questions involve the detailed consideration of blockade in time of war, of contraband of war, of unneutral service, of destruction of neutral prizes, of transfer to a neutral flag, of the enemy character of a vessel or its cargo, of convoy, of resistance to search, and of compensation. Important and delicate as all these matters are, and seriously as they have engaged the attention of naval commanders and of international lawyers, they are really all subordinate to a larger question, namely, that of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents. Were such exemption agreed to as a ruling principle, all of the other matters mentioned would fall into place and be disposed of as parts or applications of this main principle.

The first inquiry addressed by the Government of the United States to the Government of Great Britain after the outbreak of the present war was as to whether the British Government was willing to agree that the laws of naval warfare, as laid down by the Declaration of London of 1909, should be applicable to naval warfare during the present conflict in Europe, provided that the Governments with which Great Britain was or might be at war would also agree to such application. On Aug. 20, 1914, an Order in Council was issued directing the adoption and enforcement during the present hostilities of the convention known as the Declaration of London subject to additions and modifications. The subsequent history of the matter, including action taken by the British Government by way of addition to this Order in Council, or by way of modification of it, is common knowledge. Since August, 1914, the United States has addressed formal notes to Great Britain on the subjects of contraband of war, on restraints of commerce, and in particular on the case of the American steamer Wilhelmina. The Government of the United States has shown itself alert to the significance of these questions and incidents of war for all neutral powers.

On the vital point of exempting all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents, the United States has taken a single and a consistent position throughout the entire history of the Government. Indeed a provision for this exemption was made part of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce of 1785 with Prussia. It was there agreed that free vessels make free goods. The signers of this treaty on behalf of the United States were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams. In 1856 the United States urged the addition of this provision to the clause of the Declaration of Paris relating to privateering. The fact that such addition was refused by the other high contracting powers led the Government of the United States to decline to adhere to the Declaration of Paris.

The formal instructions to the American delegates to the first Hague Conference, held in 1899, signed by John Hay as Secretary of State, concluded with these words:

> "As the United States has for many years advocated the exemption of all private property not contraband of war from hostile treatment, you are authorized to propose to the Conference the principle of extending to strictly private property at sea the immunity from destruction or capture by belligerent powers which such property already enjoys on land as worthy of being incorporated in the permanent law of civilized nations."

Following messages on this subject from President McKinley in December, 1898, and from President Roosevelt in December, 1903, the Congress of the United States adopted on April 28, 1904, a joint resolution in the following terms:

> "That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that it is desirable in the interests of uniformity of action by the maritime States in time of war that the President endeavor to bring about an understanding among the principal maritime powers with a view to incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents."

The formal instructions to the American delegates to the second Hague Conference, held in 1907, signed by Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, contained this passage:

> "You will maintain the traditional policy of the United States regarding the immunity of private property of belligerents at sea."

Secretary Root then went on to discuss at some length the importance of this policy.

At the first Hague Conference the representatives of nearly all the great powers insisted that the action of the Conference should be strictly limited to the matters specified in the Russian circular of Dec. 30, 1898, proposing the program of the Conference. For this reason the members of the Conference at first refused to receive any proposal from the American Commission dealing with the subject of the immunity of private property not contraband from seizure on the seas in time of war. Eventually, however, a memorial from the American Commission, which stated fully the historical and actual relation of the United States to the whole subject, was received, referred to a committee, and finally brought by that committee before the Conference. The Conference of 1899 adopted a motion referring the subject to a future Conference, so that all the American Commissioners were able to accomplish at that time was to keep the subject before the world for discussion.

At the second Hague Conference, which met on June 15, 1907, the subject of the private property of belligerents at sea was included in the official program. It was among the topics referred to the Fourth Commission of the Conference, of which the Chairman was M. de Martens of Russia. A specific proposition, submitted on behalf of the United States, was supported by Brazil, Norway, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, and China. Germany, supported by Portugal, while admitting that it leaned toward the proposed inviolability of private property, made the reservation that its adoption of this principle depended upon a preliminary understanding on matters relating to contraband of war and blockade. Russia did not think the question ripe for practical solution; while Argentina declared itself categorically in favor of the continuance of the right of capture. France was ready to support the American proposal if a unanimous agreement could be reached. The representatives of Great Britain held that it was impossible to separate the question of the immunity of private property from that of commercial blockade, and that the interruption of commerce was less cruel than the massacres caused by war. Nevertheless, the British delegates declared that their Government would be ready to consider the conclusion of an agreement contemplating the abolition of the right of capture if such an agreement would further the reduction of armaments.

The proposition of the United States, when first put to vote, obtained from the forty-four States represented 21 yeas, 11 nays, 1 abstention, and 11 States not answering. The twenty-one States voting yea included, with the United States, the following present belligerent powers: Germany, (with the reservation already referred to,) Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Italy, Rumania, and Turkey. Of the belligerents France, Great Britain, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, and Russia voted in the negative.

The discussions in the Fourth Commission give more ground than does the actual vote for believing that the proposal of the United States may be accepted at the close of the war. The expressed objections of France and Russia should now be readily overcome. The reservations made by Germany will, in the nature of things, be discussed and disposed of immediately upon the conclusion of present hostilities. There remains Great Britain, among whose people a large body of commercial opinion is already strongly in favor of the exemption of private property at sea. Only three years before the outbreak of war, at a meeting of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, a resolution moved by no less important a person than the late Lord Avebury, "that in the opinion of this chamber private property at sea should be declared free of capture and seizure," was carefully discussed and then adopted by a unanimous vote. Other important commercial bodies in Great Britain took similar action about the same time. The obstacle in the way to British concurrence is said to be official admiralty opinion; but this is a case in which the admiralties of the world must surely be compelled to give way to the reasonable demands of those whose property is subjected to loss and damage by persistence in the present unhappy and uncivilized policy. The whole policy of commerce destruction is really obsolete and at variance with modern notions of public and private right.

At the conclusion of hostilities this question should be pressed to a final and favorable disposition. When this is done the freedom of the seas in time of war will be as fully established as war conditions themselves will permit. Subordinate questions as to contraband and blockade, and as to the specific treatment of straits and canals, ought not to be difficult to settle if, as every belligerent professes, the ruling desire is for the establishment of a permanent peace.

The importance of the freedom and safety of the ocean pathways was impressively stated by Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, in a speech delivered on Nov. 18 in New York. Sir Robert Borden stated that the lesson of the war was twofold: "First, that the liberty, the security, and the free existence of our empire are dependent upon the safety of the ocean pathways, whether in peace or war; next, that while sea power cannot of itself be the instrument of world domination, it is nevertheless the most powerful instrument by which world domination can be effectually resisted. Three hundred years ago it forever crushed arrogant pretensions then brought forward to control western trade routes and to exclude therefrom the free nations of the world. Little more than a century ago it maintained freedom against world domination by a single military system. Today it remains the shield of the same freedom, and it will so continue. This burden of so tremendous a responsibility must not rest upon Britain alone, but upon the greater commonwealth which comprises all the King's dominions."

Would it not be even better and would not Great Britain be still more secure if this burden were borne by the great commercial nations of the world linked together for the purpose of securing the freedom of the seas as an instrument and incident of a durable peace?

The common sense of mankind, however, will not be satisfied with any definition of freedom of the seas in time of war which does not frankly put in the category of murder such amazing barbarities as history will recall whenever the words *Lusitania* and *Sussex* are mentioned.

COSMOS.

H. L. D. LEWIS WED TO MISS LUCY REIS

Broker and Amateur Aviator Marries Greenwich Girl in St. George's Chapel.

LOCKWOOD — McCUTCHEON

Widow of Norman L. McCutcheon Weds Banker in Grace Church—Didrichsen-Marshall Nuptials.

H. L. Daingerfield Lewis, a son of the late H. L. Daingerfield Lewis and Mrs. Carter Penn Lewis of Virginia, and Miss Lucy Reis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Reis of Greenwich, Conn., were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Karl Reiland.

Miss Reis, who was unattended, walked with her father to the altar and wore a traveling costume. There were no ushers, as none except relatives were invited, and James Lewis was his brother's best man. There was no reception, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis leaving immediately after the ceremony on a bridal trip. They will not decide upon their future home until they return, but it will be in New York.

Mr. Lewis is a broker with offices at 10 Wall Street, and is a member of the Lewis family that numbers among its ancestors the Lees, Custises, Washingtons, and Carters of Virginia.

Mrs. Lewis is an enthusiastic golfer and Mr. Lewis, who is interested in aviation, spent most of last Summer at Mineola, L. I., with the Volunteer Aviation detachment, preparing for active service.

Bride of Edgar Lockwood.

The marriage of Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes McCutcheon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Holmes of Jersey City, and widow of Norman L. McCutcheon, and Edgar Lockwood of Greenwich, Conn., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the chantry of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery officiating. Only the immediate families were present.

Both Mr. Lockwood and his bride are residents of Greenwich. The bride's father is assistant general counsel of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Her first husband died in 1913, three years after their marriage. She has a little daughter, Elizabeth McCutcheon.

Mr. Lockwood is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lockwood. His father for many years was a member of the banking firm of Munroe & Co. of New York. He attended Yale University, also the University of Wisconsin and Cornell, and is at present with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Didrichsen—Marshall.

The wedding of Charles Van Zandt Didrichsen and Miss Sarah Elliott Marshall, a daughter of S. Duncan Marshall of 150 East Eighty-first Street, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton officiating.

Miss Marshall, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a brown traveling costume topped by a hat to match, and brown fox furs. She had no attendants. Mr. Didrichsen's brother, Ferdinand V. Didrichsen, was his best man. There were no ushers. A small reception for the relatives followed at the Marshall residence. On their return from a honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Didrichsen will make their home at 61 West Tenth Street, this city.

Mr. Didrichsen is a member of the firm of Didrichsen & Co., brokers, at 34 Pine Street. Mrs. Didrichsen is one of a large family. Her mother, who died years ago, was Miss Catharine Colhoun. Her four sisters are Mrs. Edward C. Potter, Jr., and the Misses Trina, Ethel and Charlotte Marshall, and she has five brothers, S. Duncan Marshall, Jr., Robert D. Marshall, Levin R. Marshall, who married Miss Martha Jacob; Gustavus C. Marshall, who married Miss Mabel I. Jones, and Henry H. Marshall, who married Miss Mildred Claflin.

Social Centres in South Harlem.

A meeting was held last night in Public School 171, at 103d Street and Madison Avenue, under the auspices of the South Harlem Neighborhood Association to encourage the work of establishing social centres in South Harlem. Edwin Goldwasser, District Superintendent of Schools, urged the necessity of drawing the 50,000 foreigners in South Harlem into the work and the activities of the social centres. One great need of the district, Mr. Goldwasser said, was traffic policemen at the northern entrances to Central Park, where Harlem parents were now afraid to allow their children to go on account of the automobile traffic.

Arsene Alexandre Here to Lecture.

Arsene Alexandre, Inspector General of National Museums in France, arrived yesterday on the French liner Rochambeau. He comes here to begin the John Saltus Foundation of lectures under the auspices of the French Institute in the United States. M. Alexandre will give five lectures on French art as it found expression in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

His first lecture, "French Genius Illustrated by the Great Masters of Its Art," will be given this afternoon in the ballroom of the Hotel Savoy.

Children's War Benefit at the Ritz.

An entertainment was held in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton last night for the benefit of the French and Belgian children sufferers from the war. The affair was organized by Countess Castelvecchio, and the proceeds are to be distributed by the Princess Napoleon, a first cousin of King Albert.

The artists who appeared included Mme. Eymael, M. de Valli, Mme. Blanche Arral, Miss de Bassini, Miss Astrid Yden, and Mlle. Lobowska.

RENAISSANCE BUFFET, $160.

First Session of Keller Art Collection Sale Brings $3,142.

The art collection made by the firm of Ferdinand Keller of Philadelphia, including eighteenth century English, French and Italian furniture, tapestries, silver, glass and brocades, was put on sale yesterday afternoon at the Anderson Galleries, Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street, and at the first session $3,142 was realized. The highest price for any item was $160, paid by Mrs. L. Barnet for a carved walnut Renaissance buffet, seventeenth century, German. The next highest price was $110 for an inlaid ivory and tortoise shell cabinet and stand of the seventeenth century, Italian.

An Italian faience gallipot of the early eighteenth century, which was knocked down for $2, was the cheapest item of the sale. A. J. Walker, for $85, bought a Dutch reliquary cabinet, eighteenth century, and G. B. C. Hogan paid $72 for an Italian Renaissance bureau made of walnut.

The greatest interest was in antique furniture, but there was lively bidding also for silver. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

AIDS PARALYZED CHILDREN.

Mayor Issues Appeal and Committee Gets $20,244 in a Day.

Mayor Mitchel issued an appeal yesterday for funds to care for poor children left paralyzed by the epidemic of infantile paralysis last Summer. The Mayor spoke in behalf of the New York Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases and last night this committee reported the receipt of $20,244 for the first day of the campaign. It is hoped that $250,000 may be raised.

"The hundreds of thousands of parents whose children escaped the epidemic last Summer," said the Mayor, "now have an opportunity to give proof of their gratitude by extending aid to the 5,000 children of the poor who have been left paralyzed. The city government, through its Department of Health, is, of course, vitally interested in the whole problem of infantile paralysis, and I take pleasure in giving the full approval of the city government to the present appeal although, of course, the government has no official connection with paralysis cases after they are discharged from quarantine.

"I feel strongly that the proper care of these paralyzed children is a vital public matter and that everyone who gives aid is discharging an obligation to the community."

The committee handling the fund is in charge of Robert W. de Forest, but contributions should be sent to James H. Perkins, Treasurer, 59 Wall Street. A gratifying feature of the collection was the number of small contributions showing that the cause had made a wide popular appeal.

ENTERTAINS FOR DEBUTANTE

Mrs. Williams Gives a Luncheon for Her Daughter, Miss E. J. Wyeth.

Mrs. Stephen G. Williams entertained at Sherry's yesterday with a luncheon of about fifty covers for her youngest and débutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth. The guests were seated at four large tables, decorated with yellow roses, in the main restaurant, and included the Misses Mary Colt, Augusta de Forest, Dorothy Darrell, Frances Field, Jeanne Gourd, Margaret Mason, Sylvester Moran, Annette Moran, Mary Post, Elizabeth Remsen, Helen Russell, Elizabeth Russell, Alice Wainwright, Felicity Clark, Rosalie Bloodgood, Aileen Sedgwick, Jeannette Pruyn, Elizabeth Haldane, and Charlotte Delafield.

Also the Misses Beatrice Pynchon, Caroline L. Wyeth, Coline Ingersoll, Charlotte Guye, Elizabeth Chapin, Katharine Hollister, Frances Ballard, Louise Harkness, Sarah Barclay, Christina Boggs, Ellen McCarter, Helen Barrett, and Miss Garretson, and Mrs. Linsly Williams and Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield.

Mrs. Williams has invitations out for a dinner for the débutante on Nov. 28, and will take her guests afterward to the first Junior Assembly.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. George G. Stow will give a large theatre party tonight for her granddaughter, Miss Zellah T. Thompson, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson of 162 East Sixty-first Street, with supper and dancing afterward at Sherry's. The party will consist of seventy-five young people.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, who is to marry Miss Harriet Alexander on Dec. 7, will give his farewell bachelor dinner tonight at the Union Club. The best man at his wedding is to be Benjamin Moore, and the ushers will be Harrison Tweed, Gordon Auchincloss, John V. Woodard, Samuel A. Welldon, Francis R. Appleton, Jr., William Grosvenor, Richard S. Aldrich, W. F. Aldrich, Dudley L. Pieman, Jr., and Alexander G. Grant.

Miss Elizabeth M. Chapin is to give a dinner and theatre party tonight for her cousin, Miss Lolita Armour of Chicago, a débutante of the season. Miss Armour and her mother, Mrs. John Ogden Armour, are at the Ritz-Carlton, and will attend the Army and Navy game tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Chauncey Anderson are to hold a dance at Sherry's this evening, and George T. Brokaw will entertain with a dance at his house, 1 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Mrs. Edward Everett Hall is to introduce her daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Hall, at a reception this afternoon, at her home, 636 Fifth Avenue.

Charles Booth, Steamship Head.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Charles Booth, Chairman of the Booth Steamship Company, died today, in his seventy-seventh year.

He was a partner in the firm of Alfred Booth & Co. of Liverpool, and was formerly President of the Royal Statistical Society and a member of the Tariff Commission of 1904. In 1909, Mr. Booth was appointed a member of the Royal Commission to deal with the problem of the unemployed in Great Britain. He was a Privy Councillor in 1904, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and LL. D. from Liverpool University and honorary D. Sc. from Cambridge, and an honorary D. C. L. from Oxford Universities.

Mr. Booth was the author of several books on the condition of the workingman and poor of London, among which were "Pauperism: A Picture; and the Endowment of Old Age," and "Old Age Pensions." He belonged to the Reform and Athenaeum Clubs.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

An Announcement

The Committee for Men Blinded in Battle desires to make known that it is an independent organization, giving immediate relief and instruction to men blinded in the present war. This work is conducted at the Paris "Lighthouse," 14 Rue Daru, under the personal direction of Miss Winifred Holt. The Committee and its work are in no way connected with any other organization raising money in America for those blinded as a result of the war in Europe

The Committee is greatly in need of funds to continue its work. Contributions should be sent to Mr William Forbes Morgan Jr, Treasurer, 17 East 38th Street, New York City

For the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle

Joseph H Choate, President
John H Finley, Chairman
Mrs Peter Cooper Hewitt, Secretary
William Forbes Morgan Jr, Treasurer
Herbert L Satterlee
Arthur Williams

RECORD SALE MADE OF DAVANZATI ART

Three Hours' Auction of Palace Treasures Yields $223,745—Total to Date $470,695.

TUSCAN TABLE FOR $11,100

J. W. Ellsworth Pays $4,000 for Andrea del Sarto's Chair — Two Florentine Chests Bring $8,000.

The rain yesterday afternoon did not affect the attendance at the sale of art objects from Davanzati Palace, Florence, Italy, at the American Art Galleries, as had been expected, but rather when the last work of art was sold the receipts for the three hours' auction were $223,745, bringing the total for three days to $470,695. The record established at the opening afternoon was not only broken, but a new one made for the disposition of art treasures in this country.

Professor Elia Volpi, the collector, who brought his collection to this country because of the war, was said yesterday to be confident that when the sale closes on next Monday, the $1,000,000 mark will have been attained. His collection contained objects from the Villa Pia at Florence, but these were disposed of during the first two days, leaving only articles from the Davanzati Palace to be sold during the remainder of the week.

A sixteenth century Tuscan walnut table brought the largest price yesterday. It was sold to Miss R. H. Lorenz agent, for $11,100. The table had a heavy oblong top with molded edge, the upper member carved in a pattern of guilloche, the lower member with enriched dentels. The lyre-shaped legs were exceptionally heavy and richly carved with bold acanthus leaf volutings inclosing oval cartouches, carved with a coat of arms and terminating in lions' paws; the square longitudinal brace was fluted. The height of the table was 2 feet 7½ inches, its length 9 feet 0¼ inches, and width 3 feet 2½ inches.

No Takers for $6,000 Hatrack.

The upset price of $6,000 on a sixteenth century Italian walnut hanging hatrack saw no takers, and Professor Volpi, it was said, would send it back to be placed once more in Davanzati Palace, which has been offered to the Italian Government. The hatrack is rectangular, with a projecting canopy, molded cornice inlaid frieze, and arrow formed as a series of Gothic pointed and trefoiled arches with molded pendant carved with trefoil spandrels and supported at the sides by two shaped, carved, and pierced brackets of a scroll-leaf design.

It became known when three articles which had been catalogued were marked "out of the sale" that a committee of Genoese artists had pleaded with the Italian Government to keep the objects in the country, when it learned that treasures from Davanzati Palace were being shipped to this country through Genoa. The shipment from Naples had not been held up by the authorities, although a committee from that city had also objected. The reason given was that the authorities at Naples had nothing to do with the handling of the shipment from Genoa. A valuable sixteenth century Italian State bench, a fifteenth century large walnut throne, and a sixteenth century Spanish painted armoire cabinet were the objects designated. The design of the State bench had been confidently attributed to Gian Bologna, while the armoire cabinet was painted by Antonio Brazzi, known as "Il Sodoma."

Duveens Pay $50,000 for Chairs.

Most of the chairs which were sold yesterday went to Duveen Brothers, who bought more than two dozen for more than $50,000. The chairs were sold separately. They included two sixteenth century Italian walnut "Dante" chairs, which brought $5,500 each. The first of these had curved arms and legs, with turned rosette at the intersection, acanthus leaf carved arms, and base rail ending in lions' paws. The seat and back were in old green velvet, the back with coat of arms embroidered in gold and silver. There was a deep green and yellow silk fringe.

James W. Ellsworth bought Andrea del Sarto's chair, which was a sixteenth century walnut, for $4,000. The bidding started at $3,000. Mr. Ellsworth declared later that the chair is to be sent to his Villa Palmieri, in Italy, and that it will remain in that country. The chair is believed to be one of the greatest painters of the sixteenth century, Andrea del Sarto, and was more than once introduced by him in his pictures. In the Uffizi Gallery, in Florence, for instance, there is a drawing in sanguine by del Sarto which shows his wife seated on this very chair.

Some of the largest sales yesterday were a sixteenth century "Florentine walnut centre table known as a "Vasari" table, bought by Miss R. H. Lorenz, agent, for $4,500. The table was of unusual interest owing not only to the admirable character of its design and its unusual state of preservation, but also to the fact that tradition assigns its design to Giorgio Vasari, the sixteenth century historian and writer of the celebrated "Lives of the Painters"; and a sixteenth century Florentine walnut pedestal table, for which Duveen Brothers paid $6,200. Upon the table, which comes from the Palazzo Strozzi, the old family of Florence, the famous Donatello bust, now in Philadelphia, stood for at least a generation.

Florentine Bed Brings $6,600.

E. E. Caressa bought a fifteenth century Geonese walnut side table for $2,300; W. W. Seaman, agent, a fourteenth century Gothic walnut credence for $3,100. The bids for the credence started at $500 and jumped by $50 and $100 bids until finally sold. Duveen Brothers took two early fifteenth century Florentine walnut inlaid chests for $6,000 in separate bids of $4,000. A sixteenth century walnut Sienese cabinet cost P. W. French & Co. $3,000, and a sixteenth century Umbrian walnut centre table $5,000. Carl W. Hamilton bought a fifteenth century Florentine inlaid walnut dais bed for $6,600; Miss Barr a fourteenth century Tuscan walnut sacristy cupboard for $4,300 and a sixteenth century draw table for $3,200.

Louis C. Tiffany took a fifteenth century Sienese carved and gilt wood frame, by Barrili of Siena, for $3,100. L. Orselli, the antiquarian, of Florence, got two leather-covered armchairs for $1,600. W. W. Seaman, agent, paid $2,500 for a Sienese carved walnut bowl holder, and J. K. Branch $1,020 for a fifteenth century Bolognese walnut table.

Among those at the sale were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Branch, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Mrs. Hugh Murray, Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, F. B. Pratt, David Belasco, W. Hinkel Smith of Philadelphia, and Michael Dreicer.

This afternoon's sale will consist of furniture of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries.

SARAH J. FARMER DEAD.

Founder of the Greenacre Religious Colony in Maine Was 70.

ELIOT, Me., Nov. 23.—Miss Sarah J. Farmer, known as the founder of the Greenacre Colony, which had attracted wide attention because of its free discussion of religious subjects, died at the Farmer Homestead here last night. Many clergymen and writers during the last twenty years were identified with the organization. It was almost disrupted, however, by factional differences, and Miss Farmer in 1910 was declared insane and sent to an asylum. Since that time her mental condition had been the subject of much litigation. She was 70 years of age.

Edgar A. Slote.

Edgar A. Slote, a resident of Middletown, N. J., was instantly killed on Tuesday night when he was struck by an automobile van near his home. He was formerly a resident of this city, and was one of the old firm of Underhill, Slote & Cornell, clothiers. Mr. Slote was in his sixty-third year, and more recently was engaged in brokerage business in Wall Street.

SIR GEORGE WHITE DEAD.

Electric Traction Pioneer Built the First Aeroplane Factory in England.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Sir George White, who established the first aeroplane factory in this country, died last night, in his sixty-third year. He built the factory and introduced the Bristol biplanes and monoplanes in 1910. Sir George made his home in Bristol, where he was head of the firm of George White & Co.

He was also a pioneer in electric traction and was the first to introduce electrically driven tramcars in London, Dublin, Bristol, Middlesborough, and a number of other cities. Sir George was a former President of the Bristol Stock Exchange, and of the Council of Associated Stock Exchanges of the United Kingdom. He was President of the Bristol Royal Infirmary, President of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital in Nice, President of the Bristol and West of England Aero Club, a former President of the Dolphin Society, and Chairman of many important business enterprises.

Sir George was made a baronet in 1904, and was a member of the Carlton Club.

CAPT. TAYLOR KILLED IN WAR

Word of British Officer's Death Received by Relative in West Orange.

Captain George Vallance Taylor of the Old Fourth Field Battery of the British Army was killed in action in France, according to news received yesterday by his brother-in-law, Borden D. Whiting, Town Attorney of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. He was the third son of Sir Thomas W. Taylor of Hamilton, Ontario, and was the fourth Hamilton officer to fall.

Captain Taylor was twice mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig for gallant conduct at the front and was in his forty-seventh year. He was a graduate of Manitoba College and joined the Thirteenth Royal Regiment at the beginning of the war as a Sergeant. Later he transferred to his late regiment, where he soon won his commission, and was afterward promoted to Captain. He is survived by his wife, two sons, three brothers, and three sisters. Captain Taylor was a cousin of Lieutenant Walter Vallance, who was recently killed in action.

William Day Leonard.

William Day Leonard, a lawyer connected with several corporations, died yesterday in a hospital in this city, in his sixtieth year. He was born in Jersey City, and was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1878 with the degree of A. M., and from the Columbia University Law School.

Mr. Leonard was a former member of the Seventh Regiment, with which he served during 1883-1894 as a Sergeant in Company B. He was Secretary of Sanger & Jordan and was Vice President of the Euler & Robeson Company. Mr. Leonard was a Director of the Manhattan Mortgage Company, the Guaranteed Mortgage Company of New York, and of the George Chirls Realty Company. He was a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Alpha Delta Phi Club, and the Drug and Chemical Club.

Mr. Leonard is survived by his wife.

His home was at 48 West Seventy-third Street.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JOHN K. BURNETT, active for fifty years as a dentist in Central New York, died yesterday at his home in Fort Plain, N. Y., in his eighty-first year.

WALDO RAINSFORD, a veteran of the civil war and a great grandson of Sir Edward Rainsford, one of the founders of the Old South Meeting House in Boston, died on Wednesday at his home in Phoenix, Conn., in his ninety-ninth year.

Dr. JOHN E. WALKER, State Prison Physician of Auburn for twenty-six years, died on Wednesday at his home in Thomaston, Me., in his fifty-ninth year.

THOMAS J. LEAVEY, a real estate operator, died on Wednesday at his home in Seabright, N. J., in his thirty-sixth year.

Mrs. THERESA TRAUTMANN, wife of David Trautmann, a lawyer, died at her home, 26 West 113th Street, in her forty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY AGNES DUNKEL, widow of Charles B. Dunkel, formerly Assistant Fire Chief of Jersey City, died on Tuesday at the home, 248 Main Street, in that place, in her fifty-second year.

ROBERT BOWMAN PENN, a retired gunsmith, who was employed by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Conn., for fifty years, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mme. Sunni, a singer, at 242 Mayflower Avenue, New Rochelle, in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. AMELIA G. EDGAR, a daughter of the late John Davies of this city, died yesterday at the home of her daughter in Woodbridge, N. J., in her seventieth year.

CHARLES WALKER, the oldest fireman in Yonkers, N. Y., and one of the oldest Odd Fellows there, died on Wednesday in his seventy-sixth year.

ALVAH SPENCER WRIGHT, a builder of Elmhurst and member of Arcturus Lodge, F. and A. M., died at his home in Elmhurst on Sunday. He was 64 years old and left a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

Miss HAZEL BURTIS POTTER, only child of ex-Alderman and Mrs. Lewis M. Potter, died on Monday and was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery. She was 20 years old and was active in the Sunday school work of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Her home was at 39 Hubbard Street, Gravesend Beach.

Mrs. KATHERINE ALLETSEE, wife of John G. Alletsee and for many years a member of the Martha Society and the Ladies' Aid Society of the Bushwick Avenue German Presbyterian Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 855 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 67 years.

MORITZ PLAUT, widely known in Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay as a mnufacturer of supplies for hotels and barrooms, died from paralysis on Tuesday at his home, 170 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Plaut was long a member of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society and of Zebulon Lodge, No. 8, I. O. F. S. of I. He left a widow, six sons, and five daughters.

Mrs. MARY McGACKIN THOMPSON, widow of William Thompson, a business man of Eatontown, N. J., died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, 388 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Freehold, N. J., seventy-eight years ago.

JOHN DUNCAN, auditor of the banking house of John Munroe & Co. in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Monday in the Erie Railroad ferryhouse at the foot of Twenty-third Street. Mr. Duncan lived in Ridgewood, N. J. He was born forty-nine years ago in Glasgow, Scotland, and for a number of years lived in Brooklyn. He was one of the organizers of the Ridgewood Council of John Ananumo.

Mrs. AUGUSTA S. GEARING KENNEDY, wife of the Rev. Dr. John D. Kennedy, for many years rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, died at her residence, 309 Brooklyn Avenue, on Wednesday. She was born in this city, and was widely known in church and social circles in Brooklyn. Besides her husband, she is survived by a daughter, Mrs. A. V. Gateson.

WILSON REID, in the dry goods forwarding business in Manhattan and a veteran of the sulky drivers on the Ocean Parkway, died on Wednesday at his home, 304 Avenue D, Flatbush, at the age of 72 years. Mr. Reid had lived at his late residence for the last thirty years. He was one of the charter members of the Parkway Driving Club, and also belonged to the Pleasure Drivers' Association. He left a widow and four daughters.

AUGUSTUS C. LYTLE, 67 years old, a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, died at his home, 131 Garfield Place, on Wednesday.

PARLEY VERRILL DAILEY, a retired manufacturer of woolen cloths, died yesterday at his home, 149 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Dailey is survived by his wife and three daughters.

HENRY HERMAN TIETGENS, 53 years old, in the liquor business and a member of United Brothers Lodge, 356, F. and A. M.; Chaldean Chapter, 205, Royal Arch Masons; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and Enterprise Council, 936, N. A. U., died on Wednesday at his home, 839 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

EDWARD W. KEHOE, in the insurance business, is dead at his home, 298 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and a son.

Mrs. HENRY MESSE, wife of a merchant tailor of East New York, died on Wednesday at her home, 251 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

WILLIAM JOHN EGAN, a compositor on The Sun for many years, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Wednesday from pneumonia, and his funeral services this evening will be held in the chapel at 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Egan was born in Canada seventy years ago.

Mrs. ANNIE GREGG GRAHAM-NOLAN, widow of Matthew Nolan, a builder of South Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her residence, 245 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. She was born in that borough seventy-one years ago and had been a member of St. Joseph's R. C. Church since 1853. She was twice married, her first husband being Michael Graham.

AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, an old resident of Freeport, L. I., died at his home there on Wednesday in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. CATHARINE BURCHELL, widow of Arthur M. Burchell and formerly for several years a resident of St. Louis, Mo., died yesterday at her home, 439 Second Street, Brooklyn, aged 88 years.

LONDON TO BE CREMATED.

Author's Funeral to be Held in Oakland Today—His Mother Very Ill.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Nov. 23.—The body of Jack London, the author, who died here last night, will be cremated in Oakland at noon tomorrow. Only near relatives will attend the ceremony. Mrs. Charmion London, his widow, and Mrs. Eliza Shepard, a sister, will leave the London ranch at Glen Ellen tomorrow morning, and the funeral cortège will be joined in Oakland by his two young daughters, Bessie and Joan London, and their mother, from whom the author was divorced ten years ago.

Mrs. Flora London, his mother, is seriously ill at her home in Oakland and has not been told of his death. Messages of condolence reached the widow today from noted writers and intimates of the author from all parts of the country.

It was learned today that Jack London spent his last night in writing. He complained of indigestion when he went to bed on Tuesday night, but nevertheless during his last conscious hours sat propped up in bed writing a short story. His physician attributed his death to "a gastro-intestinal type of uremia."

Dr. T. Joseph Dunn.

Dr. T. Joseph Dunn, a physician in Fordham, died yesterday at his home, 1,966 Valentine Avenue, in his fifty-third year. He was born in Fordham, and was graduated from Fordham College in 1884. Dr. Dunn received his medical degree from New York University and served as an interne in Bellevue Hospital, where he was a member of the Alumni Association. He assisted in organizing the Fordham University Medical School, and was Professor of the Practice of Medicine there, in addition to being a member of the Board of Physicians of the school.

Mrs. Frederica Gore Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Frederica Gore Davis, daughter of James Gore King, banker of New York, and of Sarah Gracie King, and granddaughter of Rufus King, who represented the State of New York in the Constitutional Convention and was afterward appointed by George Washington the first Minister to the Court of St. James's in 1790, died here today. Mrs. Davis was born July 2, 1829, in the City of New York, and was married Nov. 19, 1858, to John Chandler Bancroft Davis, the eldest son of John Davis, Governor of Massachusetts. Her husband died Dec. 27, 1907.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DAVIDSON.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Davidson, (nee Dora Benowitz,) a son, at 42 Prospect St., Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 23, 1916.

Married.

CORNWELL — WITTICHEN. — Hempstead, L. I., Nov. 22, by the Rev. Charles H. Snedeker, Henry E. Cornwell and Anna C. Wittichen of Hempstead.

DIDRICHSEN—MARSHALL.—Charles Van Zadt Didrichsen and Sarah Elliot Marshall, Nov. 23, 1916.

JOHNSON — FLEMING. — On Saturday, at Lympne Castle, Lympne, Kent, England, Isabell Jean Herbert Fleming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford H. Fleming of Ottawa, and Richard Ogle Johnson of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Johnson of New York.

LOCKWOOD—McCUTCHEON.—On Nov. 23, at 3:30 P. M., in the chantry of Grace Church, by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, in the presence of the intimate families, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes McCutcheon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Holmes of Jersey City and widow of Norman L. McCutcheon, to Edgar Lockwood of Greenwich, Conn.

Brooklyn.

BAUER — McKENNA. — Nov. 22, Katherine McKenna to Otto T. Bauer.

HOGAN—WATSON.—Nov. 22, Ethel Watson to Joseph E. Hogan.

Jersey City.

VAN VRANKEN—MAVER.—Nov. 22, Effie Maver to Richard F. Van Vranken.

Died.

BACHMAN.—Horace Snyder, died Nov. 23, 1916, at Roselle, N. J. Funeral at his late residence, the Van Court Inn, Roselle, N. J., on Saturday at 12:30 P. M. Interment private. Easton (Penn.) papers please copy.

BELL.—At New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 22, 1916, Freda Bell, beloved daughter of George and Edna Newell Bell. Funeral private.

BIOW.—Edward J., suddenly, beloved husband of Jennie, (nee Strauss,) father of Jesse M., Selma, and Norma, son of Marianna and the late Gabriel L. Funeral 329 Tiffany St., Bronx, Friday, Nov. 24, at 2 P. M.

BIOW.—Sinai Congregation, Bronx: Members and seatholders are hereby requested to attend the funeral of late member, Edward Biow, Friday, at 2 P. M., from late residence, 929 Tiffany St.

BROOKS.—In New York City, Nov. 22, Mrs. Mildred White Brooks, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Ashby White, born Maysville, Ky., April 17, 1848, widow of the late Colonel Franklin W. Brooks and mother of Franklin Brooks, New York City. Funeral services will be held in the chapel at 1,970 Broadway, between 68th and 67th Sts., at 10:30 Friday morning, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Dr. Caswell of St. Thomas's Church. Interment Rosedale Cemetery.

CACEN.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 23, 1916, at her residence, 376 Franklin St., Bloomfield, N. J., Martha Louisa, wife of the late Frederic W. Cacen, in her 85th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLEMAN.—Samuel H., beloved husband of Henrietta Coleman and our dear father. Funeral at his late residence, 58 East 120th St., on Friday, Nov. 24, at 10 A. M. sharp. Relatives, friends, and societies are invited to attend.

COOK.—At Salisbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, Louisa Demorest, wife of Martin R. Cook of Bayonne, N. J. Funeral private.

CRAM.—George W. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building.) Sunday, 11 o'clock.

DAILEY.—Suddenly, at his residence, 149 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Nov. 21, Parlay A. Dailey, in his 84th year. Services private.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, at her residence, No. 1,621 H St., Washington, D. C., Frederica Gore, widow of John Chandler Bancroft Davis and daughter of James Gore King, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIXON.—Nov. 22, Ida E., wife of Henry P. Dixon. Services 11 A. M. Saturday, the 25th inst. 9:50 train from Broad Street Station will be met at Wallingford. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

DUNN.—T. Joseph, M. D., on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916. Funeral from his late residence, 1,966 Valentine Av., Tremont. Monday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Martan Av., Fordham Road. Interment St. Raymond's.

DUNN.—The Alumni Association of Fordham University announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member, Dr. T. Joseph Dunn of the class of '84, on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Dr. GEORGE A. LEITNER, President.
HENRY HEIDE, JR., Secretary.

ENNIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, Catherine E. Ennis, widow of Joseph Ennis, at her residence, 453 Convent Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ERNST.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, Sarah B., (nee Cooper,) wife of Theo. H. Ernst, aged 68 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 342 Lenox Av., Saturday, Nov. 25, at 8:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

ESSELSTYN.—At Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1916, Mary Thong Livingston Vandeusen, widow of Cornelius Esselstyn, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence at Hudson, on Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

FIELD.—Port Chester, N. Y., Sarah M., wife of the late Elias Hicks Field, on 11th month, 23d day, 1916, aged 82 years. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, John R. Hallock, 218 King St., Port Chester, N. Y., on 1st day, 11th month, 26th, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal at 1:06. Kindly omit flowers.

HEITNER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 23, Dora, beloved sister of Emanuel J. Heitner and Annie Nepel. Funeral from chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., Sunday, Nov. 26, 10 A. M.

HILL.—On Nov. 23, 1916, Nan Morgan Hill, widow of the late James A. Hill and mother of Frederick Morgan Hill and Berton Cutler Hill. Funeral private. Interment Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo, N. Y., and Chicago papers please copy.

HOPKINS.—On Nov. 22, 1916, after a long illness, Marie Louise, (nee Jarvis,) widow of the late F. M. Hopkins; daughter of the late Captain Pierre Jarvis, New York City. Funeral services Saturday afternoon, Nov. 25, from 1,201 Jamaica Av., Woodhaven.

HUNT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, Daniel Hunt, in his 87th year. Funeral private, Monday, from his late residence, 53 East 132d St.

JOBERT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, at his late residence, 166 West 129th St., George A. Jobert. Requiem mass 10:30 A. M., Friday, Nov. 25, at Church of Notre Dame, corner 114th St., Morningside Drive.

KLACKNER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 20, John, beloved father of George G. Klackner, in his 60th year. Funeral Friday morning, Nov. 24, at 9 o'clock, from his residence, 7 West 28th, thence to St. Ann's Church, East 12th St., between 3d and 4th Avs., where a solemn requiem mass will be read at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends, also members of the Empire Fishing Club, are invited to attend. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

KLERNFELDER.—On Nov. 22, George, beloved husband of Jessie Klernfelder, (nee Sutherland,) in his 42d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 202 East 31st St., Flatbush, on Saturday, Nov. 25, 8 P. M. Interment Sunday morning, Greenwood Cemetery.

LAPIDUS.—In Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, Sadie, beloved wife of Jacob L. Lapidus and mother of Wilbur. Funeral at convenience of family.

LEONARD.—Nov. 23, 1916, William Day, beloved husband of Florence K. Leonard, aged 59 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 48 West 73d St., Saturday afternoon, 1:30. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MAJOR.—At the French Hospital, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1916, Walter Charles Major. Funeral private.

MANAHAN.—William T. Manahan, suddenly, at his residence, 233 East 143d St., on Nov. 23. Funeral services at the North N. Y. Congregational Church, 143d St., near Willis Av., on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

MANN.—Emma Christina, widow of Henry Mann and beloved mother of Olas Alexander, Ellery Wilson and Richard

WARNS LABOR MEN AGAINST WAGE WAR

Straus Says Industrial Anarchy Would Follow Resistance to Arbitration Law.

DEBATE RAILWAY DISPUTE

Service Board Head One of Four Speakers at Dinner of the Academy of Political Science.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, who participated in a four-cornered debate at a dinner of the Academy of Political Science of Columbia University at the Hotel Astor, asserted last night that if the four railroad brotherhoods intended to resist, as reported, President Wilson's plan for compulsory investigation of labor disputes, they would be responsible for bringing on conditions threatening serious civil disturbances and anarchy in the industrial life of the nation.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, also condemned the brotherhoods for refusing to submit their recent eight-hour controversy to a commission for adjudication, and he joined with the Chairman of the Public Service Commission in the suggestion that the time had come when organized labor, like many of the public service corporations, should submit to governmental regulation.

The two other principals in the debate were W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and Bainbridge Colby, lawyer. Both of them defended President Wilson for having inspired the Adamson eight-hour law, denying vigorously that he had been either "bullied" or coerced into advocating that measure. Mr. Carter intimated in the course of his remarks that the railroad executives had shown very little "sporting blood by their haste in asking the courts to invalidate the law which Congress had adopted in settlement of the eight-hour fight.

"The President was not whipped into supporting the Adamson law," Mr. Carter said, referring to a suggestion to the contrary in Mr. Straus's address.

"There are some people who shout loudly and wave the big stick widely in the effort to prove their effectiveness, but the President is not of that kind. He induced us by quiet argument to waive our demand for time and a half for overtime and to accept the suggestion that a commission investigate the fairness of the wages paid to the employes by the railroads.

Says Union Will Abide by Findings.

"And let me say that we will accept the findings of that commission, and if it is against our best interests we will be good sports and not get out any injunctions against the railroads."

The dinner, which closed a two-day discussion of labor disputes, under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science, differed in several particulars from similar functions. Instead of sitting at the table from which speeches were usually made, the speakers, who had gathered about a small table, ascended a small platform at one end of the room, where Mr. Straus, the Chairman, presided.

"I trust I am not treading on partisan grounds," Mr. Straus said, with a broad smile, "in expressing the belief that the Adamson (so-called) eight-hour law could not have been railroaded through Congress as it was, under the whip of the railway brotherhoods, without an opportunity of inquiry or investigation, had it not been on the eve of an election. Some seventy Republican Representatives by voting for the bill showed themselves no less amenable to the whip than their Democratic colleagues.

"The President, in urging the passage of the Adamson law and giving it his approval, had a program in view which embraced a plan for compulsory investigation before strikes or lockouts, and a law empowering him in case of "military necessity" to take over the roads for the time being and draft train crews in service. The brotherhoods gained their contention by the passage of the law. Since then their spokesmen have distinctly made it known that they would resist with added power of numbers the remainder of the President's plan, and according to press reports, that if the compulsory investigation be made law, they would refuse to obey it.

"If organized labor should under the circumstances carry out the threats of their spokesmen, the conditions thereby created threaten serious civil disturbances and anarchy in our industrial life."

Mr. Straus said whereas the tendency had been to increase Government supervision of railroads, the tendency as affecting the operatives had been in the opposite direction. He characterized this as "retrogressive," and he quoted the opinion handed down by the Arbitration Board, of which he was for a time Chairman, in the railroad dispute of 1912, as having committed him to the support of wage commissions, which would, in addition to regulating the pay of employes, see that their hours and conditions of service were in keeping with the important duties they performed for the public.

Fear Arbitration Boards.

He was followed on the platform by Mr. Carter, who, after rehearsing what had led up to the railroad controversy, said the brotherhoods never would submit to arbitration as long as the arbitration boards were constituted as in the past. He said that the employes also objected to the custom of permitting the railroads, one of the parties to a controversy, to put in force the awards. This practice, he said, enabled the railroads to "torture" awards into meanings never intended.

Mr. Trumbull expressed the conviction of the railroads that the Adamson eight-hour law was not an eight-hour law at all. He said the roads had stood for an orderly settlement of their dispute with their men, but that the workers had refused to accept peaceful methods.

"It is a matter of prime importance," he said, "to determine as soon as practicable what the extent of the power of Congress is over wages and whether it is applicable only to employes of common carriers or also to other employes engaged in interstate commerce."

He said that two concessions would aid the railroads in the increasing burdens placed on them—abrogation of the law requiring the roads to give ten months' notice of an increase in rates, and regulation by the Federal Government alone.

Mr. Colby, the last speaker, not only defended the President for having supported the eight-hour legislation, but expressed "regret" at the haste with which the "railroads and their attorneys had taken the field" in the effort to complicate the situation by "the discredited and outworn expedients of thwart, delay, irrelevance, quibble, and obscuration."

"I regret that the railroads have not been content," he added, "to abide the short period of inquiry and observation which the Adamson law contemplates."

At the afternoon session in Earl Hall, Columbia University, Julius Henry Cohen addressed the Academy in favor of a "League to Enforce Industrial Peace." Such a league, Mr. Cohen contended, adequately representative of the neutral, consumer, the worker, and the employer, would adjudicate and harmonize labor disputes and prevent strikes. Professor E. R. A. Seligman presided at the meeting, and the other speakers were Professor David A. McCabe of Princeton, whose subject was "Federal Intervention in Labor Disputes Under the Erdman, Newlands, and Adamson Acts," and Miles M. Dawson, who spoke on "Mutual Benefit and Pension Funds as Aids to Industrial Peace."

Professor McCabe, in his speech, contended that had there been a law on the statute books when the railroad dispute arose, providing for a commission of inquiry in such cases, to report upon the facts and recommend terms of settlement within a reasonably short period, the brotherhood leaders probably would not have issued the strike order, at least until the commission had reported.

"It is extremely doubtful," he said, "if the brotherhoods would have rejected the recommendations of the commission and gone on strike after its report had been made. If a strike had been ordered before the commission reported or in rejection of its recommendations, Congress would have been in a logical position to forbid the strike."

SEVERE GALE IN SOUND.

Nine Barges Lost, with Damages of About $50,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 23.—Nine barges of a tow of ten were lost from the Blue Line tug John Garrett in a heavy blow in Long Island Sound this afternoon. The Garrett, with the surviving barge Louis and the crew of twenty men from the sunken vessels on board, put into port tonight. The men were rescued, after considerable difficulty, in a rough sea, lashed by a southwest gale.

The total value of the vessels lost is $50,000. They were loaded with coal, pig iron, and sand. Captain Lyman of the Garrett said he left Oyster Bay in fair weather this morning bound for Bridgeport and New Haven. Off Penfield Reef a gale struck them suddenly and the tow parted in the middle. The barge Grandma broke in two and the Dorothy, loaded with pig iron, turned turtle. The other barges foundered in rapid succession. The crews put to sea in small boats. They were picked up and taken on board the Louis and the Garrett.

The Connecticut River tug Spartan also put into the harbor tonight with the report that three barges of her tow of five had been beached near here. Other tugs with barges sought shelter here during the night.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 23.—While the gale and high seas were at their height tonight, the lookout at the coast guard station at Price's Neck saw a long empty barge with two masts part her towline from the barge ahead and drift in toward the rocks near the Summer homes of Governor Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Easton, sending aloft a red light, signifying assistance needed.

Captain Chauncey Kenyon with the guards ran out the breeches buoy attachment, but the position of the craft made this useless. The men then made several attempts to reach the distressed vessel in their surfboat, but were driven back by the heavy seas. The barge managed to throw over both anchors before striking the rocks near by, and up to a late hour was holding with seas breaking against her.

DIVIDED ON SUNDAY LAW.

Motion Picture Men Uncertain How to Oppose Decision on Closing.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry held a special meeting yesterday to discuss the decision of the Appellate Division at Albany that Sunday motion picture shows were in violation of the law. William M. Seabury, general counsel of the association, pointed out that the decision applied only to the northern part of the State, and that Judge Gaynor's decision of 1908 that picture shows could be given under the law still held for the rest of the State. This fact was announced yesterday in THE TIMES.

There were some differences of opinion as to what steps should be taken to combat the measure. Lee A. Ochs, President of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League of America, said that he had wired the President of the Albany Exhibitors' League not to carry the case to the Court of Appeals, as an adverse decision there would do away with Sunday movie shows throughout the State. The Executive Committee, on the other hand, went on record as standing with the exhibitors, who would be affected by the decision.

The Secretary was instructed to send a telegram to the newspapers of the State urging them to oppose Sunday closing because it would work a hardship upon the thousands of persons who attend the movies on Sunday, and on the exhibitors and manufacturers.

Holland to Issue $3,000,000 Loan.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Holland will soon issue a loan of 125,000,000 guilders, (about $3,125,000,) according to a dispatch to Reuter's from The Hague. The loan will be issued at 97, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

WANT RESERVE BANK TO PAY BALANCES

Adjustments of Credits and Debits by Drafts Drawn on Institution Favored.

STATE BANKS AN OBSTACLE

Present System Necessitating the Carting of Millions of Gold to Clearing House Would End.

A change in the rules governing the settlement of balances at the Clearing House which would permit of the adjustment of credits and debits by drafts drawn on the Federal Reserve Bank is being agitated by bankers who are desirous of making the most of the facilities offered by the Reserve Bank. Thus far the suggestion has not been formally taken up by the Clearing House Committee, which would have to pass upon the matter, but it is understood that the proposal will soon receive serious consideration.

One of the obstacles in the way of the plan is the fact that twenty-nine of the sixty members of the Clearing House are State banks and trust companies which are not members of the Federal Reserve Bank. The fact that the State banks could not utilize the Reserve Bank for the settlement of balances is no reason, it is said, why the national banks should not be permitted to avail themselves of the convenient method offered by the Reserve Bank. In Boston, where there are no State banks and where the Clearing House membership consists exclusively of national institutions, daily Clearing House balances are settled by drafts on the Reserve Bank.

The use of the Reserve Bank for clearing purposes is advocated on the ground that under such a plan banks would be able to dispense with the expense, inconvenience, and risk of sending messengers to the Clearing House with large quantities of gold and currency. Moreover, it is argued that if national banks could settle their balances through the Federal Reserve Bank they would be more inclined to exercise the option given them to carry all, or any portion, of their legal reserves with the reserve bank instead of in their own vaults.

Under the present system, balances resulting from the morning's clearings must be paid in cash or in Clearing House deposit certificates before 1 o'clock P. M. Banks which are debtors must send over their money before that hour, and banks which are creditors are required to send their representatives to the Clearing House after 1 o'clock for the purpose of bringing back the money due them. The Clearing House does not pay out any money until every dollar making up the day's balance is paid in.

Daily balances at the Clearing House have run as high as $90,000,000, and the present system has necessitated the carting of this large amount of money to the Clearing House by representatives of debtor banks, and the carting back of the same amount by representatives of the creditor banks. This transfer of money is not only hazardous, but is costly to the banks, which frequently hire taxicabs for their messengers, have them accompanied by special officers, and at the same time pay premiums for hold-up insurance. If the balances were paid through the Federal Reserve Bank all this would be avoided.

It was pointed out yesterday that an arrangement could be perfected by which the Clearing House balances of the national banks could be adjusted by simple book entries on the ledgers of the Reserve Bank, where all the national banks have deposits. At the present time only one State bank, the Corn Exchange, and one trust company, the Broadway are members of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It is believed that the facilities for adjusting Clearing House balances through the Reserve Bank would induce more of the State institutions to join the Reserve system.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,600 packages. A little lull in the trading, and the market has lost a little of the firmness noted of late. There is a steady feeling, however, on the finer grades of fresh creamery, with a fairly close clearance of these; but there are more of the secondary grades offering, and they lean a trifle in buyers' favor. The same is true of storage creamery. Renovated in light supply and firm. Ladles much quieter, but prices sustained. Packing stock continues short. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb, 42½@43c; extras, (92 score,) 41½@42c; firsts, (86 to 91 score,) 39@41c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37@38½c; thirds, 36@36½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43½@44c; extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 37½@39½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39½@40c; extras, 39c; firsts, 38@38½c; seconds, 36½@37½c; thirds, 35@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40½@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 33½@37½c; renovated, extras, 33½@36c; firsts, 34@35c; lower grades, 32½@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35c; ladles, June make, firsts, 33½@34c; current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,602 cases. Receipts of fresh gathered eggs continue light, and high qualities of Western and Southern showing a good to large proportion of new-laid stock are in fair demand and steady. Medium and lower grades are dragging and values unsettled, but without material change in the range of sales reported. Nearby white eggs are tending to accumulate under a very dull trade and prices are being shaded in the effort to prevent accumulations. Storage eggs are dull and slower to sell; even at the reduction quoted there seems to be a lack of important speculative demand and tone of the market is unsettled at the close. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 48@50c; extra firsts, 45@47c; firsts, 42@44c; seconds, 38@41c; thirds and poorer, 32@37c; dirties, No. 1, 35@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; undergrades, 28@32c. Refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 37c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 34@35½c; lower grades, 29@33½c. Refrigerator, State whites, 37@39c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 63@65c; ordinary to good, 48@62c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 48@63c. Nearby pullet eggs, whites, 45@53c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 50@55c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@50c.

SETTLE BIG SHORT INTEREST

Lose $4.50 a Share in Paying for Chalmers Stock.

What was reported yesterday to have been a large short interest in Chalmers Motor stock has been settled through the payment by curb brokers of $37.50 a share to the managers of the underwriting syndicate for stock with which to make deliveries. Most of the sales by the brokers were made at $33 a share, so that a loss of $4.50 a share was involved in the settlement.

Accounts of the transaction given by the syndicate managers and brokers differed in some respects, but both agreed that the matter had been closed and that the sellers of stock had settled their losses. It appeared that the curb brokers paid a penalty for not reading the underwriting agreement under which the syndicate was formed.

Charles D. Barney & Co. and J. S. Bache & Co. recently formed an underwriting syndicate to handle an offering of 265,000 shares of a new issue of 600,000 shares of Chalmers stock. Another 200,000 shares was set aside to be exchanged for the 50,000 shares of old stock and the remaining 135,000 will be held in the company's treasury. The syndicate was to pay $31 a share for the stock, and a public offering was made at $35. The syndicate agreement was couched in the usual terms, giving the syndicate managers the right to allot the stock to underwriters at any time up to May 1, 1917.

It was said by outside brokers that very little of the new stock was taken up by the public, and the price broke from $35 to $33. At that figure customers who had subscribed for the new shares at the public offering price through their brokers sold out, expecting to take a loss of $2 a share. In the meantime the underwriters had been called upon to take their full amount of stock. They paid for this and obtained receipts, exchangeable for stock when the syndicate should be terminated.

When the time came to make deliveries for the stock sold on the Curb it was found that there was very little to be borrowed, and a number of the brokers went to the syndicate managers. They were told that they could have all of the stock that they wanted at $37.50, and bought at that figure to make their deliveries. The managers said yesterday that there had been no corner, and that the penalty inflicted had been very moderate. It was said that the members who sold stock were bound by the agreement, and that it was their own fault if they had misled themselves into expecting an early distribution of the unsold part of the offering.

Some of those who had to buy in their stock at the arbitrary price had bought old Chalmers stock at between 110 and 120 and sold four times the amount in new stock, expecting to make a profit on the arbitrage when the exchange was effected. The new stock has not been exchanged as yet, and where the sellers have not been able to borrow stock to make deliveries, they have had to get new stock from the syndicate. J. S. Bache & Co. made a statement yesterday to the effect that Chalmers stock could be freely traded in on the Curb at from 35 to 37½, and that it might be borrowed freely by those who had sold in anticipation of allotments, and against old stock of the company.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Among Them Another Decision Under the Flannel Provision.

J. L. Hopkins & Co., were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that crude dried lavender flowers were properly free of duty as crude drugs. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 60 per cent. under the perfumery paragraph.

Leigh & Butler, Boston, won in a protest relating to card clothing with metal end plates and metal clips attached. The Collector took 35 per cent. duty on the ground that the merchandise was "card clothing," whereas the importers asked entry at 20 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of metal not specially provided for. The importers contended that the card clothing in controversy was expressly excluded from the card clothing provision, as it was not card clothing within the Congressional meaning of the term, and secondly, that the metal and plates and the metal clips which were permanently attached to the strips of card clothing as imported were parts of the carding engines rather than parts of card clothing. Judge Fischer agreed with the contention, and reversed the Collector.

A. Klipstein & Co. protested the Collector's rate of duty on orchil. When the case was called for trial it was claimed by the Government that the protest had not been filed within the time required by law. Dismissal was accordingly asked for and, after consideration by Judge McClelland, was granted. This action had the effect of affirming the Collector.

Another group of importers seeking to obtain classification for wool fabrics as "flannels" at 25 or 30 per cent. lost yesterday, although five out of the six witnesses called by the importers testified the goods were recognized in the trade as flannels, their use being for trousers and suits for outing purposes. In this respect they differed from the fabrics before the board earlier in the week when the goods were heavyweight woolens for men's suits. Six witnesses for the Government gave it as their view that the merchandise was not in the flannel class, as the goods had been subjected to further processes of manufacture after weaving, which flannels do not undergo. Judge Brown said he found the importers' evidence insufficient to make a finding in favor of their contention, the Collector being affirmed. The protestants included Baruch, Wolff & Co., Brooks Brothers, Louis Dusenbury & Co., J. B. Thompson & Co., C. A. Haynes & Co. and M. Rock.

DISCOVERS A NEW COMET.

The Rev. Joel H. Metcalf Now Has Four Planets to His Credit.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 23.—The discovery of a new comet by the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf of Winchester was announced by the Harvard College Observatory today. The minister-astronomer now has four new planets to his credit, a record equalled by few, it was said. The comet, so faint that it was discovered only by photography, was first seen by Mr. Metcalf on Nov. 21.

In its official report on the discovery, the Harvard Observatory says it was made on "Nov. 21.5673, Greenwich mean time; right ascension 3 hours, 38 minutes, 5 seconds; declination plus 18 degrees, 32 minutes, 50 seconds."

The daily motion was given as 11.5 minutes of time, west; 35.4 minutes arc, south.

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Come to the Edison Shop Recital Hall and hear this supreme test. Miss Gladys Rice, the well known Soprano, will sing *personally* in direct comparison with Mr. Edison's re-creations of her voice. The test will be a revelation. Every music lover of this city should hear this convincing experiment.

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You will hear the voice of the living singer. You will hear its Re-Creation. But which is which? Your ear will not tell you! It seems almost incredible—but over two hundred severe music critics have admitted in the columns of their newspapers that *they* could not distinguish between the actual voice and its Re-Creation!

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Made by Standard Steel Car Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Neither brush nor pen can picture stamina, strength and power.

As you investigate this new "Standard Eight," something more than handsome lines, graceful curves and rich upholstery must impress you. While your eye will be arrested by beauty, your judgment will endorse construction.

There's not a "yellow streak" in this new "Standard Eight." From stem to stern it is a thoroughbred.

We ask you to see this first magneto-equipped "Eight"—or better still, we'll bring one to you for a demonstration, and let you sit at the wheel. When may we call?

80 H.P.—127-in. wheel base—optional upholstery and color.

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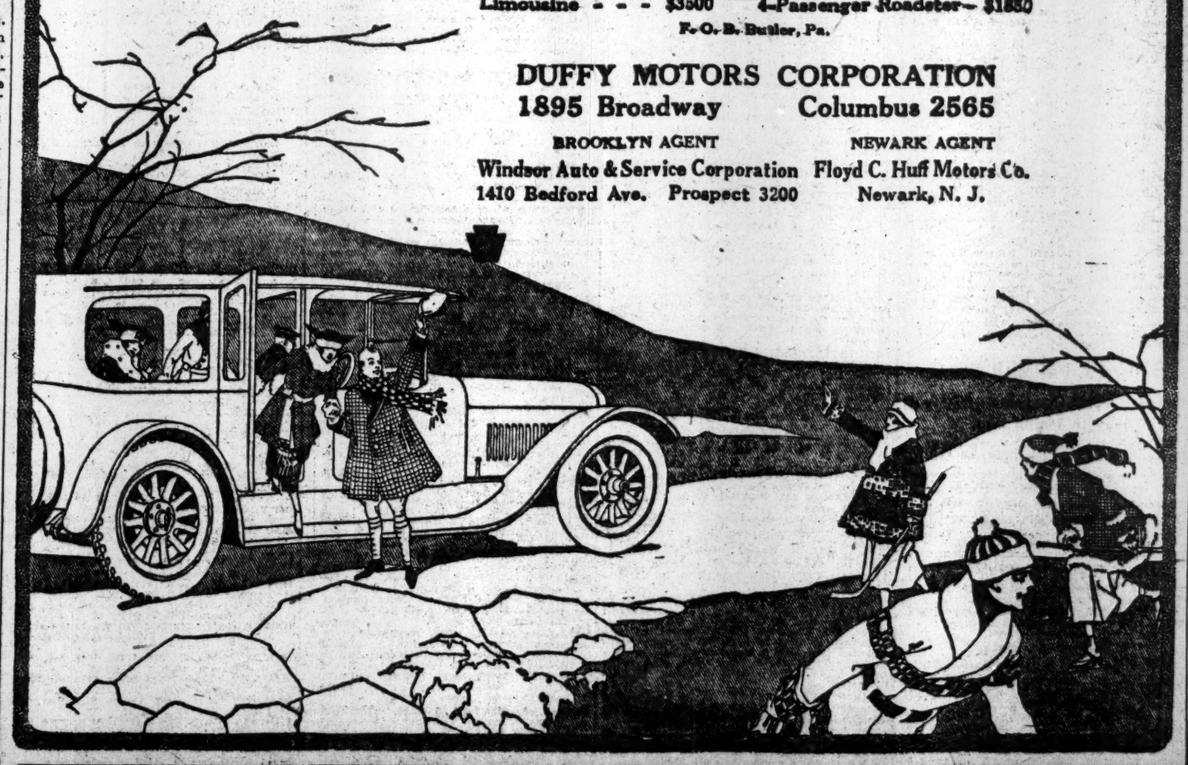

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PROTECTION against chilling of the body; often a fore-runner of colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Famous over half a century for its superior qualities.

Every garment shaped to the figure and **guaranteed not to shrink.**

Glastenbury Two-Piece, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

Adjustable drawer bands on all except $1.25 grade.

120	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight	per garment	$1.25
330	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight	per garment	1.75
3008	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread)	per garment	2.00
90	Natural Gray Wool, light weight	per garment	1.25
C. B.	Imp. Natural Gray Worsted, light weight	per garment	1.75
A	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight	per garment	2.00
G./H.	Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	per garment	2.00
A. H.	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight	per garment	2.50

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ROBERT REIS & CO., Wholesale Distributors, New York.

Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking. Dept. 3.

Glastonbury Knitting Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

OUR DYES ARE NOW EQUAL TO GERMAN

Women Can Get All Colors Here Obtained from Abroad Before the War.

PRICE NOT DUE TO LABOR

But to Scarcity of Raw Materials Used in Munition Plants, Says I. F. Stone.

This country is now producing such a wide variety of dyestuffs that women are able to get practically all of the color effects for their clothes that they got before the war, when this country was dependent on Germany for its dyes, according to I. F. Stone, President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company. Mr. Stone made this statement yesterday in an address at the closing session of the Second Annual Silk Convention in Paterson, N. J., which was attended by about 300 of the largest silk manufacturers in the United States. He predicted that soon this country would be producing all necessary dye colors, and in as good quality as ever came from Germany.

Benzol, from which most aniline dyes are derived, is now being produced in this country at the rate of 30,000,000 gallons a year, as against 3,000,000 gallons before the war, Mr. Stone said.

"There is a popular impression that American manufactured colors are not as good as those manufactured in Europe, in Germany, particularly," Mr. Stone said. "This impression I wish definitely to correct. American colors are made from practically the same chemical formulae as those of Europe and are practically the same product in every way. The whole situation is at present very satisfactory and every American consumer should be able to procuse practically everything he needs for next year.

"It has been understood by the public that American colors are not as fast as European colors, and it seems to be the custom now for saleswomen and others in the stores as well as the garment dyers to state specifically that they do not guarantee the colors, because they are no longer able to get foreign colors. I wish to say that as far as I know no manufacturer or retailer ever guaranteed colors before the war, although that fact may not have been mentioned, and the only reason it is mentioned now is through a misunderstanding of the situation. Fancy colors which women usually want in silk, such as pinks, light blues, light greens(and heliotrope, were never fast, and as far as I know there never have been any dyes which would make them fast. The word 'fast' is more or less of a misnomer, as a color which is absolutely fast to everything is practically unknown."

Mr. Stone said that there was a general misapprehension regarding the reason for the present high prices charged for American-made dyes, and that it was not due to the fact that labor was higher here than in Europe, as generally supposed, but to abnormal conditions generally and the higher price of raw materials, the raw materials used in dye making being practically the same as those used in the manufacture of munitions. The prices of American colors would be normal after the war, he said. He declared that the infant dye industries of this country should be protected by tariff to prevent their annihilation by European competition immediately after the war.

The manufacturers at the silk convention, who in the past have been found to be opposed to a high dye tariff on the ground that American dyes were far inferior to the European products, went on record as approving Mr. Stone's suggestion after he had finished speaking by passing a resolution recommending a specific duty of 5 per cent. a pound plus 30 per cent. ad valorem, on imported dyestuffs.

N. Kawashima, a representative of the Japanese embassy in Washington, was sent to the convention yesterday as the official representative of the Japanese Ambassador. He told of the importance of America's silk trade to Japan, and said that it would help maintain friendly relations between the countries. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, he asserted, the raw silk and silk manufactures imported by this country from Japan aggregated $93,500,000. The United States imported 74 per cent. of all its raw silk from Japan last year, he said, whereas ten years ago we procured only 53 per cent. of our total supply from that country.

Though we are exporting raw silk to France and Italy," he said, "the amount is comparatively small, and the share of the United States is getting larger every year." He said that last year the United States took 84 per cent. of Japan's exports of raw silk.

Another foreign speaker at the closing session was the Baroness Franzisca von Hedeman, who, it was said, had been largely interested in the silk industries in Austria and other European countries before the war. She said that the possibilities of development of the silk industry in this country were "gigantic." Not enough attention had been paid to producing artistic effects in America, she said. If sufficient attention was paid to this, the United States should soon lead the world in silk production, and, instead of being the largest importer of silk, should be by far the largest exporter, she asserted. Everywhere, she said, she saw overwhelming natural color suggestions which, if translated into silk, should make this country the artistic criterion of the world in this line.

The delegates to the silk convention were so impressed with the speech delivered on Wednesday by Dr. H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, in which he urged that they should study more carefully the opportunities opened up to them by the Federal Reserve act, that they passed a resolution yesterday requesting the Federal Reserve Board to prepare a brief abstract of his paper for circulation among the silk manufacturers of the country.

PUPILS POSE IN LATE MODES

Fashion School Gives Show, Illustrating Many Costumes.

The first fashion show of the New York Evening School of Industrial Art was held last night in Public School 27 before an audience of nearly 1,200 persons. After addresses by George K. Gombarts, director of the school, and Alexandre M. Green 120 pupils of the school posedas models in varying costumes of historical and modern times. Richard H. Leslie illustrated methods of draping for the students.

This is the fourth season of the evening school. It is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, and has more than 30 0enrolled in its courses. Men and women, boys and girls are being trained in art designing, and, according to Mr. Gombarts, they will have a decided influence in the advancement of American fashions.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was unsettled, and after an early advance of 1 to 1½c prices broke sharply, and at the close showed net losses of 1½ to 2¼c. Longs sold heavily at times, and there was a general lack of enthusiasm on the buying side which was attributed to a feeling of nervousness over political conditions and the question of an export embargo. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.34½; No. 2 hard, $2; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.08; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.20¾, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	1.84¾	1.80¾	1.81	1.83½
May	1.90¼	1.80¾	1.87½	1.88¾
July	1.59¾	1.56¾	1.56¾	1.58¾

CORN.

The corn market was influenced largely by the action of wheat, and, after an early advance, prices broke sharply and closed with net losses of 1 to 1¼c. There was some export inquiry here, and sales were estimated at about 100,000 bushels, but export business continues to be hampered by the question of transportation. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.11¾, ten days' shipment, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	95¾	93¼	93¾	94¾
May	97¾	96	96½	97¾
July	97½	95¾	95¾	97

OATS.

The oats market was steadier than either wheat or corn, but while price changes were narrow, the undertone was rather heavy, and final quotations were ¼c to ⅜c lower under scattered selling. Exporters were in the market, and sales were placed at 300,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 63 2, 63½c; No. 3 white, 63¼ to 64c; No. 3, white 62½ to 63c; No. 4, white, 62 to 62½; fancy clipped, white, 60¾ to 65¼c; ordinary clipped, white, 64¾ to 66¾, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	57¾	57¼	57½	57¾
May	62½	61¾	61¾	62¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, with small price changes. The hog movement was very liberal, and hogs were slightly lower, but this was offset by a fair cash demand and scattered buying, part of which was believed to be by packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 40,000; estimated for Friday, 37,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 4,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	16.50	16.40	16.45	16.35
May	16.42	16.37	16.37	16.30
Ribs—				
January	14.70	14.65	14.67	14.65
May	14.80	14.75	14.77	14.77
Pork—				
January	27.72	27.60	27.70	27.70
May	27.57	27.45	27.50	27.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active and throughout the greater part of the day the undertone was easy owing to the Tuesday option. Toward the close there was a little better demand, however, and final prices were 2 to 5 points net higher. Total sales were 16,500 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.50@ ..	12.75
November	..	..	12.65@12.90	12.75
December	12.75	12.72	12.78@12.80	12.75
January	12.75	12.65	12.74@12.75	12.70
February	..	..	12.72@12.75	12.70
March	12.75	12.65	12.74@12.75	12.70
April	12.75	12.72	12.74@12.79	12.72
May	12.80	12.70	12.79@12.81	12.75
June	..	..	12.80@12.89	12.75

COFFEE.

There was a further advance in the coffee market during yesterday's early trading, which reflected a generally firmer spot month covering, while there seemed to be some outside buying of later deliveries on rumors that a valorization plan was being considered. Prices eased off during the afternoon, with the close net 2 points higher to 2 points lower. Sales of 105,000 bags included considerable switching from December to later deliveries. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
November	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.18
December	8.23	8.15	8.16@8.18	8.18
January	..	..	8.23@8.25	8.24
February	..	..	8.32@8.34	8.33
March	8.47	8.41	8.41@8.42	8.41
April	..	..	8.48@8.49	8.47
May	8.61	8.55	8.55@8.56	8.54
June	..	..	8.61@8.62	8.60
July	8.72	8.68	8.67@8.69	8.68
August	..	..	8.72@8.74	8.72
September	8.83	8.79	8.78@8.79	8.76
October	..	..	8.88@8.84	8.81

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was irregular, but at the close was steady with final prices unchanged to 3 points net higher with sales of 10,250 tons. The opening was 2 to 3 points lower under scattered liquidation by commission houses, owing to the weakness in the spot market, but reports from Porto Rico claiming damage to the crop there as a result of unfavorable weather, led to quite active covering by shorts and together with some support from trade interests caused prices during the middle of the day with prices at one time showing advances of 5 to 7 points, from which there was a further reaction under profit taking. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
November	..	..	5.10@5.20	5.10
December	4.95	4.86	4.91@4.92	4.89
January	4.37	4.30	4.34@4.35	4.32
February	4.07	4.02	4.06@4.08	4.05
March	4.07	4.00	4.04@4.05	4.02
April	..	..	4.08@4.10	4.06
May	4.18	4.10	4.14@4.15	4.11
June	..	..	4.17@4.19	4.14
July	..	..	4.21@4.23	4.18
August	..	..	4.25@4.27	4.22
September	4.25	4.25	4.28@4.30	4.26
October	..	..	4.31@4.33	4.30

There was no change in refined sugar and trading was again inactive, with the country apparently inclined to hold off and await developments. Prices were unchanged at $7.50 for fine granulated.

The local market for raw sugar was easier, with holders inclined to offer more freely in concessions. Cubas were available at 5c cost and freight without attracting any attention from refiners, who seemed interested in full duty sugars, of which over 10,000 bags were sold at 4⅝c cost, insurance, and freight, which is about equal to the offering of Cubas. Closing prices were 5c for Cubas cost and freight, equal to $6.02 for Centrifugal and $5.15 for molasses.

Guarded Against Dishonest Employees

If your store is being reopened and entered by some employee after you think it securely locked for the night, you ought to know about it.

With Holmes protection, your store *cannot* be reopened by *anyone* without our knowledge.

Your property is thoroughly guarded against irregularities.

HOLMES

ELECTRIC · PROTECTIVE · COMPANY

26 · CORTLANDT · ST · tel.-Cortlandt 10

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

10 Cents per agate line, each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for any quantity Botany and Columbia broadcloth. Merchants' Fabric Exch., 79 5th Av. Far. 9559.

BROADCLOTHS.—Will pay cash for F. & H. navy and black. I. Novick, 5143 Madison Square. 40 West 28th St.

CLOAKS.—Jobber will place orders on Spring styles coats and suits. Call all week, 15-17 West 26th, 12th floor.

CLOTHS.—We are open to buy $25,000 worth of plushes, velours, and various other cloths for coatings at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Will buy 500 velour coats; navy, black, burgundy; at a price; also 1,000 poplin and broadcloth suits. Prager, Bregman & Dreyspool, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS. — Jobber placing orders on ladies', misses', and children's coats. Call with Spring samples. S. Levitt & Co., 621 B'way.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Spring coats and suits. Ground floor, 29 W. 30th.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on Spring coats. Call 1,140 B'way, 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.— Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 1st floor, 15 West 28th St.

CREPE DE CHINE, georgettes, novelties, tub silks, Pansy. Submit, 153 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses for Spring. Call with samples, Friday and Saturday, 9 to 11 A. M., 2d floor, 105 East 20th, near 4th Av.

DRESSES.—We are buying for cash jobs of party and serge dresses of the better kind. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—We are placing stock orders on afternoon dresses; will look at samples daily. R. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer ready to look at silk and cotton dresses, better kind. 38 West 26th, 11th floor.

DRESSES. — Contractors on suits, cloth dresses, bring samples; call all week. 20 West 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at dresses; call all week with samples, Levin, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring dresses. Call all week. Harris, 44 West 37th.

FLANNEL:—We are in the market for a quantity of good quality white Domet flannel, 27 and 36 inches. Russell, 116 West 32d St.

FRENCH SERGES.—Want quantity Pacifics, F. S .W., F. S. G., W. F. X., Botanys 764. Phone Franklin 1775.

MERCHANDISE.—Am open for all classes of general merchandise, for spot cash; what have you to offer? 1,182 Broadway, Room 1,302.

PEAU-DE-CYGNES, Messalines and Taffetas, black and colored, wanted, any quantity, for cash. Rosenfeld & Newmark, 18 West 27th. Telephone Farragut 3258.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 10th floor, 14 West 30th St.

VELOUR.—Will pay the highest price, cash, for American velour, K-544, grey, or other grey velour coatings. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

VELOURS.—Cash for any quantity. Gordon V. Lyons Co., 22 West 26th. Farragut 9872.

WAIST JOBBER looking Spring waists. 148 Greene St., 1st floor.

WOOLENS.—Interested any quantity plain colored materials. Harris Raincoat Co., Farragut 9090.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER TRIMMING Chases, 3-1¼-inch strips, for sale; price $5.50 per yard. Greeley 4382.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 296 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker Wilder 551; black, blue, brown, green; $1.05 net. Chelsea 1858.

CHASE'S REINDEER, all colors, price $1.75; 7 off, cash. Also, big job of cloaking at a cheap price. Phone 448 Mad. Sq.

CHINCHILLA. — Raritans, 1,272 Oxford, $1.42½ regular. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 26 West 18th.

CLOTHS, all kinds, for the cloak trade, at sacrifice prices; quick sales. Kurlan & Bernstein, 63-5 West 36th St.

COATINGS.—Velours and wool plush, to close out cheap; all colors. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

COATS.—A wonder for the money, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars, trimmed with neutria on bottom, collar, and cuffs; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; all for $10 net. Don't miss seeing this wonder. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—2,000, all late models, cloth and pile fabrics; four groups at sacrifice prices, $8.75, $10.50, $12.50, $14.75; call early for good selection. Harry Granberg Company, 45 West 27th. 6147 Madison Square.

COATS.—Must dispose of Fall stock of coats, prior to moving; ladies' and children's latest styles, pile fabrics, cloth, &c. Klepper Brothers, 56 East 11th.

COATS.—1,000 infants' coats at $1.25 up; also all intermediate children's and ladies' coats, cheap. Eleventh floor, 38 West 21st.

COATS. — Prominent jobber buying Spring coats, popular and better grades. Phone for appointment, Gramercy 2424.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and kersey; latest models; immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—5,000 at attractive prices in velours, Bolivias, mixtures, and plushes. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloth, and mixtures to close out; sacrifice prices. Kurlan & Bernstein, 63 West 36th.

COATS.—Entire stock of velours, cheviot, and Bolivia coats at clean-up prices. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Call to see our wonder velour at $6.75 for immediate delivery. G. V. Lyons Co., 22 West 26th.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and cloth coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS for immediate delivery; velours, plushes; suits, closing out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and muffin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Korostoff, 36 West, 20th.

COATS—Plush, cloth, pile fabrics; immediate delivery. Siafkes & Toskar, 7 West 18th.

COATS.—200 velours, wool plushes, to close out. Elsman & Lifshitz, 40 West 17th.

COATS, esquimette plush, fur trimmed, at your own price. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS and suits to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, Inc., 51 West 24th, 10th floor.

CORDUROYS, 27 inches wide; pastel shades; immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 2940.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, silk, close out at a price. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silk serge, to close out; special prices. Princess, 19-21 West 24th.

ENTIRE STOCK to be sacrificed on account of moving. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

ESQUIMETTE and peerless plush for sale. Chelsea 3742.

FIXTURES.—Millinery glass fixtures, cases; cliff Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $23,537 and assets $6,473.

Clothing; Spring samples. 134 West 26th St., 6th floor.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard 54221 and 4408, all shades, prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

FUR TRIMMING.—French near seal and French Coney in all widths. Low prices; also any other fur trimmings. E. Jagenburg, 53 East 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 1405.

NECKWEAR. — Odd lot 25c., 50c., and $1 neckwear to close at attractive prices. Gumport, 704 Broadway.

PLUSHES, 50 pieces, cheap; also Matalambs and Uralambs. Telephone Farragut 9811.

PLUSH COATS for immediate delivery. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th St.

PLUSH, Lapinax, 1,427, for sale. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th St.

SERGE.—75 piece Juilliard, No. 54,421, delivery December and January; low price. Address Box E 315 Times Downtown.

SNAP FASTENERS.—95 great gross, 000, white; same as imported; guaranteed; below market price. L. L., 175 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. L. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SUITS. — About 100, assorted materials, to close out; very reasonable. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th St.

VELOUR.—All wool; A. D. Juilliard & Co.; burgundy and plum; prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co. Stuyvesant 1247.

VELOUR.—544; two pieces brown. Telephone 3646 Farragut.

WOOL VELOUR.—Navy Forstman and American, $1.50 net. Greeley 6942.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, for any territory outside of coast; must be first class leather goods man, or will give line as side line to man proving high class; commission basis. Salesman, 219 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names Wednesday .3¼@3¾ " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Bleached Cottons on the Rise.

Bleached cottons have again started to advance in first hands as a result of the high cost of cotton and the heavy demand for the finished goods. In addition to the advances of a cent a yard reported on standard brands of muslins, cambrics, longcloths, &c., in Wednesday's TIMES, "Fruit of the Loom" 4-4 goods were yesterday advanced to 11½ cents a yard and 7-8 goods under the same brand were increased to 11 cents by B. B. & R. Knight. Just how good a "buy" bleached goods are for the jobbers at this time, in spite of the advances made, is shown by the fact that 4-4 "Fruits" are still half a cent a yard below the 1907 boom price. Yesterday the construction from which they are made cost the same in the gray as in the bleached state—11½ cents.

Laces in Fair Demand.

While even the most optimistic wholesaler is not inclined to say that the lace business is booming at the present time, reports from various quarters indicate that it is at least fair. Metallics continue to lead in the demand there, with silvers best and golds following. Lamé effects in silver on black and white silk nets, and in gold on black and ecru nets, are liked, especially in the narrower ranges of flouncings. Narrow bands of metal lace are also selling. Chantillys continue in the running, though somewhat overshadowed by metals, and there is said to be a possibility of a swing back to Spanish laces as a result of their use in Paris—designed costumes. Among the active laces for Spring, more especially with the manufacturing trades, are Venise edgings and narrow bands of "Val."

Gray Goods Prices Very Firm.

While there was a slump in buying in the local gray goods market yesterday, prices continued firm on all classes of cloths. Spot goods were especially firm, and bids of the figures given below failed to bring them out. In fact, advances of an eighth of a cent over those prices did not result in much selling, and, with the demand pretty well restricted to spot and nearby stuff, the lack of this merchandise naturally kept business small. Practically none of the print-cloth sales made during the day were significant enough for specific mention. The same was very largely true of coarse goods, which were also rock firm as to price. Closing printcloth figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¾@	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾@	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	6⅞@	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¾@	27-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

Raw Silk Keeps Advancing.

A further rise in raw silk prices at Yokohama has checked buying to some extent, but the market continues firm at the rise. Sales for the week there amounted to 5,600 bales, with stocks now estimated at 16,000. In spite of the high exchange rate, both European and American manufacturers are buying well at Canton. Holders are getting still firmer in their views as to price, and advances continue. Offerings are limited. Pending a readjustment of values, the high exchange has made business on the basis of milling out of the question at Shanghai. Tussahs, however, continue active for general consumption, in spite of an advance of 10 per cent. in the last week. At Milan the situation shows little change, the best buying being done by European peans. The local market continues to advance, with buying checked somewhat by the rise.

Should Refigure Their Costs.

While orders for Spring delivery continue to come in well to the embroidery trade, leading handlers of these goods claim that business is being made difficult by certain poorly-posted domestic concerns that have not yet awakened to the fact that production costs have gone up and that they ought to charge more for their merchandise. With the various materials, cloths, and accessories up all the way from 15 to 100 per cent., it is contended that the concerns complained of as selling goods at prices based on the old stitch rate are not only making it harder to get the proper prices from the buyers than ought to be the case, but they are laying up disaster for themselves by selling goods at figures that represent not more than the actual cost of production, if that much. Buyers, it is said, make no concealment about trying to beat down prices generally by telling salesmen of the prices their poorly-posted competitors are quoting.

Large Sale of Dress Shirts.

A large volume of business continues to be placed on dress shirts, and the season is described by manufacturers as the most successful in the history of the trade. The representative of a leading house said that generally prosperous conditions have brought this big demand for dress shirts. He gave an instance of where a party of his friends visited sixteen restaurants last Saturday night before they could find seating accommodations. With a greater number of visitors to the city than ever before, he said that all formal attire and accessories have shown much increased sales.

Profitable for a Mill to Job.

Same mill agents have found it most profitable to pile up goods against a later demand, that will show them better profits than if the cloth were immediately sold. This puts the mill in the category of a manufacturing jobber. A mill representative said yesterday that if the New York end of the trade had everything to say in the conduct of business nowadays, no attempt would be made to solicit orders, but the right sort of fabrics would be piled up and sold some time after their production at the increased prices possible.

New-Design Collar Sells Well.

The form fitting high color brought out by a leading shirt and collar house has set a record for the quantity delivered to the retailers on a new design. It was at first proposed to announce the new style to the public on the first of this month, but the time was put off until the concern should be in a position to have enough stock on hand to meet reorders. The feature of the new collar is the curved band that makes allowance for the neck muscles and gives comfort to the man whose preference is a high collar.

Can Redye Their Fabrics.

The dress goods mills are placed in a rather ortunate position by the vogue that is under way for high color goods. As pointed out by a mill agent yesterday, the dress goods house that misjudges the extent of the demand for such bright shades will be able, if the fashions change to darker colors, to redye their surplus stocks. In some quarters of the market a return to the dark-er shades is predicted to come later in the suit manufacturing season. Blacks, navies, copenhagens, and grays are mentioned as possible contenders with the sport colors. If this change should occur there will not be the loss to the mills that would have to be faced if the switch were the other way about, namely, from dark to light shades.

Consul at Tiflis Here.

Felix Willoughby-Smith, American Consul at Tiflis, Russia, will be in the city until Dec. 5, and will make his headquarters at the office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 400, Custom House. Individual firms interested in Russian trade may make appointments to interview Mr. Willoughby-Smith through the commercial agent in charge.

Dolls Are Expensive Now.

Small daughters in the family are going to be more on the order of luxuries than ever this year, judging from the prices that are in prospect for Christmas dolls. The scarcity of bisque dolls will be greater than for years, for very few of them have come in from Germany since the war began and the stocks that were on hand in this market have been more or less exhausted in the efforts of the stores to help Santa Claus out during the holiday seasons of 1914 and 1915. Bisque dolls can still be had here, it is said, but only at prices so increased that the head alone in some cases costs 50 per cent. more than the whole doll did last year. And this in spite of the fact that last year's dolls cost more than those of 1914. For little girls who like unbreakable dolls of the character variety, the supply of domestic goods is almost unlimited. Some of them do not look like very much, but many of the higher-priced ones are extremely lifelike and dainty.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PHILIP SETTEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Philip Settel, trading as Settel's Manufacturing Company, dresses, 22 East Twenty-first Street, by Samuel Turbin, $350; Yetta Graber, $245, and I., Reinish & Son, $194. Liabilities are stated to be $14,000 and assets $7,000. Judge Hand appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver; bond, $2,000.

CASTLE LUBRICATING COMPANY, INC., oils, 153 Malden Lane, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,132 and assets $1,711.

M. B. R. MANUFACTURING COMPANY. —A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the M. B. R. Manufacturing Company, laundry specialties, 13 Water Street, by Isaac M. Bird, $517; Jacob C. Liehr, $5, and W. H. Thompson, $46. Liabilities are stated to be $3,500 and assets $500.

CURT SZEKESSY, an artist, 260 West Seventy-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $938 and no available assets. He has only one creditor, Maria Thompson Davies, Madison, Tenn., formerly of 34 Gramercy Park, $938 on a judgment obtained on Jan. 17, 1916.

SAMUEL GOLDMAN, painter, 271 Broome Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,330 and no assets.

ROBERT WASSERMAN, 2,547 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,584 and assets $1,500 in a claim.

IEVI A. PREMO, Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $755 and no assets.

GLOBE BARBER SUPPLY COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed J. Fred Alsgood receiver in the Globe Barber Supply Company, 228 Canal Street, bond $1,000. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $4,000.

PODBRESKY & GOLDIN, coats, 50 West Twenty-seventh Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $58,727 and assets $21,390.

HARRY H. HARRIS, liquors, 2,127 Second Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,383 and assets $1,000.

MAURICE SPITZER, INC., dresses, 5 West Thirty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,363, and assets $2,015.

EMPIRE WOODWORKING COMPANY, INC., 60 Cooper Square, has filed schedules showing liabilities $8,448 and assets $5,368.

JOHNSON SALKELD COMPANY, dairy, 879 Longwood Avenue, filed schedules showing liabilities $18,685 and assets $11,342.

JAMES A. ROGERS, INC., printer, 61-65 Cliff Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $23,537 and assets $6,473.

ABRAHAM LAPIN, cloak manufacturer, 9 West Twentieth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,358 and assets $1,946.

STRAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., cloaks and suits, 55 East Eleventh Street, has assigned to William A. Schindler.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Chicago Tea Importing Company. Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of the Durand Kasper Company and others, with claims aggregating $1,378. Liabilities and assets not yet computed.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Falcon Waist Co.—City of N. Y.	$108.70
Fifth Avenue Tailors—Same	108.70
J. M. Hecht & Co.—Same	108.70
S. Graboys, Inc.—Same	108.70
Gibson Publishing Co.—Same	108.70
Greenwood Supply Co.—Same	108.70
H. F. Hat Co.—Same	108.70
Haberman & Co.—Same	108.70
Allen, Franklin W.—Clinton Garage	460.41
Argyle Co., Inc.—Watson Elevator Co., Inc.	180.60
Abrams, Chas. W.—H. K. Mulford Co.	124.74
Amoretti, Eugenio, and Emilia Lucchini —People, &c.	300.00
Agricultural Products Corp'n—Francis H. Leggett & Co.	1,821.41
B. Neuhoff, Son & Freedman, Inc.—B. Silberman et al.	306.07
Block, Rose A.—A. Holitzky	200.00
Beebe, Geo. W.—M. Pasca	310.91
Blumenthal, Harry—H. H. Tire & Mfg. Co.	158.71
Blakely, Dora H.—H. H. Watts	137.75
Bourne, Edgar K.—Harvey Realty Co.	122.61
Bustanoby, Jacque — Boulevard Floral Co.	179.08
Citizens' Benevolent Ass'n—N. Cohen et al.	275.65
Cutting-Larson Co., Inc.—F. B. Delehanty	1,473.50
Clarke, Frank M.—U. S. Radiator Co.	665.13
Cohen, Paul—L. Cohen	593.80
Cohen, Julius—M. Dorf	299.63
Colender, Max—Morris Park Estates	140.57
Campagniac, Paul — Morris Park Estates	12,698.99
Carretta, Gaetano—Kamen Contracting Co.	342.65
Chursh, E. Vail—Eagle Die Co.	352.25
Damon, W. Ward—Star Gasette Co.	180.19
Same—N. Y. Herald Co.	1,022.43
Edelstein, William—J. Doll & Sons	149.65
Edelstein, Robert—J. Wagner	172.01
Griffin, D. Lincoln—U. S. Title Guarantee Co.	155.40
German, Nathan—Milton J. Mayer & Co.	218.99
Greenberg, Vetta—H. Rothstein	884.32
Gordon, Louis—J. C. Wilmerding et al.	185.16
Gotlieb, Abraham—Buffalo Cut Glass Co.	122.50
Hart, Albert J.—H. G. Hart	4,042.87
Hansen, Nieter Safety Co., Inc.—International Magazine Co.	868.91
Heinrich, Max—M. M. Goldsmith et al.	1,005.72
Hanna, John W.—Studebaker Corp. of America	137.77
Harvitch, Jacob B.—F. B. Jackson	153.47
Isman, Felix—E. R. Vail	1,909.28
Kneetz, Adolph C.—R. Stamer	4,042.87
Kimbal, Samuel E.—L. J. Kolb	320.75
Kroll, Maurice—H. Herrmann Furniture Co.	259.91
Kaufman, Charles M.—H. Goldman & Sons, Inc.	799.13
Krisch, Charles, Jr.—J. M. P. Scanlan, Inc.	448.52
Kern, Joseph H.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.	1,206.54
Lang, Michael—L. R. Hailey	275.51
Leon, Vincent C.—N. Y. Edison Co.	172.56
Levine, Henry—Friedman Button & Trimming Co.	141.41
Lynch, Alice C.—L. C. Levison	3,000.08
Leight, Gussie—I. Shuaerson	141.53
Lint, Butscher & Ross, Inc.—I. H. Porter	750.00
Muller, Louis, and Lizzie Muller—C. Busch et al.	1,908.90
Same—Same	2,288.90
Same—Same	2,284.72
Miller, Maurice, or Morris—B. Caroline et al.	274.75
Morgan, Anna B.—M. Ritchie	644.93
Moody, H. R.—E. Jackson, Inc.	220.30
Oliva, John—C. Gulli	274.61
Price, Oscar—I. O. Schiff et al.	118.12
Pirolo, Carmine—I. Baum et al., costs	107.94
Pirolo, Palmina—I. Baum et al.	107.94
Pinkarsky, Dave—I. Shuaerson	115.16
Prilutsky, Gertrude—L. Weiss, costs	107.45
Prilutsky, Abraham—same, costs	108.45
Rotes, Estelle—T. Blum	194.11
Ricci, Sylvia—A. Briggi et al., costs	107.94
Ricci, Pietro—same, costs	107.94
Reid, Charles H., Jr., trustee—Adler Seat Co.	956.78
Richman, Samuel—S. Wishnack	594.70
Sharkey, Albert G.—W. J. Hafner	195.54
Sickler, Harvey G.—H. Goldman	226.41
Sigman, Sophie—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., costs	110.92
Stratton, Mary E., and Lissete E. Stratton—Liquid Carbonic Co.	432.72
Schwartz, Moses—S. C. Dalrymple	65,543.78
Schnitzer, Milton J.—A. L. Kohn	106.50
Sesholtz, Morris—H. Gruberman	183.72
Sheriff, Michael—Castle Co.	391.31
Sheriff, Michael—Aetna Life Insurance Co., costs	157.50
Solomon, William G.—G. N. Richardson	158.29
Thelen, E. C.—Smith Brothers, Publishers, Inc.	150.01
Ulshen, Morris H.—Evans Brothers, Inc.	114.41
Van Alen, Florence—J. Tannenbaum	122.15
Weiss, Edward—M. Freedenberg	850.22
Weissbaum, Beckel—Singer Sewing Machine Co., costs	108.65
Weinberg, Simon—Sykes & Seidman	101.51
Wells, Jake—Shubert Theatrical Co.	13,685.83

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline Further—Use Made of Rumor of Break with Germany.

Bearish effort to convert the reactionary movement in the stock market into a more pronounced decline was revealed in the dissemination of much exaggerated reports regarding the status of our relations with Germany. Rumor went so far as to say that the State Department had handed the German Ambassador his passports, thus bringing about the severance of diplomatic relations which was for so long threatened by the controversy between Washington and Berlin over German submarine activities.

It is, of course, true that numerous recent incidents in Germany's submarine warfare which have been made the subject of inquiry by the United States Government have created a new situation which, to borrow a phrase contained in a wireless dispatch from Berlin yesterday, may lead to "a period of complications" between Germany and this country, but there was no warrant for the rumor which was disseminated in stock market circles yesterday.

The financial and business situation in the United States is not fundamentally dependent upon the outcome of the fresh inquiries which we have had occasion to address to the German Foreign Office. It is recognized by all who view the matter soberly that a new crisis in our relations with Germany, should her recent submarine activity lead to that, would cause a natural feeling of great caution, but the very slight effect which was exerted upon business and upon the money market by the several crises through which our relations with Germany have already passed should serve as a reassurance in the present situation. Many of those who were active in yesterday's trading were not looking for reassurance, however, but were disposed to make the most of this or of any other unsettling suggestion. Two things seem to have happened in the market recently, one being a very considerable distribution of stock among public buyers and the other a substantial increase in the short interest. One is a partial protection against the natural effect of the other, but the decline in prices late in yesterday's trading on the diplomatic rumor already referred to leaves the inference that the market had not been sold to an extent precluding further response to unsettling news or rumors. At the same time the list did not lack support, prices yielding without becoming seriously unsettled.

Should a more acute situation grow out of the recent submarine attacks on merchant vessels, that matter, no doubt, would for the time dominate market sentiment to the exclusion of other considerations. But in the absence of such a development as that, the eight-hour day controversy will no doubt continue to occupy much attention. It is perhaps well worth while to bear in mind in this connection that if technicalities and legal forms be swept aside the point at issue is whether the railroad men will or will not receive an advance in wages. On this point the action taken by the United States Steel Corporation two days ago points conclusively to the natural tendency in a period such as we are now in—a tendency from which it is extremely difficult for any large group of employers to escape. The compensation from their point of view is that if they are forced to pay more for labor they also have opportunity to make more in the aggregate than was ever made before.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	910	920	910	920
Borne-Scrymser	405	425	405	425
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	110	107	110
Chesebrough Mfg	490	510	490	510
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	545	555	545	555
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	110	120	110	120
Eureka Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Galena S. Oil	193	197	194	197
Galena S. Oil pf	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	207	210	208	212
Indiana Pipe Line	112	115	113	117
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11½	11¼	11⅝
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	225	230	225	230
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	108	112
Ohio Oil	363	366	360	363
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	68	63	68
Pierce Oil	158	162	160	165
Prairie Oil & Gas	640	645	640	645
Prairie Pipe Line	535	540	535	540
Solar Refining	400	410	400	410
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	212	217
South. Penn. Oil	515	523	485	490
South. West. Penn.	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	365	370	376	380
Standard Oil of Ind.	535	545	545	555
Standard Oil of Kan.	550	565	550	565
Standard Oil of Ky.	650	660	660	665
Standard Oil of Neb.	570	585	560	580
Standard Oil of N. J.	680	690	685	690
Standard Oil of N. Y.	253	261	263	267
Standard Oil of Ohio	440	445	440	445
Swan & Finch	152	157	130	140
Union Tank	101	103	100	102
Vacuum Oil	380	387	385	390
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	112	116	110	115
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
J. S. Young	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young pf	145	155	145	155
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf	100	102	100	102
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	290	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	610	640	610	640
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	123	125	123	125

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept. 1917	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4½s	June, 1965	110¼	110⅝	110⅛	110⅝
4½s	Mar., 1963	109⅜	110⅛	110⅛	111
4½s	Nov., 1957	109⅝	110¼	109⅝	110¼
4½s	May, 1957	109⅝	110	109⅝	110
4½s	Apr., 1966	109⅝	110	109⅝	110
4½s	Mar., 1964	104⅝	105	105	105⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	104⅝	105	104⅝	105
4½s	Mar., 1960-1636	103⅝	103⅞	104⅛	104⅜
4s	May, 1959	102	102⅛	103⅛	103⅜
4s	Nov., 1958	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4s	May, 1957	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	101⅛	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
3½s	Nov., 1935	101¼	101⅜	101	101⅛
3½s	Nov., 1954	93⅛	..	93¼	94
3½s	May, 1954	93⅛	94	93¼	94
3½s	May, 1954	93⅛	94	93¼	94

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.75	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.40	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.35	..
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.90	3.80	3.95	3.85
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.80
4s	May, 1919	3.90	..	3.90	3.75
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.95	..
4s	May, 1917	3.50	..	3.90	..
3½s	1940-1933	3.90	3.80	3.50	..
3½s	1930-1930	3.85	..	3.90	3.80
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.85	..
3½s	1918-1921	3.80	..	3.95	3.80
3½s	1917-1918	3.85	..	3.80	..
2s	1940-1952	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
2s	1926-1930	4.00	..	3.90	3.80
2s	1918-1925	3.90	3.75	4.00	..
2s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.90	3.75
				3.60	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$12,868,790	$81,507,012
Ord. internal rev.	24,244,411	161,795,904
Income tax	1,411,784	14,704,318
Miscellaneous	3,306,987	28,386,266
Total receipts	41,831,982	286,473,501
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	25,472,505	101,514,529
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	24,275,542	110,745,158
Expenditures	67,504,457	387,982,083

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,552,630
Same day last year	Holiday.
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	196,702,360
Same period last year	157,936,825
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
67⅛	67⅜	200	Acme Tea	67⅛	67⅛	67	67	
15⅞	16¼	100	Advance Rumely	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
12⅜	12½	900	Alaska Gold Mines	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
8	8¼	600	Alaska Juneau	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
38	38½	9,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	38½	38⅝	38	38⅛	
88⅞	90	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	89½	90	88¼	90	— ⅜
88¾	89¼	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	88	89	88	89	+1
103½	103⅞	7,100	Am. Beet Sugar	103⅝	104¼	103½	103¾	— 1⅜
100	109½	100	Am B. S. & F	107	107	107	107	— 2½
120	205	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	205	205	205	205	+1
62¾	63	11,300	Am. Can	63⅛	63¾	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
72⅝	73¼	13,900	Am. Car & Fdry	73	74½	72⅝	73	— 1⅝
51⅝	51⅞	500	Am. Cotton Oil	51⅛	51⅝	51⅛	51½	— ⅛
16¾	16⅝	2,350	Am. H. & Leather	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
75	75½	8,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	77	78½	77	78	— 1⅞
27⅝	28⅛	500	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	27⅞	28	— ⅛
22¾	22⅞	600	Am. Linseed	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	...
52⅞	53	100	Am. Linseed pf	53	53	53	53	...
89¾	89½	14,000	Am. Locomotive	90¼	91⅛	89½	89⅝	— 1¾
108	108¾	200	Am. Locomotive pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ¼
117⅜	118½	70,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	118½	119⅝	117½	118⅛	— ⅛
116⅜	117⅝	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	115½	117	115¾	116⅝	— ⅛
68	69	2,700	Am. Steel F'dries	67⅞	69¼	67¼	67⅝	+1
117	117⅛	2,100	Am. Sugar Ref	116½	118½	117	117	— ⅛
128	128	1,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	128	128	126⅞	127¾	— ⅛
219½	222	200	Am. Tobacco	219⅞	220	219⅞	220	— ⅛
109	110	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+1
98¼	98½	700	Am. Woolen	52⅜	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
85	85½	100	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
59¼	59⅞	20,700	Am. Writing P. pf	67	67⅝	64½	65	— 1⅛
80	81	7,300	Am. Zinc L. S	59¼	61	59¼	59⅝	— ⅛
98⅝	98½	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	82	82	82	82	+1½
69⅞	70⅜	79,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	99⅜	100⅛	98¾	99⅛	— ⅛
104⅞	104⅝	300	Associated Oil	69½	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— 1
100¼	100⅝	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	16⅛	550	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
123	123	2,300	At., Birm. & At	14½	16	14½	15½	+ ⅛
124	125½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ ½
71	72¾	10,300	At., Gulf & W. I	12¼	127	12¼	124	+ 2½
		300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	72	72¼	72	72	+1
82½	82⅜	14,000	Baldwin Loco	83	84¼	82¼	82⅞	— 1⅝
86	86¾	900	Baltimore & Ohio	86¼	86¼	85¾	85¾	— ⅝
74	75	500	Baltimore & O. pf	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅝
158	162	100	Barrett Co	162	162	162	162	— ¼
650	670	100	Bethlehem Steel	660	660	660	660	— ¼
152	160	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	155	155	155	155	— ¼
83⅝	84	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83⅜	83½	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅛
67	67¼	3,300	Butte & Superior	68	68⅝	67¼	67¼	— 1⅝
18	20	100	Butterick Co	18	18	18	18	— 2
23⅜	24½	400	California Petro	24¼	24¼	23¾	24	— ¼
52½	53½	100	California Pet. pf	53	53	53	53	— ½
170½	171½	300	Canadian Pacific	171¼	171¾	171¼	171¼	— ⅜
86¼	89	300	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	89	89	89	89	+2½
112¾	113	49,800	Central Leather Co	113⅜	115½	112⅝	112⅝	— 1½
114½	...	100	Central Leather pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
112	113	3,600	Chandler Motor	112½	114¾	112	112	— 1
66⅝	67¾	3,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	67	68	67	67	— ⅝
43	44	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	44	44	44	44	— ⅝
92⅝	93	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93	93	92½	92½	— ⅝
125	125¼	200	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	— ⅝
128	128	100	Chi. & Northwest	126½	126½	126½	126½	— 1½
32¼	32½	9,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
82⅛	82⅜	54,500	Chile Copper	82	82	82	82¼	— ⅛
67	67¼	12,900	Chino Copper	65¾	66¼	65¼	65¾	— ⅝
56½	56⅝	20	Clev., C., C. & St. L	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
83¾	84	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	83¾	83¾	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
71½	72⅞	700	Cluett, Peabody Co	72	72¾	72	72⅝	— ⅛
55½	55⅞	7,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	56	56⅝	55¾	55⅞	— ⅛
46½	46⅝	6,600	Columbia Gas & E	48	48	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
49¼	49½	300	Comput. Tab. Rec	49½	49½	49	49	— ⅛
23⅝	24⅝	200	Con. Inst. Cal. Min	24	24	24	24	...
135⅜	137	825	Consolidated Gas	136	136	135⅜	135⅜	— ⅝
126¼	127	1,000	Consol. Gas, Balt	127¼	127¾	126¾	126¾	— 1
100⅜	102	700	Continental Can	100¼	101	100⅜	100⅜	— ½
62⅝	63	1,000	Continental Insur	63½	63½	63	63	— ⅛
27⅛	27⅝	102,400	Corn Products Ref	26	28¼	25¾	27⅝	+ 2½
107	108¾	3,900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	106	108¾	106	107	+ ⅝
86¼	86⅝	27,300	Crucible Steel	86⅝	87¾	86½	86½	— ⅝
121	123	200	Crucible Steel pf	122¼	122¾	122½	122½	— 1⅛
70	70¼	11,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	70⅜	71⅛	70¼	70⅜	— 1⅛
98⅞	99	1,500	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	98¾	99¼	98¾	99	— ⅛
152	154	200	Delaware & Hud	152	152	152	152	— ⅛
44½	45	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	46	46	45	45	— 1
41	41¼	2,900	Distillers' Secur	42	42¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
22⅝	22¾	2,900	Dome Mines	22¼	23⅛	22¼	22½	— ⅛
75	78	200	Driggs-Seabury	78	78	75	75	— 2½
36¼	36⅝	3,200	Erie	36⅜	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
51⅜	52	600	Erie 1st pf	52⅜	52⅝	52	52	— ⅛
41⅛	47	100	Federal M. & S. pf	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
42	43	100	Gaston, Wms. & W	42	42	42	42	...
173⅜	179	1,500	General Electric	179⅜	180⅛	179	179	— ½
70	70½	2,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	70⅝	71	70	70½	— ⅜
107½	108	2,600	Granby Consol	108¼	109⅜	106½	107⅝	— ⅝
117⅞	117⅞	400	Great Northern pf	117⅜	117⅞	117½	117½	— ⅛
44⅞	44⅝	6,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	44¼	45¼	44¼	44⅝	— ⅛
51⅛	51½	1,400	Greene-Cananea	51	52½	51	51½	+ ⅛
155	156	2,100	Gulf States Steel	150	160	150	155	+ 2
154	...	300	Gulf States S. 2d pf	150	150	150	150	— 15
104¾	105	100	Illinois Central	105	105	105	105	...
69⅝	69½	28,600	Inspiration Copper	70⅜	71	69	69⅜	— ⅝
17⅞	18¼	400	Interborough Consol	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
74	74½	100	Interboro Con. pf	74	74	74	74	— ¼
22	23	800	Int. Agricultural	23½	23¾	20⅝	23½	+ ½
50	54	1,200	Int. Agricultural pf	50	50	50	50	— 3
83	85	15,100	Int. Harvest. Corp	80	81¼	80	81¼	+1⅞
45⅝	46	25,700	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r.	45½	47⅛	45½	45⅝	— 1⅜
104½	108	15,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	117¼	117¾	116¼	116½	— 1⅝
62½	62½	100	Int. Nickel	46½	46⅞	45	46	— ⅛
101⅜	102	15,500	Int. Nickel pf	106⅞	107⅞	106⅞	107⅞	+ ⅝
		2,500	Int. Paper	63	65	62¼	62½	— 1⅝
85½	87	400	Int. Paper pf	103⅝	104⅝	102	102	— 1⅝
26	26¼	600	Jewel Tea	86	86	85½	85½	— 1¼
76	77	500	Kansas City South	26	26	26	26	+ ¼
56⅝	56⅜	65,350	Kelly Spring Tire	77	77	76	76	— 1
103	103½	36,200	Kennecott Copper	57⅝	58¼	56½	56⅝	— 1⅝
111	112	300	Lackawanna Steel	101⅜	104⅝	100⅝	103	+ 2½
49	51	200	Laclede Gas	112	112	112	112	+ ½
38½	39	600	Lake Erie & W. pf	51	51	49¼	49¼	— 1⅝
51½	52	800	Lee Rubber & Tire	39	39	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
		100	Lehigh Valley	82	82	81½	81½	— 1½
82	85	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20½	20½	20½	20½	— 1½
63	65½	300	Mackhy Cos.	85	85	85	85	— ½
62	70	300	Mackay Cos. pf	65	65	65	65	— ½
74½	74⅝	5,700	Manhat. Shirt x d	68	68	67	67	— ⅛
81½	82	200	Maxwell Motors	78¾	78½	74⅝	74⅝	— 1⅛
48⅝	49⅜	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	82	82	81¾	81¾	— ⅛
97	100	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	50	50	49	49	— 1½
107½	108	12,300	May Dept. Stores	65½	66	65½	65½	— ⅜
44½	44⅝	16,000	Mexican Petroleum	108¼	100¼	107½	107⅝	— ⅝
31⅝	31½	100	Miami Copper	45	45½	44¾	44¾	— ⅝
118	120½	500	Minn. & St. P. new	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
	7	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120⅜	120¾	118	118	— 2⅞
7	7¼	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	17	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17⅜	17⅜	16½	16½	— 1⅛
10¾	10½	2,300	Missouri Pacific	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
27	27¼	1,400	Mo. Pacific tr. r	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
57⅞	57½	300	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	29⅜	27⅞	26½	27	— ⅛
120¼	122	2,100	Montana Power	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57¼	— ⅝
33¼	34	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	99⅝	100	99½	99½	+ ⅛
67½	68	1,600	Nat. En. & St. Co	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¼	— 1½
114	115	100	Nat. Lead Co	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
		200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	68	68	67½	67½	— 1⅛
6	6	200	N. Y. Dock. pf	118	118	118	118	— 1½
28⅝	29	13,500	Nevada Con. Cop	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
175	176	4,300	N. Y. Air Brake	28¾	29⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅝
106¾	107	2,400	N. Y. Central	179	180	175	175	— 3
20	21	8,100	N. Y. Dock	107½	107½	106¾	106¾	— ¼
46	50	500	N. Y. Dock pf.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
57½	58	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	45	49	45	49	+3
29½	30	700	N. Y. Ont. & West	58	58	57	57½	— ⅛
138⅞	139⅞	1,700	Norfolk & Western	80	80	80	80	— 1½
85⅝	85⅞	100	Norfolk & West. pf	139¾	139¾	138⅞	138⅞	— 2½
69½	70	200	North American	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅝
110¾	111	200	Northern Pacific	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅝
144	147	800	Nova Scotia S. & C	111	111	111	111	— 1⅛
90¼	91	3,000	Ohio Cities Gas	146	147⅜	145	147⅜	— ⅛
6¼	6½	1,300	Ontario Mining	90	91¾	90	90¾	+1½
94½	95¾	800	Owens Bottle Mach	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
			Pacific Mail	95¾	95¾	95	95	— 1
		300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	25¾	26	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
		2,600	Penn. R. R	99	99	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
		110	People's Gas Chi	57	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
			Philadelphia Co	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
			Pittsburgh Coal	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43½	— ⅝
		9,500	Pitts. Coal of d	41½	43⅜	41½	42⅝	— ⅝
		5,400	Pressed Steel Car	81¼	83	81¼	82⅝	+ ⅛
		300	Public Service N. J	133⅜	134	133⅜	134	— 1½
			R.R. Sec., Ill. C. st.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
		3,900	Railway Steel Sp	75	75	75	75	— ¼
			Railway Steel S. pf	57⅝	58¼	57⅝	58⅛	— ¼
		21,400	Ray Con. Copper	102	102	102	102	— ¼
		13,200	Reading	32	32⅜	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
		100	Reading 1st pf	107¾	107⅞	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅜
		39,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	86½	88	86¼	86¾	— 1⅛
		600	St. L. & S. F. w i	23½	23½	23	23	— ½
		400	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
		200	Seab. Air Line pf	37½	38	37½	38	...
		3,200	Shattuck-Arizona	33	33⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
		5,700	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	84	85½	83	83½	— 2⅛
		2,200	Southern Pacific	90¾	90⅞	90⅜	90⅝	— ¼
		4,100	Southern Railway	27	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
		400	Southern Ry. pf	67⅜	67⅞	67⅜	67⅝	— ⅛
		3,500	Studebaker Co	124⅜	127½	124⅜	125	— 1½
		200	Stutz Motor	65	65	65	65	— ½
		4,000	Tennessee Copper	24½	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ¼
		4,800	Texas Co	231	234½	230	230	— 3
		200	Texas & Pacific	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
		300	Third Avenue	40⅛	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅛
		600	Tobacco Products	53	53	52⅝	52⅞	+ ⅛
		100	Tobacco Prod. pf	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
		8,300	Union B. & P. Co	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
		600	U. B. & P. Co. new	118	119	118	119	+

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
125	Am. W. W. & E.	10	9⅝	9½	10
110	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	67⅛	67½	67⅛	68
800	Appal. P.	0	8½	8½	8⅝
525	Cities Service.	332	328	328	330
345	Cities Serv., pf.	93	92½	92½	93
600	Com'wealth P.	61¾	60⅝	60	62
700	Com'w'th P. pf.	84¾	83⅝	83⅝	84½
220	Elec. Prop.	55	54¼	54½	55
1,670	Nor. Ohio El.	44	42	42½	43½
900	Nor. Ohio El. pf.	82½	81	81½	82½
125	Pine Bluff	99	99	98	100
175	Pac. G. & El.	65⅝	65¼	65	65½
410	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	52	50⅜	50	51
175	Tenn. R., L. & P.	12	11¾	11¼	12

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power pf.	32	34
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	35	37
American Cities	12	14
American Power & Light	76	78
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Cities pf.	48¾	50
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	150	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	49½	50½
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	24	27
American Light & Traction	380	384
American Light & Traction pf.	110½	112½
Atlantic P. P. pf.	95	..
American Power & Light	77	81
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
Baton Rouge Elec. pf.	88	..
Carolina Power & Light	34	38
Carolina Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	76
Central States Electric	21	24
Central States Electric pf.	79	81
Colorado Power	31	33
Colorado Power pf.	100	104
Columbus Electric pf.	90	95
Consumers Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	60	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	120	123
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	*99¼	*100
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	17½	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10	12½
Mississippi River Power pf.	87½	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	57	63
Northern States Power	103	104
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Northern Texas Electric	50	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82¼	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	49
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90¾	91¾
Puget Sound Traction	25	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	68	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	78	80
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	90½	91½
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	*97½	*100
Standard Gas & Electric	15½	16½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	43	43½
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power pf.	51	52
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	71	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	49½	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	80½
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf.	69½	70
*West Penn. pf.	103	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	100	101¼
American W. W. & E. 5s.	77	78
Baton Rouge cons. 5s.	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918.	99½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s.	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co., 1st 5s, 1956.	100½	101
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	78	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	93½	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	..
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, 1942.	91	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 6s.	97	99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918.	99½	..
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s.	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926.	99	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935.	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	90¼	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1923.	97½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98½	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '52.	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933.	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97¼	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s.	75	76
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922.	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	100	100¾
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	97¼	98¼
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s.	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928.	93½	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s.	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s.	90	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	94	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	99	..
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1923.	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	97½	98

*And dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel common was the pivotal stock in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange practically all day. It appeared to be still under the same selling pressure that was manifested on Wednesday and which then carried it down more than two points. The list in general sympathized with the Steel movement.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
520	Allis-Chalm	33⅝	34½	33¼	33½
180	Am. B. Sugar.	105¼	105½	104	104
1,270	Am. Can.	63⅛	63⅝	62¾	62¾
830	Am. C. & Fdy.	73¼	74⅜	72⅞	73½
50	Am. H. & L.	17¼	17½	16⅝	16⅝
40	Am. Ice Sec.	28	28	25	25
60	Am. Linseed.	22½	22½	22½	22½
1,980	Am. Locom.	90⅝	91¼	89	89½
6,240	Am. Smelt.	118⅝	119⅝	117¼	117½
160	Am. Zinc.	59¾	60½	59⅜	59½
12,960	Anaconda Cop.	98¾	100¼	98¼	98⅝
1,750	Baldwin Loco.	83½	84⅜	82⅝	82⅝
120	B'klyn R. T.	83⅛	83⅝	83⅜	83½
120	Butte & Sup.	68¾	68⅝	68	68¼
80	Calif Petrol.	24	24	24	24
5,980	Cent. Leather.	113⅝	115⅜	112⅝	112⅝
80	Ches. & Ohio.	67½	67½	67	67
80	C., M. & St. P.	92⅞	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
220	C. R. I. & P.	32¾	33⅛	32¾	33⅛
1,450	Chile Copper.	31⅞	32⅞	30⅝	31⅜
690	Chino Copper.	67⅝	68¼	67	67⅝
1,450	Col. F. & I.	56⅝	56⅝	55¼	55½
40	Columbia Gas.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝
5,700	Corn Products	28	28⅝	26	27½
4,710	Crucible Steel.	86¼	87⅛	86¼	86¼
340	Cuba C Sugar.	71⅛	71⅛	70	70
300	Dist. Secur.	42	43	41	41
800	Erie	36¾	37	36⅝	36⅝
60	Goodrich Co.	70	70¾	69⅞	69⅞
120	Gt. North. Ore.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞
690	Inspir. Cop.	69⅞	70	69	69
1,050	Int. Mer. M.	48¼	47	45¾	45⅝
1,160	Int. M. M. pf.	116⅝	117⅜	116¼	116⅛
240	Int. Nickel.	46⅝	46⅞	45¾	46
780	Int. Paper.	63¼	64⅝	62¾	62¾
70	Kan. City So.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
5,240	Kenne. Cop.	57⅝	58¼	56⅝	56⅞
1,680	Lack. Steel.	101½	104¼	100⅝	103
40	Lehigh Valley.	82½	82½	82½	82½
100	Maxwell Mo.	76	76⅜	75	75¼
2,490	Mexican Pet.	108¼	109¼	107⅜	108
280	Miami Cop.	45	45¾	44¼	44⅜
60	M., K. & Tex.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
140	N. Y. & Sta.	33¾	34½	33½	33¾
870	Nevada Cons.	28⅝	29¼	28½	29⅛
60	N. Y. Central.	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
40	Pennsylvania	57	57	57	57
140	P. Steel Car.	81¾	82½	81¾	82¼
60	R. Steel Spring	57⅜	58¼	57⅜	58¼
1,980	Ray Copper.	31¾	32⅛	31½	32
1,610	Reading	107⅝	107⅞	106⅝	106⅞
2,790	Rep. Iron & S.	87	88	86	86¼
220	Southern Ry.	27⅝	27⅞	27¼	27¼
790	Studebaker	124⅞	127	124⅝	125
30	Tenn. Copper.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
150	Union B. & P.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
180	Union Pacific.	147¼	147¾	147¼	147½
440	U. S. I. Alco.	135⅝	135⅝	131¾	132¼
960	U. S. Rubber.	66¼	66⅜	64⅞	65
62,680	U. S. Steel.	125¾	125¾	124¼	124¼
2,060	Utah Copper.	122	122	120¼	120⅜
60	Va.-Car. Ch.	47	47	46⅞	46⅞
470	West. Elec.	64	64⅜	63¼	63¼
1,220	Willys-Over.	38⅝	40¼	38⅝	38⅝

MINING STOCKS.

40	Belmont	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½
450	Comstock	.08⅛	.08⅛	.08¼	.08¼
500	Diam. B. B.	.06	.06	.06	.06
350	Iron Blossom.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
900	Jim Butler.	.95	.95	.95	.95
400	Jumbo Ext.	.23	.23	.23	.23
1,500	Lone Star	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
1,000	Mizpah	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½
2,500	Rescue Eula.	.80	.80	.80	.80½
800	Rochester	.79	.79	.79	.79
100	Tono. Ext.	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½
100	Tono. Mining.	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½
500	Yerrington	.32	.32	.32	.32

SAO PAULO BONDS OFFERED.

Issue of $5,500,000 Will Pay Investors More Than 6 Per Cent.

William Morris Imbrie & Co. announced yesterday the public offering of $5,500,000 City of Sao Paulo 6 per cent. gold bonds at a price to net investors between 6 and 6½ per cent.

The bonds are a direct obligation of the Municipality of Sao Paulo, and are issued under the authority of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, of which it is the capital. The proceeds of the loan will be used in refunding floating indebtedness and for general municipal purposes. As security for the loan, the municipality has designated the sanitary tax and the industrial and professional tax, and has executed an "hypotheca," or mortgage, upon the revenues to be collected from the taxes in favor of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee. The revenues derived from the taxes during the first eight months of 1916 amounted to more than $1,000,000.

Associated with William Morris Imbrie & Co. in the distribution of the loan are the Equitable Trust Company, E. H. Rollins & Sons and Spencer Trask & Co.

See last page for Lost and Found announcements.—Advt.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	99½	100
2s, c, 1930.	99¼	..
3s, r, 1918.	100¾	101¼
3s, c, 1918.	100¾	..
3s, 1946.	101½	102
4s, r, 1925.	110	110¾
4s, c, 1925.	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1961	102	..
Pan 2s, c, 1961	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme T 1st pf.	95	98
Adams Ex.	140	160
Ad Rumely pf.	33	35
Ajax Rub.	70	72
Alb & Sus.	245	..
Am Ag Ch pf.	102½	104
Am B N.	42½	43
Do pf.	51½	53
Am B Sug pf.	100	101
Am C pf.	113½	114
Am C & F pf.	117	118
Am Coal.	85½	..
Am Cot O pf.	98	101
Am Exp.	133	138
Am Malt.	9	10
Do pf.	47½	48½
A S pf. A.	100	101
A S pf. B.	95½	96½
Am Snuff.	140	145
Do pf.	108	109
Am S Ref pf.	121	123
A T & C.	62¼	66
Ann Arbor	..	80
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	3	4
Asso D G.	26	28
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf.	49	60
Bald L pf.	107¼	109
Barrett Co pf.	118	121
Batop M.	1¾	2
Beech Cr k	44½	..
B Un G.	131	134
Brown Sh.	75	78
Do pf.	101¼	102½
Brulé Ter.	7½	8
B, R & P.	94	97
Do pf.	110	..
Burns Bros	85	96
Do pf.	106	110
Bush Ter.	108	110
Can So.	57¼	58½
C C & O.	25	..
Do pf.	50	55
C R R of N J.	290	300
C & S A Tel	145	150
Chi & Alt.	16	20
Do pf.	26	31
Chi Gt W.	14½	14⅝
C & N W pf.	175	185
Chi., St P, M & Om.	115	120
Do pf.	130	145
C & Pitts.	85¼	..
C & P sp.	48	..
Clu-P pf.	109	113½
Col & So.	32	33
Do 1st pf	59½	61
Do 2d pf.	45	50
Con Coal.	108½	..
Cont C pf.	113	114
Crex Carp.	45	65
C-Am Sug.	220	230
Do pf.	106	111
Dia Match.	133	140
D, S S & A.	4½	6½
Do pf.	9½	12½
Elec S B.	68	72
Erie & P.	68¼	..
Erie 2d pf.	41	42½
1st M & R.	16	23½
Gen Ch.	321	325
Do pf.	115	116½
Gen Mot.	510	875
Do pf.	120	123
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	113½	114
G & S T.	112½	..
Gulf S S 1st pf.	106	108
Harb-W	106	..
Do pf.	105	..
Helme (G W) Co.	185	205
Do pf.	117	124
Homestake.	130	135
I H, N J.	117	118
Do pf.	120	123
Inger-R	250	275
Int H Cor pf.	111½	..
Iowa Cent.	7	7½
Do pf.	9	15
Jewel Tea pf.	100	111
K C, Ft S & M pf.	73	75½
Kan C So pf.	59	60
Kelly S T pf.	96	99
K'ns Co Ell L & P.	120	123
L E & W.	22½	24
Ligg & M.	287	300
Do pf.	122	124
Long Isl'd.	32	35
Lorill'd Co.	222½	230
Do pf.	119	121
Louis & N.	132½	133
Man B'ch.	1½	4
Man Elev.	129	132
Man Shirt pf.	112	120
M Dep Sts pf.	106½	107½
Mich Cent.	126	135
M, St P & S S M pf.	130	135
Do 1 l.	74	84
Mon Pow pf.	117	117¾
Mon W pf.	114	..
Mor & Es.	82	89
N C & St L.	130	135
Nat B pf.	125½	129
N C & S.	83	84
Do pf.	103	110
Nat En pf	97½	101
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	23
N Y, C & N L.	40½	42¼
Do 1st pf	80	83
Do 2d pf.	60	63
N Y, L & West.	114¼	118
Nor Sec.	25	26
N W Tel.	52½	60
Owens B M pf.	117	120
Pabst B pf.	92	..
Pac Coast.	58	68
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Pac M pf.	92	100
P T & T.	35	36½
Do pf.	97¾	98
Peo & E.	13	16
Pets-Mull.	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	94
P, C, C & St L.	83	85
Do pf.	..	95
Pitts S pf.	102¾	104
Pitts Coal.	42	50
Do pf.	107	115
Do pf c.	106½	110
P, Ft W & C	158	..
Do spec.	146½	..
Pr St'l Car pf.	106	108
P'man Co.	166	167½
Quicksilver	2½	3½
Do pf.	2	4½
Rdg 2d pf.	45½	46¾
Rens & S.	174½	..
Rep I & S pf.	115	116½
St L & S F pf. w i	..	47
St L S W.	26	26½
Do pf.	49	54
Saxon M.	79	80
Sears-R	229½	230¾
Do pf.	126	127
S-S S & I pf.	100	101¾
So P R S.	217	222
Do pf.	120	125
St'd Mill.	102	104
Do pf.	90¼	94
Studeb Co pf.	110	110¼
T P L Tr.	150	165
T. St L & West	8	9½
Do ctfs.	7	9
Do pf.	16½	18½
Do ctfs.	12½	18½
T C R T.	95	95½
Und Type.	105	107
Do pf.	114	120
Un Cig M.	46½	50
Do pf.	106¾	108
Un Cig Sts pf.	119¼	120
Un Drug 1st pf.	53	53¾
Do 2d pf.	92	92½
U S Exp.	21	23½
U S R & Imp	28	31
U S R & Ref	1⅜	2
Va-Car Ch pf.	113	114½
Va R & P	..	40
W F Exp.	138	139½
West A R.	158	162
W E & M 1st pf.	72	76
Weym-Bru.	..	310
Do pf.	115¾	124
W & L E 1st pf.	2¼	3½
Do 2d pf.	2	2½
W'w'th (F W)	138	140
Do pf.	125¾	..
Wor Pump	31½	33
Do pf. A.	96	100

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
590	Adventure	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜
15	Ahmeek	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
175	Alaska Gold.	12¼	12¾	12½	12⅝
200	Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
865	Aliouez	81	81¾	81	81
4,995	Am. Zinc.	61	61	59⅝	60
1,130	Ariz. Comm'l.	17	17¼	16⅝	16¾
1,995	Butte & Bal.	3	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
25	Butte & Sup.	68½	68½	67¾	67¾
3,135	Calumet & Ar.	90	95¾	91	91½
34	Cal. & Hecla.	630	630	625	625
45	Centennial	25½	25½	25	25
260	Chino	67½	69	67	67½
8,478	Copper Range.	86½	86¼	85¼	85¾
100	Daly West	3	3	3	3
3,230	East Butte.	18	18¼	17⅝	18
935	Franklin	12	12¼	11⅝	12
110	Granby	104¼	109	106½	108¾
875	Hancock	18¾	20	18½	20
225	Helvetia	80	80	80	80
85	Indiana	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
500	Island Creek.	60	60	59	60
940	Isle Royale.	39	39½	38	38⅝
400	Kerr Lake.	5	5	5	5
50	Keweenaw	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
315	Lake	16	16½	16	16
90	La Salle	5¾	5¾	5	5
815	Mass. Con.	17½	17½	17¾	17¾
100	Mayflower	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
105	Michigan	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
645	Mohawk	103	103	102	102½
5	Nevada Con.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
10	New Arcadian.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	New Idria.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
125	Nipissing	9¼	9¼	9	9
2,933	North Butte.	28¼	28½	27½	27¾
110	North Lake.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Oilbway	2	2	2	2
870	Old Dominion.	79¾	80	78½	78¼
235	Osceola	100	102	100	102
105	Pond Creek.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
250	Quincy	104	105	104	104¾
155	Ray Con.	32	32½	31¾	32¼
225	Santa Fe.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
2,245	Shannon	11	11	10¾	10¾
95	South Lake.	7	7	7	7
330	St. Mary's Ld.	103	105	102½	105
870	Sup. & Bos.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
1,160	Sup. Copper.	20½	20½	20	20
148	Tamarack	45½	45½	45	45
100	Trinity	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
6,450	Tuolumne	97c	97c	90c	92c
310	Un. Cop. Ld.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
3,185	U. S. Smelt.	78½	79½	70¾	70¾
182	U. S. Sm. pf.	51½	51½	51	51
450	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4,114	Utah Con.	23	25	23¾	24
455	Utah Copper.	122	122	120¾	120¾
210	Utah Metals.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
60	Winona	6½	6½	6½	6½
285	Wolverine	54½	54½	53	54
380	Wyandot	2½	2½	2¼	2½

RAILROADS.

35	Boston & Alb.	180	180	180	180
5	Boston Ele.	81	81	81	81
206	Boston & Me.	44¼	44¼	44	44
100	C. J. & S. pf.	106	106	106	106
26	Fitchburg pf.	77	78	77	78
110	Maine Central.	99½	99½	99¼	99¼
60	Mass. Elec. pf.	30	30	29½	29½
25	New Haven.	58	58	57½	57½
21	Old Colony.	141½	141¾	141½	141¾
40	Rutland pf.	27	27	27	27
16	W. E. St. R.R.	37	37	37	37
3	W.E.St.R.R.pf.	74	74	74	74

MISCELLANEOUS.

60	Am. Agr. Ch.	99¾	100	99¾	100
100	Am. Pneu. Sv.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
75	Am. Sugar.	118¾	118¾	118	118
82	Am. Wool pf.	98¼	99	98	99
3	Amoskeag	77½	77½	77½	77½
10	Amoskeag pf.	99	99	99	99
3,980	A. G. & W. I.	121¾	128	121½	125
10	A. G. & W. I. pf.	72	72	72	72
10	Cumb'land Pr.	95	95	95	95
85	Cuban Cement.	23	23	23	23
25	Mergenthaler	180	180	180	180
500	Mass. Gas.	98	98¼	98	98
1	Mass Gas pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½
50	N. Scotia Steel.	145	145	145	145
485	New River	30	30	29¾	29¾
350	New River pf.	60	60½	60	60½
85	New Eng. Tel.	127½	127½	126½	127
30	Nipe Bay Sug.	160½	160	160½	160
405	Punta Allegre Sugar	52	52⅝	51	51
107	Swift	137½	137½	137	137
784	Swift rights	12⅜	12⅜	.11	.11
108	Torrington	68½	69	68	68
50	United Fruit.	162½	162¾	161¼	161¼
905	U. Shoe Mach.	58	58	57¾	58
30	U. Shoe M. pf.	30	30	29¾	29¾
105	Ventura Oil	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
100	West. Union.	101½	101½	101½	101½

BONDS.

$1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88

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The report of the Company shows earnings of 51¾% on the total outstanding capitalization, for the year ending July 31st, 1916.

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Tex. & Pac. Coal "Rts"

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

PROTEST BY BANKERS OVER CHINESE LOAN

Allied Group Declares $5,000,000,000 Advance Is for Political and Not Industrial Purposes.

LEGATION DENIES CHARGE

Explains That Move Was Expected, but Precautions Were Taken Against Violating Agreements.

PEKING, Nov. 23.—The British, French, Russian, and Japanese bankers of the quintuple group have sent a letter to the Minister of Finance saying that the loan arranged for with Chicago banks violates Article 17 of the reorganization loan agreement of April 26, 1913. The letter declares the loan is political and not industrial and asks for an explanation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Protests of British, French, Russian, and Japanese bankers against the $5,000,000 loan arranged to China by Chicago bankers does not surprise the Chinese Legation, which, it was said today, expected such protest. It was said that every precaution had been taken before the loan was drawn not to violate any agreements and that both the Peking Foreign Office and the State Department here had considered all phases of other contracts.

Article 17 of the reorganization loan of April 26, 1913, which is said to have been violated, is declared not to be applicable because it refers to the salt tax, while the new loan is secured by the wine and tobacco tax. Moreover, it is contended that whatever rights the quintuple group might have, it is not in a position to assume them, as it has been unable to advance money to China in several instances since the financial stringency in Europe began.

It was noted that the protests were made by the individual banks, and it is not known just what the bankers could do if they decided to press the protests. It was reiterated that the loan was entirely for industrial purposes and not for political purposes, as charged in the protests.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Commenting today on the report that a protest had been made against the $5,000,000 loan to the Chinese Government by the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, John Jay Abbott, Vice President of the Chicago Bank, said the loan was purely a commercial and industrial one.

"The loan made to the Republic of China was solely for commercial and industrial purposes," Mr. Abbott said. "We believe the protest filed by those bankers was in order to prevent loans being made to China for political purposes. The Chinese Government has contracted with this bank that the proceeds of this loan shall be applied by it for industrial purposes, including the internal development of China, the strengthening of the reserves of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, both of which are official banks, and for other similar purposes.

"The Chinese Government has further covenanted, without qualification, that the issuance and sale of these notes are not in violation of any treaty, convention, obligation, or agreement of any kind whatsoever."

New York bankers of the quintuple group, it was learned yesterday, have not joined the French, Russian and Japanese bankers in the protest sent to the Chinese Minister of Finance. At the office of Chandler & Co., Inc., the New York and Philadelphia bankers associated with the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago in the distribution of the $5,000,000 loan, it was said that the protest was without foundation and would not affect the arrangements already made.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.23
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	98¾	98¾	5.60
Anglo-Fr. ...	5	Oct. 15,'20	94¾	94¾	6.30
Argen. Gov.Dlr.		Feb. 21,'17	98⅞	99	4.00
Argen. Gov...	6	May 15,'17	101¼	101⅛	4.60
Argen. Gov...	6	May 15,'20	100⅝	101⅛	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.05
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.30
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15,'21	97⅝	98	6.40
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅝	100	5.00
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99⅝	100¾	5.85
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.90
Govt. of N. S.		July, 1919	98⅝	99¼	5.35
Rep of France.			148	151	
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¾	6.45
Do rubles...	6½	Aug.14,'26	295	297	
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97¼	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	3.80
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. Ice Sec.	6½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	5.85
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¾	4.25
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100¼	3.00
A. T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101	2.95
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100¼	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102⅝	5.30
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	101	4.85
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅝	4.30
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅞	99¼	4.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102⅝	4.25
Can. North...	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.70
Can. North...	6	July 10,'17	100¼	101	4.50
Can. North...	6	July 10,'18	100¼	100⅝	5.05
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103⅛	103⅝	5.42
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
Eastn. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96	..	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101	2.62
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	101	101¼	4.85
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100⅛	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¾	100¼	4.85
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.80
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	3.00
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¼	101¼	5.87½
Mich. Ry.	5	June, 1919	100⅜	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	8.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.70
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.10
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.62
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	101¼	101¼	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	101⅛	4.55
Rem. A., Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	91¼	91⅝	9.20
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅛	3.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.10
W'house El. & Mfg. Co	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.65
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98½	98¾	5.40
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98½	100⅛	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.00
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Jacket	.03
Andes	.12	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.20
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.26	Ophir	.19
Chollar Con.	.06	Overman	.03
Chollar	.05	Savage	.07
Confidence	.23	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.09	Sierra Nevada	.28
Exchequer	.02	Union Con.	.56
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.07	Mexican dollars	.55

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.95	D'field B. B.	.05
Jim Butler	.95	Florence	.24
McNamara	.07	G'field Con. M.	.51
Midway	.21	G'field Merger	.05
Mizpah Exten.	.17	Great Bend	.00
Monarch Pitts.	.11	Jumbo Exten.	.24
Montana	.21	Kewanaa	.11
North Star	.15	Red Lion	.18
Rescue	.27	Silver Pick	.23
Tonopah Exten.	5.15	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Nevada.	6.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.71	Big Jim	1.40
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.07	Packard	.51
Booth	.07	Rochester	.77
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.36
Comb. Fraction	.04	White Caps	.88

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	810	815	Granite	66	68
Dr. J'pot.	8⅞	9¼	Isabella	23	23¼
Elkton	12	15	Golden C.	265	266
El Paso.	35	50	McKinney	28	32
Findlay	4	4½	Portland	190	195
Gold Dol.	2	2½	Vindicator	168	170
Gold Sov.	4	6¼	U. G. M.	21	22

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	3	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
4½	3	3½	3¼

Time.

60 days	3½
90 days	3½@3¾
4 months	3½@3¾
5 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3½@3¾

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2¼@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3¼
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	..
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83½	5.83½	..
Marks—				
Demand	68.75	68.75	68.75	—.06¼
Cables	68.81¼	68.81¼	68.81¼	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.84½	5.83⅞
95.28	Berlin	68.75	68.81¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.19	5.18¾
19.295	Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1826	Italy	6.72⅜	6.71¼
20.26	Austria	11.82	11.83
51.45	Russia	30.45	30.50
26.73	Scandinavia	..	..
....	Copenhagen	26.95	27.05
....	Stockholm	28.30	28.40
....	Christiania	27.55	27.60
19.20	Spain	20.40	20.50
40.14	Holland	40.81¼	40.87½
....	China— Hongkong	55.50	55.60
....	Peking	85.00	85.10
....	Shanghai	82.00	82.10
....	India— Bombay	32.25	32.87½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.87½
....	Japan— Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
....	Philippine Islands— Manila	50.12½	50.25
....	South America— Buenos Aires	43.21	43.81
32.48	Rio	23.26	23.36

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.68⅞

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $718,748,513; balance, $31,198,885; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,596,468; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $8,305,191.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .15625 discount@par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34 15-16d, up ⅛d; in New York, 73¼c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 56¼@59¼c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.35	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.38
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.30
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	5 @5	5.00	4.85
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916,'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.12
Erie R. R.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.95	4.85
Ill. Central	1916,'26	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.10
Mich. Central	1916,'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.20	4.90
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5.30	4.90
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Norf. & Western.	1916,'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916,'28	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Penn. G. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.12	4.75
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'26	5	4.65	4.40
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½	4.35	4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.45	4.35

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	45.25	45.75	45.50	46.00
Lead	7.15	7.25	7.12½	7.25
Spelter	13.00	..	12.70	..
Antimony	14.00	15.00	14.00	15.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	*64.00	66.00	*64.00	66.00
Iron, No. 2X Pitts'g.	27.00	28.00	25.00	25.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@32⅛c, first quarter, 1917; 31@31½c, second quarter, 1917, delivery. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	144	0	0	114	0	0
Copper, futures	139	0	0	139	10	0
Tin, spot	191	10	0	191	0	0
Tin, futures	193	10	0	193	0	0
Spelter	58	0	0	57	5	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Notice having been received that the interest matured June 1, 1916, on Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1990, will be paid on presentation of coupons on and after Nov. 29, 1916, but that payment of interest due Dec. 1, 1916, will not be made on that day, the New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities rules that these bonds be quoted on Nov. 29, 1916, "ex" the June 1, 1916, coupon; that the bonds be dealt in "flat," and must carry the December, 1916, and subsequent coupons to be a delivery until further notice.

Application has been made to list the following securities on the New York Stock Exchange: Stromberg Carburettor Company of America, Inc., 50,000 shares without nominal or par value; South Porto Rico Sugar Company, 202,500 additional preferred and 22,000 common stock; United Fuel and Gas Company, 472,500 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. 20-year sinking fund, Series A, bonds, due 1936.

Wood, Gundy & Co. are offering $1,500,000 Toronto Harbor Commissions 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1953, at 91¼.

A committee representing holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Company has adopted a new form of deposit agreement, and asks the immediate deposit of the bonds with the Guaranty Trust Company. G. M. Fahl of New York, and A. G. Jones of Indianapolis have been added to the committee. Rudolph Kleybolte, Chairman, has given notice to the representatives of the first consolidated mortgage bondholders that unless the latter promptly signify an intention of reorganizing the company and assuming the first mortgage bonds, holders of the senior issue will be obliged to foreclose and take over the property.

Edward S. Swift, Vice President of Swift & Co. of Chicago, has been elected a Director of the Willys-Overland Company. He is one of the large holders of Willys-Overland stock and an old personal friend of John N. Willys.

The Coffee and Sugar Exchange membership of R. N. Kilbfleisch has been sold to A. H. Lamborn for $5,250.

Warren J. Hoysradt, formerly in the bond department of the Guaranty Trust Company, has taken charge of the New York office of Stacy & Braun at 5 Nassau Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has published an illustrated book covering in historical and descriptive manner the territory traversed by its lines.

Tax Exemption of Your Securities

Do you realize that under the "Secured Debts Tax Law" or the "Mortgage Tax Law" in the State of New York it is possible for you to secure exemption from the Personal Property Tax on most of your securities, either for a five-year period or for the life of the obligation?

Acting as your agent, and for a moderate charge, this company is prepared to undertake to secure the exemption of your securities.

The "Secured Debts Tax Law" and the "Mortgage Tax Law" are explained in our booklet N-269.

A list of bonds exempt or exemptible from the Personal Property Tax under the "Mortgage Tax Law" of the State of New York is given in our booklet X-169.

Both may be had upon request.

Our Trust Department gives special attention to the safe-keeping of securities, and when requested assists clients in regard to the investment and reinvestment of their funds. We shall be glad to explain how this service relieves our clients from annoying detail.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Office, 5th Ave. & 43d St. — London Office, 32 Lombard St., E. C.

Capital and Surplus, - - $40,000,000

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¶ In addition to dividends paid and maintenance of the property at the highest point of efficiency, there has been put back from earnings into property nearly $22,300,000, of which about $13,000,000 was re-invested in the last ten years.

We recommend this company's stock as a conservative investment

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$308,500

Syracuse, N. Y., Registered 4¼% Bonds

MATURITIES.

$15,425 Oct. 1, 1917	$15,425 Oct. 1, 1924	$15,425 Oct. 1, 1931
15,425 Oct. 1, 1918	15,425 Oct. 1, 1925	15,425 Oct. 1, 1932
15,425 Oct. 1, 1919	15,425 Oct. 1, 1926	15,425 Oct. 1, 1933
15,425 Oct. 1, 1920	15,425 Oct. 1, 1927	15,425 Oct. 1, 1934
15,425 Oct. 1, 1921	15,425 Oct. 1, 1928	15,425 Oct. 1, 1935
15,425 Oct. 1, 1922	15,425 Oct. 1, 1929	15,425 Oct. 1, 1936
15,425 Oct. 1, 1923	15,425 Oct. 1, 1930	

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Ann Arbor 1st 4s, 1995
Rutland 1st Cons. 4½s, 1941
Midland Valley 5s, 1943
Chicago & West Mich. 5s, 1921
Pere Marquette Refunding & Guaranteed 4s, 1955
Flint & Pere Marquette Cons. & Certificate of Deposit 6s, 1920

Industrial Stocks

Atlantic Steel Common & Pfd.
Empire Steel Common & Pfd.
Eastern Steel Common & Pfd.
Carbon Steel
Penn Seaboard Steel
Peerless Truck & Motor 6s

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French Municipal Loans

$20,000,000 City of Bordeaux — $20,000,000 City of Lyons — $20,000,000 City of Marseilles

Six Per Cent. Three-Year Gold Bonds

Due November 1, 1919

INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1 AND NOVEMBER 1

Principal and interest payable without deduction for any French governmental or municipal taxes or other French taxes.

Principal and interest payable in New York in United States gold coin, or, at the option of the holder (to be exercised as to principal thirty days before the date of maturity) in Francs at the fixed rate of Francs 5.60 per Dollar.

Coupon bearer bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100 each.

The Government of the French Republic is to undertake to furnish and permit the exportation of gold, so far as necessary, to permit the Cities to pay the interest or principal amount of the loans in gold in the City of New York.

We are informed that these loans are the only external loans of the above mentioned Cities and are to be made to provide for expenditures for the alleviation of suffering caused by the war and for other municipal purposes.

We are advised that

BORDEAUX, one of the three leading French seaports, has according to the last enumeration, a population of 261,678 and a funded debt of Fcs. 48,500,000 (approximately $9,000,000).

LYONS, next to Paris the leading trade centre of France, has according to the last enumeration, a population of 523,796 and a funded debt of Fcs. 97,000,000 (approximately $18,000,000).

MARSEILLES, the foremost seaport of France, has according to the last enumeration, a population of 550,619 and a funded debt of Fcs. 122,800,000 (approximately $23,000,000).

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 98 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT WHICH PRICE THE BONDS YIELD ABOUT 6.75 PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

Particular attention is called to the small per capita debt of these Cities, to the attractive yield of the bonds and to the possibility of a very substantial profit in exchange, in view of the option to collect the principal and interest of the bonds at the rate of Francs 5.60 per Dollar. Thus if at the maturity of the bonds the rate of exchange should be Fcs. 5.18 (the normal rate before the war) the principal sum payable in France would equal a redemption price in dollars of about 108%.

Subscriptions will be apportioned among the three issues of bonds and allotments will be made on the basis of equal amounts of each issue, in so far as feasible.

The subscription will be closed at three o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, November 28, 1916, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. The undersigned reserve the right to close the subscription at any time without notice.

A first payment of $50 per $1,000 bond subscribed for must accompany all subscriptions. The balance of the amount due on bonds allotted upon subscriptions will be payable New York funds, on December 6, 1916, at the office of the undersigned, against delivery of temporary bonds exchangeable for engraved bonds when prepared.

If no allotment be made, the first payment will be repaid in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the first payment will be applied towards the amount due on December 6, 1916. No interest will be allowed on such first payment. If any further balance remains such balance will be repaid. Failure to pay the second installment, when due, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

All allotments will be made subject to the necessary official action to complete the transaction and to the opinion of Counsel as to legality.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York, November 23, 1916.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
Notice of Redemption of Three-year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.

To the Holders of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 2 of Article IV. of the Trust Agreement executed by Republic Railway & Light Company to Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 1, 1915, said Company has called for redemption on December 11, 1916, at One hundred and one-half (100½) per cent. of the principal thereof, together with interest from the last preceding Interest day to the date of redemption the entire amount of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company issued under said Trust Agreement not heretofore called for redemption.

Interest on the above mentioned notes will cease on December 11, 1916. Holders of the above mentioned notes are required to present them on or before December 11, 1916, at the office of the Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for redemption.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreement the holders of the above mentioned notes are entitled to convert the same at their face value, par for par, under the conditions and regulations prescribed in the Trust Agreement, into shares of the non-assessable 7% Preferred Capital stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company upon presentation and surrender of the same for conversion with all unmatured coupons attached, at the office of Fidelity Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on or before December 1, 1916. The adjustment of current dividends and accrued interest upon notes so converted will be made in cash. All holders of said notes who shall not have converted the same into preferred stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company prior to December 1, 1916, shall be conclusively determined to have elected to receive cash for said notes.

Dated: November 11, 1916.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
By W. M. COLEMAN, Vice-President.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF the Receiver of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that holders of certificates of indebtedness (other than those maturing March 1, 1926, and Receiver's Equipment Certificates, Series A,) of the Receiver above mentioned are required to present such certificates for payment to the undersigned, the Special Master appointed by the decree of foreclosure entered April 1, 1914, by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, in a consolidated cause in said court pending entitled "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Complainant, against The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, Defendant," in Equity

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50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
100 Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
200 New York Shipbuilding
25 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
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Northern States Power 5s 1941
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s 1926
Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Nor. 5s 1940

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BRITAIN BEARS LOSS OF U. S. RIFLEMAKERS

Modifies Contracts That Had Proved Costly to Several Big Manufacturers.

NO PROFIT ON 2,000,000 GUNS

Rigid Inspection of Output by Allied Governments Causes Many Rejections.

The British Government has agreed to modifications of rifle contracts with the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, which provide for the reimbursement to these concerns for more than $40,000,000 already spent in rifle manufacture. A statement covering the situation was called forth yesterday from Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., attorney for the companies, by many rumors heard this week about the Midvale's rifle order.

The modified contracts provide that the corporations shall continue work on the rifles without profit, the expenses to be borne by the British Government, until 2,000,000 rifles have been turned out. On further output a profit shall be arranged by mutual agreement. The original contracts were five in number, covering the manufacture of 3,460,000 rifles. The statement said:

"Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., of Chadbourne & Shores announced today that the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and Winchester Repeating Arms Company, being the only three concerns in the United States having contracts with the British Government for the manufacture of rifles, employed him in the month of September to take up with the British Government the question of securing a modification of their rifle contracts. The negotiation has been concluded and the meeting of minds of all parties has been crystallized in an exchange of letters which provides for the execution of contracts by which the Government will fully reimburse and protect each company as to its actual expenditures, as well as upon all contracts and agreements made by the companies for the carrying out of the contracts as soon as the amounts due can be ascertained, except for buildings and fixed machinery owned by the companies, which can be devoted to their other uses.

"Each company will agree to continue manufacturing rifles for the Government up to an aggregate of 2,000,000 for all the companies, including those already delivered, (the original contracts having aggregated 3,400,000 rifles,) the Government paying the companies the amount of further expenditures which the companies may be required to make in order to complete the manufacture of rifles. The companies are to receive a profit on rifles manufactured by them in addition to the total of 2,000,000."

Mr. Chadbourne said he did not know how much each corporation would receive on account of expenditures, as some time would be required to figure up the items. The rifle contracts, he asserted, had been found by each company to be a heavy burden, chiefly because of the rigid inspections, which resulted in the discarding of many finished or semi-finished rifles. No money had been made on them, he added. The companies have not made public the number of rifles actually delivered, but it is supposed to be relatively small, although the contracts were taken more than a year ago.

The Midvale Steel Company's part of the contract was received when the company took in the Remington Arms Company of Delaware. The Midvale paid $20,000,000 for the Remington, which is not affiliated with the Remington-Union Metallic Company, and is understood to have made extensive expenditures on the plant at Eddystone, Penn.

The statement made it clear that the rifle contracts were not to be abandoned and went far to offset rumors that the allied Governments were canceling war contracts in this country. Inquiry yesterday in quarters where much munition and other war business is handled brought the reply that cancellations were not being made of existing contracts, although, as announced some time ago, facilities in England, France, and Russia have been so expanded in the last year that much manufacturing of shells, guns, and other supplies is being done in these countries which otherwise would have come here.

AM. INTERNATIONAL DIVIDEND

New Corporation Probably Will Go on 6 Per Cent. Basis.

The American International Corporation, formed a little less than a year ago to finance and develop agencies of foreign trade, yesterday declared an initial dividend of 75 cents a share on the stock. The dividend will be paid Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15. While no period was given, it is understood that the payment was regarded as a quarterly one, and that the shares, which $50, or half the par value has been paid in, are now on a 3 per cent. per annum basis, equivalent to 6 per cent. on the amount paid in.

The corporation now has $25,000,000 paid in, but as the installments were spread over a number of months, the average capital available for use up to yesterday was a little less than $15,000,000. It is not proposed to call for any additional payments in the near future.

Pierre S. du Pont was elected a member of the board to fill a vacancy. A general statement of the business which has been done will be made at the annual meeting on Dec. 6, at which time a resolution providing for a change in the date of the annual meeting to April will be voted upon. It will then be possible to submit a complete annual report for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31 at the annual meetings.

Directors of the Lackawanna Steel Company yesterday declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record on Dec. 15. The stock has been receiving a regular dividend of 6 per cent. Directors of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies meet this morning to act on the preferred dividend, and may also declare a payment on the common stock. Calumet & Arizona declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 and $1 extra.

Directors of the Colorado Power Company have decided to pay dividends on the common stock quarterly, on the 15th day of January, April, July and October. Heretofore dividends have been paid semi-annually. The Allouez Mining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $3, an increase of 50 cents.

WHEAT LOAN INTEREST SURE

Cannot Fall Below 5 Per Cent. and May Be Increased.

Although the $25,000,000 loan made by the Corn Exchange Bank to the Wheat Export Company for financing wheat purchased by that company for the British Government bears 5 per cent. interest, the bank in its agreement with the borrower has stipuated that in the event of a rising money market the rate may be increased. In no event, however, is the rate to be lower than 5 per cent. The loan is secured by bills of lading for wheat, and is backed by the British Government. A margin of 20 per cent. must always be maintained. The Wheat Export Company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with a nominal capital of $500. The President is Gerald F. Earle, manager of the New York office of Sanday & Co. The Vice Presidents are Edward Paul of Ross T. Smyth & Co. of London, Robert S. Harker and Herbert T. Robson of the same firm; the Treasurer is Roger Roughton, Assistant Manager of Sanday & Co., and the Secretary is George R. Callender, Manager of Paul, Robson & Co. The Wheat Export Company was organized following the appointment of Ross T. Smyth & Co. and Samuel Sanday & Co. of London and Liverpool as wheat purchasing agents for the British Government.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Thirty corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $956,800, were chartered today. They include:

A9merican Aniline Products, Inc., dyestuffs, aniline products, chemicals, livestock, agricultural products, hemp, jute, $500,000; R. F. Gould, G. L. and B. R. Armour, 463 West End Av.

Jorgen Jorgensen, Inc., importing, exporting, warehouses, ships, $100,000; S. F. Frank, A. J. Coccaro, J. Jorgensen, 1 Broadway.

Twin River Rubber Works, Inc., rubber goods, $100,000; P. Henkel, C. F. and J. Schmid, 470 4 Av.

Each-Teh-Lac, Inc., Buffalo, milk products, cultures of bacillus, bulgaricus, $50,000; L. C. and T. M. Davis, 114 Chenango St., Buffalo.

Cadillac Service Co., Glens Falls, autos, garages, $25,000; J. E. Finch, G. L. Williams, G. C. Walker, Glens Falls.

Torrens-Petri Baking Co., Inc., Brooklyn, baker, $25,000; C. R. Petri, M. S. and R. J. Torrens, 670 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Bay State Film Sales Co., Inc., motion pictures, $50,000; E. Trotta, M. Klorback, A. Yuzzolino, 438 81 St.

Federal Brokerage Corp., insurance brokerage, realty, $10,000; B. Freedman, H. Rabinowitz, A. Gillsert, 1,827 Washington Av., Bronx.

Water Mill Bathing Station, Inc., Southampton, bathing station, restaurant, catering, $10,000; T. A. and A. H. Ball, E. F. Morse, 47 Plaza, Brooklyn.

Knoell Mfg. Co., Inc., Tonawanda, rulers, fan handles, gasoline gauges, thermometers, sleds, wagons, toys, advertising, lumber, planing mill, $10,000; G. H. J. and C. J. Knoell, Tonawanda.

Standard Industries Corp., Eddyville, lands, realty, quarries, mines, merchandise, lumber, iron, steel, cement, lime, $10,000; B. Catchings, M. Doyle, R. Dubois, 20 Nassau St.

The Italian Grocery and Supply Co., Inc., Buffalo, groceries, wines, liquors, $10,000; J. Campana, N. Tumminia, J. A. Morgante, Buffalo.

Branchu & Dumond, Inc., brokerage, commission, eggs, butter, cheese, dairy products, $5,000; J. L. Diamond, R. C. Dumond, L. E. Branchu, 55 Ellicott Av., Yonkers.

Castle Importing Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; J. Press, Jr., J. W. Castle, W. J. Daly, 10 Central Av., Flushing.

One Hundred and Ten West Thirty-ninth Holding Co., Inc., realty, brokerage, $5,000; W. H. Barnes, M. Epstein, G. D. Clearwater, 4,180 Broadway.

Monroe Packing Co., Inc., Monroe, cattle, live stock, meat butcher, $5,000; M. L. Halff, M. O. Schaefer, H. Weisl, 25 Broad St., Manhattan.

Cohen Drug Corp., Buffalo, drugs, medicines, paints, chemicals, $5,000; Q. Pillow, S. Cohen, A. C. Heegard, 897 Tonawanda St., Buffalo.

Gem Dress House, Inc., ladies', misses' garments, $5,000; M. D. Weinberg, W. Avedon, H. Wadler, 420 Riverside Drive.

Laurel Hat Co., Inc., millinery, $5,000; H. Harburger, J. and G. Baum, 59 West 37 St.

Hudson Heights Improvement Co., Inc., Hastings-on-Hudson, realty, $5,000; W. W. Shirley, E. V. Vollmar, H. P. Frear, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Cardinal Cordials Corp., spirits, extracts, essences, flavors, cordials, syrups, liquors, capital no par value, begin business with $500; M. E. De Aguero, Jr., W. R. Van Raven, J. F. Hanley, 147 West 25th St.

Authorizations: P. H. Gorman Co., Inc., Richmond, Va., leaf tobacco, $10,000. Representative, Patrick Henry Gorman, 280 Madison Av., Manhattan.

Bayway Chemical Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., $30,000. Representative, Everett M. York, 2 Rector St.

Capital increases: Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000; Anna McNally, Inc., Manhattan, 1,000 to 1,500 shares, no par value, carry on business with $15,000; Star Fur Dressers, Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $15,000; Glitter & Meadow, Inc., New York, $15,000 to $45,000; Foreign Trade Service, Inc., New York, $5,000 to $20,000.

Capital reductions: Estate of Charles L. Adrian, Inc., Manhattan, $68,000 to $42,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Gulf Navigation Corp., Manhattan; Brooks Uniform Co., Inc., Manhattan; Carfora Brothers, Inc., Bronx; Stein, Zamore & Zamore, Inc., Brooklyn; White Plate & Co., Manhattan; Yorke Handkerchief Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—Charters filed: J. T. Rogers Inc., Burlington, to deal in provisions, $125,000; J. T. Rogers, Emma E. Rogers, Frederick Morse, Burlington.

Glutrin Road Co., Aleda apartments, West Hanover and Montgomery Sts., Trenton, mine, manufacture, and deal in asphalt, cement, and other materials used in road building, $10,000; Maurice R. Young, Grace B. Young, Edward L. Lantz, Trenton.

Hoyt Mahler Co., Keansburg, conduct a general agency, jobbing, and brokerage business in all kinds of merchandise, $125,000; Reuben Mahler, Harry Meyer, Sigmund Mahler, Perth Amboy, Samuel Mahler, Keansburg.

Roosevelt Milk and Cream Co., Inc., of New Jersey, Carteret Township, Middlesex County, deal in milk and dairy products, $5,000; Samuel Stern, Harry Stern, Nathan P. Lanes, New York, Irving Stern, Brooklyn, Herman Fischer, Albert Fischer, Albert Brown, Carteret.

Manville Lumber Co., South Somerville, deal in coal, cement, lime, &c., $25,000; William B. Epps, Jr., Elmer E. Ball, Z. S. Robbins, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

Essex Precision Tool and Machine Co., Newark, mechanical tool makers, $25,000; Frank Held, New York, Irme Lappay, Newark.

H. E. Friedrich Chemical Manufacturing Co., Westfield, manufacture and deal in chemicals and drugs, $10,000; Spencer D. Embree, Harry S. Embree, Westfield, Richard C. Rice, New Brunswick.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 23.—Charters filed:

The Connecticut Steel Corporation, manufacture metals and articles of all kinds made from metals, $5,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

The Motor Life Company, Inc., publishers of newspapers, magazines, &c., $5,000; Carroll Hayes, A. M. Kane, S. H. Horn, all of New York.

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Federal Utilities Com.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
General Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Consolidated Pr. of Mich. 5s 1936
Applachian Power 5s 1941
Sierra & S. F. Pr. 2d 5s Sr. "B" 1949

Kiely & Horton

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REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF $484,000 THREE-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. SECURED GOLD NOTES.

To the Holders of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Section 3 of Article IV. of the Trust Agreement executed by Republic Railway & Light Company to Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 1, 1915, the Trustee has drawn by lot for redemption on December 1, 1916, at par and accrued interest, $484,000 face value of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company, the distinctive numbers of which are as follows:

1	8	15	20	28	52	53	54	60	61	70	72
73	76	77	78	79	82	91	113	137	139	140	142
144	149	150	151	156	158	181	196	201	202	204	210
219	228	231	238	245	248	257	262	264	267	273	277
282	283	291	298	314	316	319	327	363	365	373	379
381	388	389	392	394	417	429	447	451	462	467	469
475	484	502	508	523	525	532	544	553	564	572	573
584	589	590	607	615	618	627	636	639	643	645	650
653	654	670	680	699	708	709	729	733	737	744	756
758	764	765	771	784	785	795	799	801	810	817	818
822	838	847	852	856	867	871	878	887	890	893	903
906	912	915	916	920	922	923	924	925	928	933	939
943	958	962	964	969	977	981	983	984	987	990	1000
1015	1018	1021	1026	1028	1039	1048	1054	1058	1061	1064	1070
1077	1093	1100	1104	1120	1137	1151	1156	1172	1178	1181	1184
1205	1208	1229	1223	1228	1233	1238	1250	1251	1254	1256	1257
1258	1271	1280	1284	1296	1297	1301	1307	1310	1326	1333	1337
1343	1346	1349	1356	1359	1364	1367	1372	1374	1376	1379	1390
1391	1392	1410	1415	1422	1434	1438	1448	1449	1450	1458	1459
1465	1502	1505	1509	1514	1521	1523	1527	1530	1531	1533	1535
1538	1539	1541	1542	1556	1558	1577	1589	1590	1599	1607	1611
1613	1617	1623	1641	1643	1647	1652	1653	1654	1657	1660	1673
1686	1694	1707	1717	1723	1738	1743	1747	1748	1750	1761	1763
1769	1770	1775	1778	1779	1786	1789	1807	1813	1817	1825	1864
1838	1841	1848	1851	1865	1866	1879	1885	1887	1900	1901	1906
1913	1937	1939	1954	1970	1975	1988	1991	1993	1997	1998	2006
2016	2020	2029	2037	2059	2061	2083	2097	2116	2119	2130	2153
2138	2145	2147	2151	2155	2168	2186	2193	2198	2212	2213	2217
2219	2223	2224	2231	2232	2235	2240	2243	2244	2245	2258	2259
2263	2274	2286	2294	2296	2304	2306	2307	2312	2313	2314	2315
2321	2328	2329	2330	2342	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2357	2360
2372	2378	2389	2395	2402	2404	2411	2419	2422	2440	2443	2401
2463	2465	2467	2468	2471	2483	2493	2494	2499	2504	2511	2514
2518	2520	2522	2533	2536	2539	2576	2580	2582	2584	2585	2590
2603	2609	2613	2625	2633	2637	2639	2643	2648	2649	2670	2671
2673	2674	2675	2679	2686	2687	2691	2692	2693	2699	2701	2703
2704	2705	2709	2713	2716	2717	2721	2722	2729	2735	2747	2750
2751	2752	2753	2755	2756	2757	2761	2765	2772	2774	2775	2801
2803	2811	2812	2818	2828	2832	2846	2848	2849	2874	2875	2876
2880	2887	2901	2910	2924	2936	2940	2944	2948	2954	2958	2962
2972	2989	2996	and 2997,	for $1,000	each;	in all	amounting	to Four	hundred	eighty-	

four thousand dollars ($484,000.)

The said Four hundred eighty-four thousand dollars ($484,000) of notes, representing the balance of the Five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) of notes required by the said Trust Agreement to be drawn by lot for redemption on December 1, 1916, after the deduction therefrom of an amount equal to fifty per cent. (50%) of the par value of the notes converted into preferred stock of the Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company during the past year.

Interest on the above-mentioned notes will cease on December 1, 1916. Holders of the above-mentioned notes are required to present them on or before December 1, 1916, at the office of Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for redemption.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreement the holders of the above-mentioned notes are entitled to convert the same at their face value, par for par, under the conditions and regulations prescribed in the Trust Agreement, into shares of the non-assessable 7% Preferred Capital Stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company upon presentation and surrender of the same for conversion with all unmatured coupons attached, at the office of Fidelity Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on or before November 21, 1916. The adjustment of current dividends and accrued interest upon notes so converted will be made in cash. All holders of said notes who shall not have converted the same into preferred stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company prior to November 21, 1916, shall be conclusively determined to have elected to receive cash for said notes.

Dated: October 31, 1916.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.
By W. M. COLEMAN, Vice-President.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1915 of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company issued and outstanding under the Trust Indenture dated July 28, 1915, between Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Indenture above referred to, will on the first day of January, 1917, redeem and pay, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, at the rate of $1,050 and accrued and unpaid interest for each bond of $1,000 face value, all of its Convertible Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds of 1915, issued under the above mentioned Trust Indenture and outstanding on said January 1, 1917.

All holders of said bonds may, pursuant to the provisions of said Trust Indenture, convert the same into common stock of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company on or before December 31, 1916, at the rate of $1,000 par value of said stock for each bond and in the manner provided in said Trust Indenture.

September 27, 1916.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
By GUY E. TRIPP, Chairman.

To the Stockholders of the

OHIO COPPER MINING COMPANY

Pursuant to the order of the United States District Court, stockholders of the Ohio Copper Mining Co. are hereby given the opportunity to participate in the benefits of the plan formulated by this committee, and dated November 1, 1916, by depositing their stock with The New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St., New York, on or before DECEMBER 1, 1916, and upon paying the said Trust Company $1.00 per share thereon, which will represent their subscription to a like amount of the stock of the new company, to be formed as set out in the plan; such new stock to be deliverable when, as and if issued. Copies of plan may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from the secretary of the committee.

Stockholders who have deposited their stock elsewhere than with The New York Trust Co., may become subscribers by depositing their Certificates of Deposit with The New York Trust Co., and upon payment of $1.00 per share to the said Trust Company.

All stock not subscribed for by the stockholders as above, will be taken by an Underwriting Syndicate in accordance with the plan.

Shareholders' Protective Committee

EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
CHARLES A. KITTLE,
GEORGE E. MACOMBER,
FRANK B. COOK,
HUBERT E. ROGERS, Chairman

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO., Depositary
26 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

JAMES A. HEITZMANN, Secretary
43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY.

To the Stockholders and Holders of Registered Adjustment Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Income Bonds and Adjustment Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Income Coupon Bonds, registered for Voting Purposes only:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the New York Railways Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1,209, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, December 4th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, the election of Inspectors of Election, the consideration of the By-Laws authorizing the payment of necessary traveling expenses of Directors living out of town, the approval and ratification of all acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

H. M. PARDEE, Secretary.

November 15th, 1916.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOV. 16, 1916.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING DEGNON REALTY AND TERMINAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Company will be held at 12:00 o'clock noon on Tuesday, November 28th, 1916, at the office of the Company, No. 30 East 42nd Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. All stockholders of record are invited to be present at the meeting.

(Signed) A. J. STUART, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

ALFRED L. SEAVER, Secretary.

The American Gas Company,

104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J.

Nov. 21st, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Dec. 1st, 1916, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Nov. 22nd, 1916. Checks will be mailed. J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

New York, November 16th, 1916.

To the Stockholders of Columbia Trust Company:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Columbia Trust Company has by authority of the Board of Directors been called

SUPPLY $30,000,000 CREDITS TO FRANCE

Railway Companies There Need More Money to Buy Equipment Here.

BANKERS PLAN LARGE LOANS

Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railways Gets $5,000,000 to Pay for Purchases.

Bankers who have been identified with the various foreign loan transactions have now under consideration plans for the supplying of large credits to French railway companies for the purpose of facilitating the purchase of equipment in the United States.

In connection with the pending arrangements it was learned yesterday that in addition to the extensive industrial credits established, regarding which public announcements have been made, there had been consummated a number of private banking transactions of a similar nature, the total of such credits being estimated in excess of $30,000,000.

Of this latter class of loans, the principal one was that of $5,000,000 negotiated by the National Bank of Commerce in New York with representatives of the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railways, one of the principal systems in France. The company is capitalized at 400,000,000 francs and owns and operates 10,247 kilometers of line in France and in Algeria. Its incorporation dates back to 1857 and the dividends paid during a series of years have been over 11 per cent. per annum.

The loan made by the National Bank of Commerce, in association with several other institutions, was in the form of an acceptance credit, bills being drawn at 90 days sight, and renewable five times, making the life of the credit eighteen months. The loan is secured by the deposit of French Government Treasury notes with the Bank of France. The rate of interest has not been disclosed, but it is understood to be an attractive figure. This loan was negotiated some time ago.

It was explained yesterday that the Paris Lyons & Mediterranean Railways was ready and willing to pay cash for its purchases of railway material here, but that, at the suggestion of the French Government, it made arrangements for financing its business through the medium of commercial acceptance credits. The plan adopted was briefly as follows: The railway bought French Treasury notes with francs in France, depositing the same with the Bank of France as collateral for the loan made by the National Bank of Commerce. The railway then drew ninety-day bills on the Bank of Commerce. The bank accepted the bills, discounted them in the open market in New York, and with the proceeds paid American manufacturers for the railway equipment.

At the final maturity of the bills, at the end of eighteen months, the railway will sell the French Government Treasury notes and with the francs thus obtained will purchase New York exchange if it is then available at reasonable rates, and if not, will obtain from the Bank of France the necessary amount of gold which it would ship to New York to meet the maturing drafts.

The National Bank of Commerce and other banks have made similar financial arrangements with a number of the leading French industrial companies. Of the so-called public credit transactions, the principal ones have been the $25,000,000 credit arranged by Brown Brothers & Co., the proceeds of which were largely used for the liquidation of a previous credit of $20,000,000; the three $15,000,000 acceptance credits established by William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., and the recent $50,000,000 French industrial credit made in behalf of seventy-four French houses by a syndicate composed of the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, and William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc.

5½%

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Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before November 30 earn from December 1st.
Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 Park Row, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 17.
A regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1916.
Common Stock Dividend No. 17.
A dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock has been declared, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record, entitled to share in such dividend, at the close of business December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER DUTTON, Treasurer.
42 Broadway, New York.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
An extra dividend of $2 per share on its Common Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable December 30th, 1916, to stockholders of record December 1st, 1916.
New York, November 21, 1916.
H. W. HILL, Treasurer.

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of 50c. per share has been declared on the stock of this company, payable December 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 8, 1916.
HENRY E. DODGE, Treasurer.
November 22, 1916.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Broadway Trust Company
at New York City in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)	$16,677,496.56	
b Acceptances of other banks discounted	250,000.00	
c Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	375,583.32	
Total loans		$17,303,084.88
Overdrafts, unsecured		531.37
U. S. bonds:		
d U. S. bonds pledged as collateral for State or other deposits		2,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$1,208,188.77	
c Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	335,129.81	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	2,338,217.63	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		3,881,536.21
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		196,993.37
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		67,500.00
Value of banking house		107,350.00
Vaults		30,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		15,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 18)		2,037,300.43
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,174,450.28
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		102,623.71
Outside checks and other cash items	$194,431.99	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	11,376.01	
		205,808.0
Notes of other national banks		58,480.00
Federal Reserve notes		40,105.00
18. Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		4,405,141.91
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		19,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		89,164.47
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank	$567,164.87	
Liability of foreign banks and bankers for drafts and bills accepted by this bank to create dollar exchange	166,636.64	
		733,831.51
Other assets:		
Accrued, receivable		53,270.82
Liability of banks and trust companies for acceptances bought and sold		491,240.37
Total		$31,014,412.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		750,000.00
Undivided profits	$367,378.77	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	142,298.08	
		225,080.69
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		6,681.02
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		97,107.98
Net amount due to banks and bankers	$2,659,306.58	
Dividends unpaid	675.50	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	21,389,489.71	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	476,651.28	
Certified checks	136,428.11	
Cashier's checks outstanding	195,273.86	
Postal savings deposits	825.977.00	
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by items 5d and 4c of "Resources"	163,776.30	
Deposits requiring notice but less than 30 days	824,701.06	
Time Deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice)		
Certificates of deposit	444,995.12	
Total deposits		27,108,282.12
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		89,164.47
Acceptances executed for customers	$580,189.04	
Acceptances executed to furnish dollar exchange	166,666.84	
		746,855.68
Liabilities other than those above stated: Contingent liability as endorser on acceptances of banks and trust companies bought and sold		491,240.37
Total		$31,014,412.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1916.
[SEAL.] HERMAN W. WILLIS.
Notary Public, Kings County; Kings County Clerk's No. 116; Kings County Register's No. 7068; Certificate filed in N. Y. County, N. Y., County Clerk's No. 23; N. Y. Register's No. 7055. Term expires March 30th, 1917.
Correct—Attest:
M. M. BELDING, Jr.
JOHN J. PULLEYN,
THEO. F. WHITMARSH. } Directors.

[No. 2608.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF
THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK
at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Nov. 17, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b)		$14,910,683.53
b Acceptances of other banks discounted		150,000.00
Total loans		$15,060,683.53
Overdrafts, secured, $80.50; unsecured, $1,445.39		1,525.89
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		900,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		3,865,945.77
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		60,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 18)		1,011,807.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,125,587.31
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		114,717.49
Outside checks and other cash items	$10,216.89	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	7,185.03	
		17,401.92
Notes of other national banks		190,900.00
Federal Reserve notes		80,000.00
18. Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		3,540,373.19
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		119,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		41,156.47
Total		$26,098,499.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$982,136.71	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	8,452.17	
		973,684.54
Amount reserved for taxes accrued on contingencies		30,847.13
Circulating notes outstanding		567,800.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		1,969,108.44
Dividends unpaid		845.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		19,002,132.21
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		71,327.55
Certified checks		56,095.38
Cashier's checks outstanding		536,880.80
Total demand deposits, $19,465,435.92.		
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit		41,733.25
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		690,000.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding		41,156.47
Liabilities other than those above stated, (unearned discount)		18,288.62
Total		$26,098,499.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statements is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1916.
J. N. TIMMERMANN,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 7.
Certificate filed in New York Co., No. 1.
Correct—Attest:
HOWARD S. BORDEN,
HOWARD C. BROKAW,
JOSEPH P. GRACE. } Directors.

[No. 2,310.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17th, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$167,282,163.37	
Acceptances of other banks discounted, not secured	689,858.60	
Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	2,832,973.40	
		$170,804,095.37
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,088.00
U. S. bonds:		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$450,000.00	
U.S. bonds loaned	100,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		550,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$9,736,266.68	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	4,232,651.23	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	27,187,935.72	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		41,156,853.63
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		571,087.96
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		600,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		5,189,697.29
Exchanges for Clearing House		$8,206,535.26
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		1,517,057.17
Outside checks and other cash items	$109,257.59	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	2,648.34	
		111,906.23
Notes of other national banks		61,500.00
Federal Reserve notes		125,000.00
Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		41,573,349.53
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		275,500.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		392,580.00
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank		6,482,165.72
Customers' liability account of loans		4,398,186.38
Total		$312,313,602.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$2,534,156.15	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	720,043.10	
		1,814,113.05
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		160,847.00
Circulating notes outstanding		450,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		120,627,511.45
Dividends unpaid		50.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		119,356,948.01
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		2,011,696.73
Certified checks		246,527.04
Cashier's checks outstanding		6,150,748.28
Postal savings deposits		8,628,885.00
Total demand deposits	$142,394,008.06	
Time deposits (payable after 30 days or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit		7,475,747.06
Other time deposits		3,003,303.75
Total of time deposits	$13,509,030.81	
Cash letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding	$25,590.00	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	392,580.00	
		418,170.00
Acceptances executed for customers		6,482,165.72
Loans for account of customers		4,398,186.38
Total		$312,313,602.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1916.
[L. S.] GEO. E. SCHOEPPS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
A. B. HEPBURN,
JNO. J. MITCHELL,
D. C. JACKLING. } Directors.

[No. 7,447.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
Battery Park National Bank
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,270,026.72
Acceptances of other banks discounted	204,962.04	
Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	52,500.00	
Total loans		$4,528,088.76
Overdrafts, secured		361.00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		200,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$25,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds owned unpledged	141,739.51	
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	12,750.00	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (50 per cent. of subscription)	18,000.00	
Furniture and fixtures	7,499.06	
Net amount due from banks and bankers	922,250.05	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,457,406.15	
Outside checks and other cash items	2,549.44	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	103.76	
Notes of other national banks	7,000.00	
Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank	1,080,250.08	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00	
		3,684,610.05
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		59,312.82
Customers' liabilities on foreign bills		378,683.21
Total		$8,851,055.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$400,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits	$193,057.99	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	45,933.86	
		$147,124.13
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		3,355.00
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		8,324.24
		153,803.37
Circulating notes outstanding		187,100.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers	$3,715.93	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,727,584.73	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	292,870.42	
Certified checks	1,037,702.25	
Cashier's checks outstanding	146,932.70	
Postal savings deposits	24,990.10	
Time deposits, (payable after 30 days or subject to 30 days or more notice)	237,926.77	
		7,471,222.90
Acceptances executed for customers		59,312.82
Liabilities other than those above stated, (anticipated acceptances)		983.54
Contingent liabilities on foreign bills		378,683.21
Total		$8,851,055.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of November, 1916.
RAYMOND J. LIEPMANN,
Notary Public New York County, No. 145.
Correct—Attest:
RICHARD C. CORNER,
GEO. E. MAY,
ALFRED ROMER. } Directors.

CHILDS COMPANY,
200 Fifth Avenue.
New York City, Nov. 22nd, 1916.
The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends, payable December 11th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 1st, 1916:
On the Preferred Stock, a quarterly dividend of 1¾%.
On the Common Stock, a dividend of 1% and an extra dividend of ½%.
The transfer books will be closed from December 2nd, 1916, to December 11th, 1916, both days inclusive.
CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1810
The Mechanics and Metals National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET

Condensed Report of Condition at the Close of Business November 17, 1916.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$105,276,815.78	Capital Stock, paid in	$6,000,000.00
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	6,803,537.97	Surplus and Undivided Profits	9,835,766.29
Overdrafts—Secured and Unsecured	3,885.93	National Bank Notes Outstanding	4,737,200.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	5,000,000.00	Letters of Credit and Time Acceptances (Foreign Dept.)	7,234,195.46
U. S. and Other Bonds to Secure Postal Savings Deposits	1,043,372.50	Deposits	217,483,560.18
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	13,777,808.22		
Banking House and Other Real Estate	4,400,000.00		
Cash and Due from Banks	108,985,301.53		
	$245,290,721.93		$245,290,721.93

OFFICERS
GATES W. McGARRAH, President.
NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Vice-President. JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.
JOHN McHUGH, Vice-President. JOHN ROBINSON, Asst. Cashier.
FRANK O. ROE, Vice-President. ERNEST W. DAVENPORT, Asst. Cashier.
WALTER F. ALBERTSEN, Vice-President. ARTHUR M. AIKEN, Asst. Cashier.
HARRY H. POND, Vice-President. ALEXANDER F. BRYAN, Auditor.
SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL, Vice-President. NORTH McLEAN, Mgr. Foreign Dept.

[No. 7203.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF
The Coal & Iron National Bank
at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17th, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,892,899.28	
Overdrafts, unsecured	658.62	
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)	414,500.00	
Bonds, securities, &c.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$446,500.00	
Bonds loaned, (other than U. S. bonds)	59,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	2,513,748.15	
		3,019,248.15
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		20,295.40
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (50 per cent. of subscription)		36,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers, (other than included in 18)		759,658.13
Exchanges for clearing house		527,755.81
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		34,054.87
Outside checks and other cash items	$5,831.59	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	4,886.12	
	10,717.71	
Notes of other national banks	5,945.00	
Federal Reserve notes	29,730.00	
18. Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		2,124,742.82
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		102,725.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		20,435.95
Customers' liability account of acceptances executed by this bank		118,206.51
Other assets, if any		58,829.50
Total		$14,277,492.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits	$560,946.43	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	25,119.29	
		565,827.14
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		17,233.76
Circulating notes outstanding		413,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		2,631,574.46
Dividends unpaid		931.82
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		8,332,817.23
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		180,270.15
Certified checks		166,715.14
Cashier's checks outstanding		84,417.54
Postal savings deposits		357,499.00
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit		150,000.00
Other bonds borrowed for which collateral security was furnished		59,000.00
Acceptances executed for customers		118,206.51
Total		$14,277,492.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1916.
[Seal.] LEWIS JOHNSON,
Notary Public Kings County, No. 28.
143 Liberty Street, New York City.
Certificate filed New York County, No. 84.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY L. JOYCE,
J. L. KEMMERER,
G. O. WATERMAN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Nov. 17, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$339,936,389.34
Customers' liability under letters of credit		8,787,681.22
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"		13,902,926.49
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,596.66
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,799,150.00
U. S. bonds loaned		2,820,500.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		50,930,222.81
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		1,500,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		5,000,000.00
Due from banks and bankers		47,751,301.88
Due from foreign accounts		369,626.67
Due from branches		11,889,442.48
Exchanges for Clearing House		33,112,379.99
Checks on other banks in this city		1,281,083.35
Country checks, other cash items, and fractional currency		1,520,338.56
Notes of other national banks		91,266.00
Federal Reserve notes		886,766.00
Lawful reserve, viz.:		
Specie in vault	$68,852,184.00	
Legal tender notes in vault	3,075,000.00	
Deposit in Fed. Reserve Bank	34,962,819.36	
		106,870,003.36
Gold bullion		378,321.40
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer		247,157.50
Other assets		41,305.17
Total		$624,118,458.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Capital set aside for foreign branches		5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		12,319,670.01
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		482,998.55
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		152,478.15
National bank notes outstanding		1,796,850.00
Due to banks and bankers	$254,024,794.11	
Dividends unpaid	15,965.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	242,855,122.93	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,790,313.93	
Certified checks	11,955,815.45	
Cashier's checks outstanding	9,707,277.80	
Time certificates of deposit	4,155,000.00	
Time deposits	1,793,148.73	
		530,297,437.97
U. S. bonds borrowed		4,616,400.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		630.95
Letters of credit and travelers' checks		3,948,538.37
Acceptances executed for customers		13,902,926.49
Other liabilities		1,600,471.09
Total		$624,118,458.58

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN GREGORY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. GREGORY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1916.
GEO. H. COREY,
Notary Public, New York Co., No. 185.
Correct—Attest:
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
EDGAR PALMER,
WM. ROCKEFELLER, } Directors.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable January 2d, 1917, to stockholders of record December 9th, 1916.
New York, November 21, 1916.
H. W. HILL, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CORN EXCHANGE BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17, 1916:

RESOURCES.

a Loans and discounts, (except those shown on b and c)	$67,759,852.91	
b Acceptances of other banks discounted	352,425.53	
c Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	2,580.00	
		$68,114,858.44
Overdrafts, secured, $1,485.83; unsecured, $3,205.95		4,691.78
U. S. bonds—		
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	$1,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	33.12	
Total U. S. bonds		1,033.12
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		20,429,004.63
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		345,008.50
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (50 per cent. of subscription)		314,750.00
Value of banking houses, (if unencumbered)		3,167,784.76
Real estate owned other than banking house		285,504.15
10. Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis		2,250,000.00
Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis		2,250,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers, (other than included in 10 or 16)		2,764,559.50
Exchanges for clearing house		18,872,422.69
Outside checks and other cash items	$2,854,629.13	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	25,082.43	
		2,879,711.56
Notes of other national banks		395,200.00
Federal Reserve notes		167,905.00
18. Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		19,439,976.06
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		543,777.65
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank	$1,243,000.00	
Liability of foreign banks and bankers for drafts and bills accepted by this bank to create dollar exchange	333,333.32	
		1,576,333.32
Other assets, if any		1,024,599.06
Total		$143,147,220.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$703,682.55	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	87,766.63	
		615,915.92
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		87,579.50
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		141,947.73
Net amount due to banks and bankers		13,292,420.20
Dividends unpaid		2,960.00
Demand deposits:		
33. Individual deposits subject to check		101,378,544.13
34 Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		1,418,000.53
35. Certified checks		10,505,592.47
36. Cashier's checks outstanding		1,928,335.96
Total demand deposits, Items 33, 34, 35, and 36, $115,550,473.09		
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
41. Certificates of deposit		8,363.66
48. Other time deposits		850,340.31
Total of time deposits, Items 41 and 43	$358,703.97	
Cash letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding	18,430.42	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	543,777.65	
		562,208.07
Acceptances executed for customers	$1,243,000.00	
Acceptances executed to furnish dollar exchange	333,333.32	
		1,576,333.32
Liabilities other than those above stated		978,678.44
Total		$143,147,220.24

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, Edward S. Malmar, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. MALMAR, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1916.
E. H. DENIKE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
W. A. NASH,
WALTER E. FREW,
HENRY SCHAEFER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK at the close of business, November 17th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Discounts and time loans		$59,746,074.78
Overdrafts		8.23
United States bonds on hand		3,020.00
United States bonds to secure circulation		4,014,500.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		66,227,533.80
Customers' liability, account of Letters of Credit		11,000.00
Banking house		1,750,000.00
Specie	$22,196,370.54	
Legal tenders and bank notes	591,114.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	301,288.89	
Exchanges	14,433,522.66	
Due from banks	49,818,310.10	
Demand loans	46,198,550.92	
Federal Reserve Bank	16,551,741.36	
		101,902,782.71
		$233,654,919.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,000,000.00
Surplus	15,000,000.00
Profits	10,391,415.74
Circulation	3,873,800.00
Deposits, banks	$81,741,656.82
Deposits, individuals	112,123,268.14
	193,864,924.96
Letters of Credit, guaranteed	11,000.00
Bonds borrowed	275,000.00
Reserved for taxes	328,778.82
	$233,654,919.52

I, Samuel A. Welldon, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. A. WELLDON, Cashier.
Correct attest:—
WM. FAHNESTOCK,
WILLIAM H. MOORE,
C. D. BACKUS. } Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, Nov. 23rd, 1916. HERBERT F. CHRISTIE,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 51.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held November 16th, 1916, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, and an extra dividend of 4% on the Preferred Stock, on account of deferred dividends, were declared payable January 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record December 16th, 1916. Books remain open.
RICHARD JONES, JR., Secretary.

[No. 733.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business November 17, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$204,311,125.38	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	896,697.14	
		$205,007,822.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		840.56
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		165,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		34,540,405.18
Bonds loaned		50,000.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		1,050,000.00
Banking house		2,000,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		8,744,847.39
Exchanges for Clearing House		30,720,228.90
Other checks on banks in the same city as reporting bank		900,942.39
Outside checks and other cash items	$95,559.44	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	2,504.47	
		98,063.91
Notes of other National Banks		252,520.00
Federal Reserve notes		3,000.00
Federal Reserve bank notes		182,000.00
Cash in vault and Federal Reserve Bank		46,582,308.16
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		149,250.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		351,951.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		7,581,569.29
Customers' liability on acceptances bought and sold		4,679,797.10
Customers' obligation account bank's contingent liability		4,890,000.00
Interest accrued		599,671.16
Total		$354,568,213.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$8,890,973.92	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	125,175.58	
		8,765,798.34

COTTON SHOWS LOSS OF 50 TO 52 POINTS

Disquieting Rumors Circulated About Certain International Developments.

BAD BREAK IN LIVERPOOL

Drop of $4.80 Per Bale There Caused by Stop Orders, with Conditions Bordering on Panic.

Cotton displayed an extremely unsettled tone yesterday, and there were times, particularly toward the close, when it looked as if the market had slipped from under the control of the bull crowd. Disquieting rumors were in circulation regarding certain international developments. These emanated largely from the floor of the Stock Exchange, but they exercised a pronounced effect on sentiment.

The flood of cotton which made its appearance on every bulge discouraged many traders that had been hanging on in the hope of a big advance before the publication of the Government crop estimate in December. In addition to this, the Liverpool market presented a demoralized appearance, with prices at one time breaking the equivalent of 96 American points, or $4.80 per bale. Private cables from Liverpool said that the break had been caused by stop orders, with conditions bordering on panic.

January broke slightly below the level of 20 cents, and then rallied 20 points or so. Shortly before the close another break occurred which left prices 50 to 52 points net lower.

Rumors were in circulation that diplomatic relations might be severed between the United States and Germany, and that Ambassador Gerard might not return.

So far as the actual news on cotton is concerned, there was nothing to account for the break. Cotton goods markets are still strong, and manufacturers even yesterday placed contracts at the highest level of the season.

Southern spot markets were reported steady, and Augusta, Ga., wired that only hedged spots were being offered at the decline, and that 80 per cent. of holdings were not following the course of the contract markets. Fort Worth, Tex., wired: "All weakly held spots sold on last advance. Unsold spots in strong hands and will only be offered at higher prices."

It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that the break occurred chiefly as a result of the less favorable technical position and the overbought condition of the market. It is estimated that fully half a million bales of long cotton have been sold out thus far during the week, and new buyers have not been found in sufficient numbers to absorb the offerings except at a decline. Until the sales have been digested, therefore, it seems likly that the market will be more or less unsettled.

Market closed unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.05	20.15	19.80	19.82@19.84	20.34@20.35
Jan.	20.20	20.30	19.95	19.96@20.00	20.47@20.48
Mar.	20.38	20.51	20.15	20.16@20.22	20.66@20.67
May	20.60	20.70	20.36	20.37@20.40	20.87@20.89
July	20.57	20.67	20.34	20.34@20.38	20.85@20.86
Oct.	18.48	18.63	18.25	18.26@18.28	18.78@18.75

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 30 points decline. Middling at the Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady to 50 points decline. New Orleans, 20c; Galveston, 20.25c; Savannah, 20.14c; Memphis, 20c; Augusta, 20c; Houston, 20c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.65	19.96	19.36	19.37@19.38	19.81@19.83
Jan.	19.80	19.96	19.39	19.39@19.84	19.97@19.98
Mar.	20.10	20.19	19.78	19.83@19.85	20.26@20.27
May	20.23	20.29	20.00	20.02@20.04	20.45@20.47
July	20.32	20.35	20.11	20.12@20.14	20.54@20.56
Oct.	18.34	18.53	18.06	18.06@18.08	18.48@18.44

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with prices declining 26 points lower, at 12.18d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 12,000 bales American. Closed weak.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb.	12.21	12.25	11.73	11.78	12.21
Mar.-April	12.32	12.35	11.88	11.92	12.32
May-June	12.42	12.45	11.97	12.02	12.42
July-Aug	12.41	12.45	11.98	12.02	12.41
Oct.-Nov	11.27	11.28	11.07	10.88	11.27

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 20.12c; March, 20.34c; May, 20.52c; July, 20.60c. The market there was due to open today 6½ to 8 points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	12,993	7,919	391,102	296,302
New Orleans	6,788	15,463	463,171	338,161
Mobile	302	1,081	21,830	
Savannah	7,371		191,011	205,336
Charleston	1,382	514	77,236	93,798
Wilmington	264	722	38,075	38,899
Norfolk	2,891		85,614	103,235

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	3,720		136,777	184,423
Memphis	5,651	5,511	269,444	278,836
St. Louis			21,446	15,883
Houston	10,468	10,142	275,887	191,154

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Galveston	7,200 to 8,500	9,960	10,335
New Orleans	4,000 to 6,000	7,887	1,655

Exports yesterday were 500 bales; total thus far this season, 2,214,022 bales; total last season, 1,727,217 bales.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

	1916.	Increase.
24 week November	$40,500	*$3,151
July 1-Nov. 14	841,185	19,840

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

	1916.	Increase.
24 week November	1,388,850	195,020
July 1-Nov. 14	24,618,373	3,237,199

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for October—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total op. rev.	15,992,153	14,133,363	12,005,046
Total op. exps.	8,580,272	8,288,401	7,358,100
Oper. income	5,014,706	5,282,704	4,082,402

Four months:

Total op. rev.	60,266,173	53,586,141	47,251,123
Total op. exps.	35,377,108	32,112,965	30,369,999
Oper. income	24,889,065	21,473,176	16,881,124

WABASH for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	3,557,409	2,984,779	572,630
Net after tax.	1,236,063	919,434	316,629
Gen. after chg.	698,965	377,962	309,003
10 mos. gross	30,968,988	24,905,760	6,063,228
Net after tax.	9,447,496	4,905,296	4,872,111
Gen. after chg.	4,348,785	*1,322,328	5,576,124

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	260,558	252,669	7,889
Net after tax.	124,781	122,130	2,651
Bal. after chg.	47,019	45,518	2,001
Other income	14,457	16,859	*2,402
Surplus	62,976	62,177	799
10 mos. gross	2,857,993	2,744,963	113,028
Net after tax.	1,247,589	1,163,666	84,923
Bal. after chg.	479,484	418,645	60,819
Other income	144,492	157,046	*12,600
Surplus	623,920	575,691	48,229

*Decrease.

YORK RAILWAYS CO. for October reported gross of $37,873, an increase of 9.5% over October, 1915, with total income of $48,990, a gain of 6.4%, and a balance after charges, taxes, and depreciation of $21,466, an increase of 9.3%. For the eleven months ended Oct. 31, gross was $372,112, a gain of 17.6%, with total income of $480,404, an increase of 27.4%, and a surplus after charges, taxes, and depreciation of $178,272, a gain of 76%.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Alloues Mining Company, quarterly $3. Previous dividend was $2.50. Dividend payable Jan. 9, 1917, to stock of record Dec. 13, 1916.

American International Corporation, initial, 75 cents a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 30, stock of record Dec. 5.

Calumet and Arizona regular quarterly, $2 and $1 extra.

Louisville Traction Company, regular quarterly 1 per cent. on common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Magma Copper Company, quarterly 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 5.

National Refining Company, regular quarterly 2 per cent. on preferred, payable Jan. 1, 1917, to stock of record Dec. 15, 1916.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Cotts, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.
Ambrosius<Ambrosius. | D L & W R R<Donahue.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O., Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Fallis & E<Hellenic, Hellenic<Brinkhurn, Smithson<Rones, Glass<Goetz, Valiet<U S P & G Co, Lampshear<Jamison, Distilling Co<Rice, US Metal C & S Co<Am Keyless Key, Standard H & V Co<Chic Car Heating, Universal<Barge Sterling Co, Pollak<Transatlantic Italiana, Sota<SS Sarina, Hill<Fed Dye & Chm.
Seals<same, Werner<Marden Orth & Hastings, Conklin & Foss<Tug Clarence Blakeslee, Bayley<Braunstein, Rowland<Smith, Haig & Haig<Algus, Boyce<Times Sq Auto Supply, Pray<Sussun Secy, Universal<SS Ada, Best<Benjamin, Stein<Penn RR, US<6 bbls grd pepper, Munger<Perlman, Emboss<Lipalns.

DISTRICT COURT—Room 1, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Motion. Re Mills & Gibb.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
U S<Taylor, Kroger<Huppert, Same<Gibson Distilling Co, Traitel Marble Co<US Fidelity & Gty Co, Pain<Barclay Corset Co, A. H. Andrews<Staves & Timber, U S<David, J. C. Deitra<Syndicate Pub, Lowe Motor Supplies<Weed Chain Tire Grip, Universal Transp<Redeneukl, Smith<Penn RR.
Louisiana State Rice Milling<Moses, Rapid-sel Tuck & Sons<Gabriel, Ruddach<Lehigh Valley RR (2), Ellsworth<Kethan, Shipboral<Great Atlantic & Pac Tea, Thomas<Austro-Amer SS, Standard Silk Dyeing<Pub, Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Co<Brice, Witte<Penn RR, Merritt<Reuter (8), Cent RR<Breyman.
DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Re Barge C. R. Sheffer, Sconten<Tug Eureka, Jackson<SS Ada.
Pelluffo<Lamport & Holt Line, Hernandez<same, De Pary Co<same.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common Law Calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Case on—Hoyt<Brigham, Kroewitz<Lehigh Valley RR, Scudder, as trustee<Curtin (2), US Bedding Co<Bloch<Masonry Const et al.
Karalus<Childs Co, Polensky<Borden's Condensed Milk, US<Harris et al, Same<Wollnsky et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M. in Room 823, P. O. Building.
Dischargers.
Edmund Mabie, Henry Train, Charles M. Creamer, Peter Marvin Jensen, Sam Kirshner, Louis Stein.
Morris Rabinsky, Jacob Grossman, Adam J Ingram, Joseph H Garver (2,) C W. Ravnor, Martin Hagemah and ano, (Hagenah Bros.) Machine Metal Prod'ts, Perry B Rowe, Bay Dredging & Con Co (2.)
Motions:
Edward Theriault (2,) Samuel C Lockwood, John P Rissling, Paul H Arndt.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Re Baker<Maguire.
Re Donihee.
Re CNY, (Sceeneck.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—Litigated motions.
Importing Specialty Co, Inc<Guadagnino, Re Wischussen<Perry, De Koning<Smith, Wiesbader<United Fruit Co.
CNY<Int News Co, Re Steinberg, Callen<Farrell (2,) Gornto<Mirror Films, Re Althbaum, Honig<Halmonwitz, Freedman<Franklin, Cornell<Burkett, Rosenberg<Gobel (2,) Re Worch (Heil,) Chardak<Chardak, Re Celentano<Volpe, CNY<Aitchison & Co, Well<Corsun, Re Pierand, Re Family Prot Assn, Farril & Co<Mendelson, Demain<B H RR, Schwartz<Schwartz, Mayer<Buganite, Katzman<Katzman, Bro<P V Baranowsky & Co, Ivan Film Productions, Inc<Bell, Calloway<Calloway, Re N Y Sporting Goods, Schwarts<Schwartz, Baker<Raab, Meismeyer<Meismeyer, Bila<Thompson Bros, Gaglio<Sicilian Asp Fav Co, Goodman<Friedman, Rothmann<Thompson Bros, Inc, Risacher<Stern Bros, Gavin<Atlantic Amuse Wings<Twingate, Re Genualdo, O'Neill<O'Neill, Lydia<White, Connolly<Healy, Heatless Dental Wheel Co<461 8th Av Co, Re Palliser, Seaver<Southern Surety Co, People<Brunelli, Fraser<Fraser, Weinberg<A Manheim & Co, White<W S Barstow & Co, Speesman<Nassau Beekman Inv Co, Devine<Kurtz, Bechtler<Edwd R Ladew & Co, Inc, Cohen<Richmond Light, &c (2,) Hotchkiss<Storer, Schrager<Foster, Wiener<Farina, Heller<Brook, Solari<Rondanina, Levy<Kurzman, Meray<Altavista Holding Co (2.)

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Hunter<Hunter, Watson<Dwyer, Grossman<La Gara Gold Mines Co, Smilowitz<Hirsch, Meltzer<Meltzer, Perpetual Pointe Preferred causes:
Re Baylis < Sanborn, Dresner<Dresner, Parsons<Crosbie Rity, Undefended divorces:
Friedman<Friedman, Ginh, Traax, Court, Hasentaub, Brooks, Hodges, Freitag, Beecroft-Boller, Godfree, Veith, Cohn, Eisenberg, Leventhal, Goodman, Wallace, Weller, Sire,
Miller, Mulman, Champi, Schwartz, Sartors, Cavallo, Kennard, Delevante, Swasey, Loyd, Lipani, Fuller, Caviola, De Jahn, Richetti, Cox, McManus, Perfume, Plancher, Altieri, Petit, Hoffman, Maksoud, Kensel, Lichtenstadt, General calendar: Rogers<Rogers, Horvath<Horvath, Cabe on.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Travelers Ins Co<N L Kennedy, Inc, Nat Surety Co<Rockwood, Moulthrop<Globe Ind, Everett<Carey, Kram<Jewish World Rabe<Long Beach Trucking.
Wolff<La Porcelaine Limousine, Same<Lanternier, Jacobs<Balasm, Decker<Parker, Taylor<Rouchakji, Zindel<Huber, Latham Lith & Print<Int'l Film Service, Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.
Cunningham<Perry, Grimes<Simpson Fox Realty Corp, Shannon<Heilner & Wolf, Antin<Beaver, Merrill<Int R T, (2,) Bacher<Putnam & Sons, Wolfart<Ford, Farrell<Linch, Allen<Riverside Taxi Service, Fischer<Cushman Brd, Katz<Hardy, Schoochat<Soldor Rity Corp (4,) Burke<Hess, Hayden<Jacobs & Davies, Inc, Kolmer<Stern, Catenacci<Ice Mfg Co, Masursky<Nas El RR.
Groh<Fitzsimons, Meeg<Union Club, Zucchelli<Linch, Restiva<42d St, &c, Ry, Hunt<Int R T, Menzies<McMullen, Searles & Trieat, Witaches<Martin (2,) Matrochesia<B H RR, Watson<Bergen Rity & Cop Co, Benkovic<Stoller & C, Metzger<Aaronson, Krauss<Levy, Necanore<Leh Val Coal Co, Arnold<Cons Tel, &c, Ehrich<Guaranty Tr, Kutikvitz<B H RR, H Falter<Busch, R Falter<same, D Falter<same.

Allen<Wells Fargo, &c, Harrington<Loew's Theatrical Ent, &c., Vaudeville, Carrie<Aguero, Davis<Realty Superv, Baldwin<Meatham, Feldman<Washburn Wire Co, Rizzo<Linch, Tetanis<Atlantis, Hyman<Nas Elec RR, Allen<NY Herald Co, Kaplan<CNY, Glumac<Leh Val RR.
Rabino<NY Rys, Sussman<Union Penn<Star Co, Douglas<Post, Flynn<King, Rosco<Subray, S Tapper<Friedman, H Tapper<same, Ziegler<Geiser, Takobson<Dady, Hickson<Wieland, Mattila<Rodgers & H, Steinberg<I R T, Case on.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Schuisinger<Westcott Exp Co.
Unger<So Bklyn Ry.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pector<Delamater.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Smith<Smith.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pochefsky<N Y Rys.

PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dillon<CNY.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.
Neagle<Neenan, Imperator Rty Co<Tull, Hynes<Kabre Assets Corp, Hetson & Schafran<Von Raitz, Atlantic Terra Cotta Co<Nordene, Little<Ware, Dammann<New Eng Cas Co, Hansen<McGovern, Wolf<De Vaux, Spencer<Colina Lumber Co, Stoklitz<Lambert H E Co, Dogin<Dogin, Del Mar<Del Mar, New Eng Cas Co<Sirignana, Brunson<Gillespie, Green<Wahmann, Sauer<Schaefer, Same<Liquor Seized, &c, (Peduto.) Same<same (186 W 25th St.)
Same<Windolph, People<New Amsterdam Cas Co, Graf<Kaplan, Philip<Peerless Feature Bros, Sandler<Latham Hotel, Crown<H M Goldstein Co, Inc, Titus<Griffin, Seletsky<Blum, Berliner<Stanschek, Yavider<Jacob Bros, Weiss<Bernhard, O'Dea<Woods, Morris<Proctor, Jr, Sarlarius<Walker, Kent Mfg<Wellington, Sinclair<Palmer, City of Worcester<Colwell Lead Co, Friedman<Blauner, Senor<Levy, Wickstrom<Peck, Northern Bank<Sproesgi, Case on.
Chivers<Chivers, People<Am Sugar Ref, Ratajczak<Seyfried, Beuscher<Beuscher, Breidling<So Pacific, Imbriani<Trommler, Peterson<Bluestein, Margolies<Goodman, Steenson<Cornell, Goldberg<Cond Milk, Irving<L I RR, Kerr<same, Wilson<same, Stealinger<same, Re Music Ry, (Story.) Dolan<Smith, Schwartz & Co<Susman, Schwartzman<Teitelbaum, Fay<Fay, Re Hausch, (L'Hommedieu.) Zurich Gen Accident & L Co<Liberty Garage, Inc.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bacon<Modern Pen, McMurray<Flemenland Reopath Co.
Pipe & Const Supply<Mason & Hanger Co

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Frankel<Peters.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
John Caffrey, James J Finn, Mary C Parry, Robert J Mahoney, Thomas F O'Rourke, Hiram H Lamport, Henry Freeman, Emanuel Brown, John T Brady, Carrie M Metcalf, Catherine M Reed, Victoria Szczypiorski, Rocco Canuso, Solomon Cohen, Searfino Plana (2,) Paul Leschhorn, Frederick Leschhorn, Ida Baron, Henry H Heert, Alice D W Chauncey, Edward H Ross, Mary Hartley, Gaylord S Truesdell, Henry Kahn, James Scanlan, Amelia G Cutter, Henry T Cutter, Edward Bruce Ross, Patrick Leahy, Abram Bernard, Roland D Jones, John W Grindle, Joseph Bluewicz, &c, Egidio A Fanelli, Jacob Faulhaber, Mary A Smith, Amalie L Muller, Joseph Goldberg, Amelia Lavanburg, John O'Connor, Newton A Couper,
George J Foster, Harry B Smith, Sophie Elkan, Isaac V Brokaw, Laura W Robbins, Frederick Dietz, Samuel Longstreet, Charles B Greene, George S Hall, Joseph M McFadden, Katharina Langeloth, Fannie Simon, Mary Collins, Thomas Crawford, Abraham Holland, Anna McKenna, Mary Larkin, Nellie B Taft, Henry C Gallagher, Charles M Moore, William Rossbotford, Alfred G Myers, Emma K Braumann, Frank E Blackwell, Louis Israel, Estates of: David H Marsh (issue of fact,) Henry Truberg (same) Solomon Cohn (same,) Sophie D Huner (same,) Thomas Draper (same,) Wills for probate: Samuel Deane, Jr, Alexander Morten, William Burck, Harry L Bammann, Ellis B Perry.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Cuzy<Braune, Lehman<Int R T, P Guthy, Inc<Berliner, Rosenweig<Volck, Hall<Rosenberg, Forster<Newton Bldg.
Murray<North Sand, Aronson, Inc<Newmark, Daam<Higginson, Magnus<Royal Jewelry Mfg Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 240.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Short cause calendar.
De Hart<Tompkins, Halley<McLeod,
Pierce, Butler & P Mfg<Mitchell.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Frankenpelz<Kane Const Co, Dangle<Union Ry,
Rosenberg<Poe Park Const Co, Meis<Weinshank, Kraus<Union Ry.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Heller<Jancar—I J P Adierman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Abrahams<Chinman, Famous Tire Co<Fuerth et al, CALENDAR at 10 A. M.:
Modern Hold Co<Kirknew Realty Co, Katzenelson<Brody, Fleming<Barrett, Re Hines,
Miller<Eagle Savs & Loan Co.
Prince Kalpri Trading, Ravold<Hamm, Goodman<Walden, Bresslin<Jewish Press Pub Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Hess<Nusgass, Burck<Burck, Famous Tire & Rub Co<Fuerth, Hoffman<Heffman, Re Sherman, (Parcel 180.) Same, (Parcel 183,) Stone<Stone, Kotlowitz<Kaufman, Altman<Oakes, Re Gentile, Pacific-Burt Co<Kimball, Mogines<Police Com'r, Levy<Zinman, Engelstein<Bergida, Caulfield<Roemnhild, Maina<Maina, Nell<Hugel, Bickoff<Bickoff, Fa 50th-51st Sts, Imperial Auto Co<Allers, Re Brenner (Perlman) Conrad<Johnson,
Chivers<Chivers, People<Am Sugar Ref, Ratajczak<Seyfried, Beuscher<Beuscher, Breidling<So Pacific, Imbriani<Trommler, Peterson<Bluestein, Margolies<Goodman, Steenson<Cornell, Goldberg<Cond Milk, Irving<L I RR, Kerr<same, Wilson<same, Stealinger<same, Re Music Ry, (Story.) Dolan<Smith, Schwartz & Co<Susman, Schwartzman<Teitelbaum, Fay<Fay, Re Hausch, (L'Hommedieu.) Zurich Gen Accident & L Co<Liberty Garage, Inc.

PART II.—Marshall, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J. Hernly<Hernly, Donovan<Standard.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3491. This includes all the issues noticed for the November, 1916, term, and all the set-down cases to date.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Cropsey, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.
Gucciones<Dempsey Bldg Co et al, Conklin<Peoples Tr, Bernstein<Transit Dev Co, Duggan<Schwarts, Weissner<Dieckman, Bolton<Kursheedt et al, Meyer<So Eklyn Ry, Takano<Cucurullo, Bayerlein<CNY, Vollmuth<B Q Co & Sub RR, Swan<NY Con RR, Boris<B H RR, Green Co<J & B RR, Freeman<B in Gas, Marcinsk<Duncuff, Dorer Rty Co<Devlin, Roberts<Lincoln Settlement Assn.
Bailey<Braunstein, Rowland<Smith, Haig & Haig<Algus, Boyce<Times Sq Auto Supply, Pray<Sussun Secy, Universal<SS Ada, Best<Benjamin, Stein<Penn RR, US<6 bbls grd pepper, Munger<Perlman, Emboss<Lipalns.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Nov. 27.
Highest number reached on regular call 3172.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Baird<Temple Improvement Co, McCloskey<Ridgewood Boulevard Const Co, Reidy<Robins, Chutick<Bohlello,
Epstein<Havemeyer Construction Co, Askin<Stelnick, Opolinsky<Meistrell, Straub<Grant.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Duerwald<B, Q Co & S RR et al, Rabey<same,
Roemmele<Tarnover et al, Holzinger<B H RR, Krampe<Krampe,

Remainder of calendar passed until Nov. 27, 1916. Cases will be added to the ready section in the order in which they appear on the calendar of Nov. 13, 1916.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1253

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Fisher<Wakefield Pk Realty Co, Reynolds<Walcott, Hermann<Clark, Walsh<Van Amringe, Griffen<Griffen.
Kline<Becker, Interlaken Realty Co<Wiseman, Leidhold<Leidhold, Perot<Perot.
Highest number reached on call, 284.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Young, J.—Cases on: Persick<Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Karth<Phila & Read Ry Co.

PART III.—Platt, J.
Meisner<Hoch.
Also naturalisation.
The calendar of the calendar goes over until Monday.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—Calendar for Monday, Nov. 27, at 9:45 A. M.
Bonsall<Shiverick, Power<Brewer, (2,) Mulvey<Wilson, Einstein<Eagle Mtg & Rity Co, Paluski<West El RR, Schlechia<Val Farms, Buynohsky<L Val RR, Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Chalfant<C of Yonkers<NY C RR, Roeder<Erie RR, Levine<General, Tutino<Pennell, Duffy<West El RR, Rice<Union Ry, (2.)

The following causes will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Teitelbaum<NY Public Library, Bender Co<Hershfield, Selsky<NY Rys, Kalmuck<same, Carrol<same, Brennah<same, Schoenberg<United Profit Sharing Corp, Gargiulo<Mitchell Motor Co, Simonetti<Mitchell, Kaplin<Mason-Seaman Transp Co, Goldfarb<Edlits, Musella<Seaboard Trading Co, Duffy<Int R T, Greenberg<Goldman (2.)
Cagnino<Knick Ice, Welchman<Kelly, Bejansky<Lebensfeld, Glasser<Palma, Schaefer<42 St. &c Ry Goldberg<Wilkin Trucking Co, Castaldi<Roth (2,) Evers<3d Av Ry, Trent<Rosenthal, Weiman<Schwartz, Brennan<NY Rys, Renna<same, Sadoh<same, Caldwell<same, Hofer<same, Murer<Degnon Cont, Holland<Loraine.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Wachsman<Schleiffer, Rosenblum<Innerfield. | Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Jakob<Warba, Schweitzer<Adler, Davis<same (2,) Alvino<Weck Rty Co.
Baltimore Roofing &c Co<Rub Roof Mfg. Clear.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Reginault<Siegelstein—Stephen P. Nash, Jr. Maddock<Burke—Frederick C. Hunter.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Edwards<Stebbins—Outerbridge Horsey.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—City N. Y.<Bahr—Thomas W. Churchill, Re Dauer, (Meyer)—Aaron Morris.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Postal Life Ins. Co.<Croyden Corp.—William M. McCarthy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Abrams<Southold Bank, Steinfeld<Shatzkin, Oppenheimer<Lillenthal, Lawyers Mtg Co<Pragnell,
Peters<Peters, Kerloc Rity & Const Co<Packard, East River Sav Inst<Lillian Realty Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—Case on—Duffy<Duffy Grease & Oil Co. No day calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises...6:32 | Sun sets...4:35 | Moon rises...6:11

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:30	6:47	12:09	12:54
Governors Island	6:34	6:50	12:01	1:24
Hell Gate	8:49	9:02	2:12	3:05

Arrived—Thursday, Nov. 23.

SS Ancon, Cristobal, Nov. 15.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Nov. 15.
SS Arna, Avonmouth, Nov. 1.
SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, Nov. 14.
SS Bella, Ruetan, Nov. 15.
SS Munamar, Antilla, Nov. 17.
SS Robert Coverdale, Baltimore, Nov. 22.
SS Santa Theresa, Matanzas, Nov. 18.
SS Almirante, Cristobal, Nov. 16.
SS Preston, Puerto Colombia, Nov. 16.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Nov. 20.
SS Kittenturn, Norfolk, Nov. 23.
SS Gorredyk, Kirkwall, Nov. 10.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 17.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Nov. 18.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nov. 22.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 20.
SS El Monte, New Orleans, Nov. 17.
SS El Paso, Charleston, Nov. 21.
SS Francesco, Hull, Nov. 4.
SS Coastwise, Portland, Nov. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Mexico	Havana	Nov. 21
Volodia	London	Nov. 1
St. George	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Utterstad	Liverpool	Nov. 3
Runswijk	Rotterdam	Nov. 9
Arcady	Santos	Oct. 26
Guyana	Havre	Nov. 5
Irvington Court	Havre	Nov. 7
Fannonia	London	Nov. 11
Unkai Maru	Santos	Nov. 3
Exeter City	Bristol	Nov. 8
Kanaris	Para	Nov. 9
E. K. Venesuelos	Lisbon	Nov. 13
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 18
El Sol	Galveston	Nov. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

*Alphonso XII	Havana	Nov. 22
Matura	Trinidad	Nov. 17
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 16
Mimier	Curacao	Nov. 16

DUE SUNDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Nov. 18
*Themistocles	Piraeus	Nov. 12
*Kronland	Liverpool	Nov. 15
Saracen	Cardiff	Nov. 16
Monterey	Nassau	Nov. 22

DUE MONDAY.

†Frederik VIII	Kirkwall	Nov. 19
†Laconia	Liverpool	Nov. 18
†Tuscania	Glasgow	Nov. 18
Lapland	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Pastores	Colon	Nov. 19
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 22
Brazos	San Juan	Nov. 22
Cornelia	San Juan	Nov. 19

DUE TUESDAY.

Rio de Janeiro	Pernambuco	Nov. 16
Panama	Cristobal	Nov. 22
El Oriente	Galveston	Nov. 21
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 23
Neches	Galveston	Nov. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 25

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Peniaero	Bordeaux	Nov. 14
Snowdonian	Gibraltar	Nov. 14
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Nov. 24

DUE THURSDAY.

United States	Kirkwall	Nov.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

West Side Purchase for Apartment Hotel—$120,000 Deal in East Forty-fifth Street—Foreclosure on Old Postal Life Building—Good Year for Model Tenements.

A deal in East Forty-fifth Street between Fifth and Madison Avenues, representing about $120,000, and a west side transaction for a tall apartment hotel were among the interesting features of the realty market yesterday.

The latter involved the purchase by Julius and Edwin Bendheim of the four-story dwelling at 133 West Seventy-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, from Mary S. Dean, who has owned the property since 1898. The plot is 25 by 100. The new owners are having plans prepared by George and Edwin Blum for a twelve-story apartment hotel similar in type to those in the neighborhood lately erected by Edward W. Browning.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the sale.

Arthur S. Vernay Increases His East Side Holdings.

Arthur S. Vernay, dealer in antiques, has increased his holdings in East Forty-fifth Street by the purchase of No. 12, a five-story building on a lot 20 by 100.5, from the estate of Hannah E. Barnes.

Mr. Vernay recently purchased the adjoining property, No. 10, and now controls a plot 45 by 100.5. The property sold yesterday was held at about $120,000. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the transaction.

Dental College Buys Abutting Property.

Dorothea Steinfeld sold to the College of Dental and Oral Surgery 313 East Thirty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 21.5 by 98.9. The college recently completed a new building at 302 to 306 East Thirty-fifth Street abutting the property just purchased.

Tenement Sales.

A client of Joseph P. Day resold to S. Kaufman 233 West Sixtieth Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.5. The property was bid in at auction last week for $8,000.

Morris Halpern sold to Abram Gerstein 66 and 68 Sheriff Street, a five-story tenement, on a plot 40 by 75. The buyer gave in exchange 281 East Fourth Street, a three-story tenement, on a lot 24.10 by 96. Schifter & Jacobs were the brokers.

The five-story double flat at 27 West 112th Street has been sold by Alfred Olenick and Samuel Fine for Joseph Ullman to an investor.

Foreclosure on Old Postal Life Building.

Foreclosure action was instituted yesterday by the Postal Life Insurance Company against the Croydon Corporation and others to foreclose a second mortgage of $750,000 on the fifteen-story Postal Life Building at 35 to 39 Nassau Street and 56 to 58 Liberty Street, being the southwest corner, a plot 79.6 by 132. The mortgage was executed July 15 this year. There is a prior mortgage of $1,400,000. William M. McCarthy was appointed receiver of the rents by Justice Philbin. Charles C. Lockwood is the attorney for the plaintiff.

The building figured in a trade over a year ago for the new sixteen-story Postal Life Building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, purchased at that time by the insurance company from Clarence Payne and others.

Fine Record for Model Tenements.

The Directors of the City and Suburban Homes Company, builders and operators of several model tenements in their meeting yesterday in the office of R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the board, declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent., payable on Dec. 4.

It was shown that during the last six months, under the management of President Allan Robinson, the revenues of the company have exceeded any twelve-month period in the history of the company, and 3,000 apartments rented by the company there is not one vacancy. This record, it was said, has never been equaled. In the Avenue A building there are 1,256 families.

Bronx Sales.

An investor purchased from Dr. Herbert C. Chase, 1,390 Franklin Avenue, a six-story apartment house on a plot 37 by 100, adjoining the northeast corner of Jefferson Place.

Henry Seekamp, executor, sold to Mary Diehl, 748 Kelly Street, a two-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the two-family brick house at 270 Seventy-first Street, for Lester Vail to an investor.

Henry P. Cain sold 103 Patchen Avenue, a two-story and basement two-family dwelling for Theodore F. Godbold of Chicago, to a Brooklyn client.

Long Island.

Baker Crowell, Inc., have sold for Mrs. Julia E. Dalton, her water front property on Long Island Sound, at Elms Point, Great Neck, to Lee Rosenberg of Manhattan. It was held at $20,000.

H. Goldschmidt has sold for Mrs. Elizabeth Bally her house on Lynwood Avenue, Cedarhurst, to Edward Raeder.

$40,000 Hudson River Estate Sold.

Rock Hill Farm, a large estate north of Ossining has been sold by Nichols & Hobbie for Edgar Van Etten, to a client of E. G. Norton, Jr. The property comprises thirty acres, with a large stone residence, garage, two cottages, barns and outbuildings. The house stands on the crest of the highest hill in that section of the Hudson and commands extensive views along the river. The property was held at $40,000.

Staten Island.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to G. Amato a plot 20 by 100 on Washington Avenue, near Old Town Road, South Beach, S. I.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the Estates of Tappan Zee a plot on the corner of Highland and Philipse Avenues, Philipse Manor, N. Y., to Mrs. Margaret Wunderlich for a home site.

$500,000 Garage Lease.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased to Popper & Kraus the International Garage, at 252 to 262 West Fortieth Street, a four-story building on a plot 122 by 100, for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $500,000. The lessees will make extensive alterations. Marc Loewenthal was associated as broker.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Co. has leased the building at 647-657 West Fifty-fifth Street, 150 by 100, to the Maxwell Motor Sales Company, and space at 1,790 Broadway to Clarence P. Elliott.

Mark Rafalsky & Co. leased the store and basement at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street to Sam Brod, furrier.

Private House Rentals.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company have leased to Joseph Larocque for Catherine C. D. Rogers the dwelling at 27 West Fifty-seventh Street and the dwelling at 53 East Sixty-sixth Street to C. F. Coleman.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Milton I. D. Einstein to Frederick H. Allen the five-story dwelling at 21 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Porter & Co. have leased for the Gaines-Roberts Company to Lenora Scott Lynne the three-story dwelling at 245 West 131st Street.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the West Sixtieth Street Realty Company the three-story dwelling at 37 West Sixtieth Street to Rex W. Kroeger.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased the dwelling at 122 West Ninety-seventh Street for Knox & Dooling to Mme. Vaux.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

William A. White & Sons have placed $160,000 at 5 per cent. on the nine-story apartment house 145 to 149 East Forty-ninth Street; $20,000 at 5 per cent. on the five-story flat 21 West 111th Street, and $150,000 on the twelve-story loft building 135-137 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $25,000 on a plot of nine lots on the west side of Vermilyea Avenue, 125 feet north of Dyckman Street, to the McNulty Estate.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand St, 43 and 45, s s, 43.6 ft w of West Broadway, 34.6x96.6, three and four story tenements; E. T. Harmon against N. H. Hitchcock et al.; Strouse & S., attorneys; partition; to the defendant for $13,800.

Mulberry St, 227, w s, 141.9 ft n of Spring St, 25x98.11x irregular; three and five story tenements; adjourned to Nov. 28.

By Max Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

8th Av, 2,726 and 2,728, s e corner of 145th St, 40x100, five-story flat and store; M. I. Borg et al. against Fleischmann Realty Co. et al.; Leventritt, C. & N., attorneys; amount due $71,261.38; taxes, &c., $2,036.20; to the plaintiff for $65,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

6th Av, 345, s w, 98.9 ft n of 21st St, 24.8x39, three-story building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Frederic Klingman et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $78,416.10; taxes, &c., $2,144.48; to the plaintiff for $75,000.

By Samuel Marx.

116th St, 118 East, s s, 155 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Joseph Hesdorfer against W. W. Smith et al.; S. A. Cohen, attorney; due, $25,-557.69; taxes, &c., $709.85; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over liens.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Prospect Av, 2,143, w s, 165 ft n of 181st St, 33x150, two-story dwelling; Theresa Milleg against A. M. Wooley et al.; O. E. Davis, attorney; due, $5,962.51; taxes, &c., $83.60; to the River Realty Co. for $6,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Schofield St, s s, 278.31 ft e of City Island Av, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling and telephone office, 36x32; New York Telephone Co. to Union N. Bethell, 15 Dey St, President, owners; Edward A. Munger, 15 Dey St, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Allen St, 59 to 63, and Eldridge St, 68, to a five-story stable; Eli A. Ridley, premises, owner; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $5,000.

Convent Av, 356, s e, a three-story dwelling; M. McIntyre, 200 Broadway, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $9,750.

East Houston St, 21 to 25, to a seven-story factory; Estate G. Sidenberg, 390 4th Av, owner; Buchman & Fox, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 23.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 105th St, 120x71.3 x irregular; Rudolph G. Leeds, 131 South 18th St, Richmond, Ind., to T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, 345 Amsterdam Av, mtg $50,000; Oct. 25; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, at centre line of 143d St, on Randel's map, runs e 72.2 to w s of Jumel Terrace, s w x n 58.10x w 20 to e of Edgecombe Av x n 190.3 to beginning; Sophie Meyer to Hanover Mortgage Co., 49 Wall St, all liens, Nov. 17; attorney, George R. Coughlin, 49 Wall St.....$1

INTERIOR STRIP, begins 120 ft e of Broadway x50.5 ft s of 105th St, runs s 50.5½x n .01-6x n 50.5½x e .0 1-8 to beginning; Samuel McMillan to T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, 345 Amsterdam Av, quitclaim, Oct. 3; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av..$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 191 ft s of 129th St, 50x100; Ida Rauchbach to Catherine A. Weldon, 591 7th St, Brooklyn, mtg $7,500, all liens, Nov. 17; attorney, Thomas A. McGrath, 233 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, s w corner of 60th St, 100.5x 59.10; the 520 Park Avenue Co. to Ellen B. Kendall, 520 Park Av, all liens, Nov. 28; attorneys, Phelps & East, 30 Broad St...$1

PARK AV, 1,061, e s, 19 ft n of 87th St, 21.8x102, foreclosure Oct. 26, 1916; Edward H. Kelly, referee, to Samuel L. Ayres, Dedham, Mass., mtg $63,000, Nov. 25; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$160,000

PRINCE ST, 123, n s, 25.8 ft e of Wooster St, 27x95, foreclosure Nov. 21, 1916; John Hill Rogan, referee, to Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway, Nov. 21; attorneys, Rapallo & Kennedy, 66 Broadway.....$34,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 404, s e corner of 113th St, 104.4x91.1x100.11x117.6, partition sale, Oct. 30, 1916; Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to the Strathmore Real Estate Corporation, 25 Broad St, mtg $425,000, Nov. 20; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McL., 52 William St.....$461,000

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 30, s s, 172 ft w of 2d Av, 26x120, partition, July 20, 1916; Timothy J. Leary, referee, to Frank Gens & Co., 230 Grand St, Nov. 20; attorney, Morris A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St.$47,500

WEST END AV, 780, s e corner of 98th St, 91.11x100, mtg $45,000; West End Av, 776, e s, 55.11 x n 91.4 of 97th St, 18x89, mtg $22,000; T. J. McLaughlin's Sons to Rudolph G. Leeds, 131 South 18th St, Richmond, Ind., Oct. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....Exchange

34TH ST, n s, 142.10 ft e of 2d Av, 21.5x98.9; Dorothea Sternfeld to College of Dental and Oral Surgery of N. Y., 302-6 East 35th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 176 Broadway.....$13,250

103D ST, 123 East, n s, 170 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11; Josephine Thoesen, Yonkers, N. Y., to New York Madison Co., 130 East 15th St; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

105TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Anna Dunne, widow of James J. Dunne, and Frances A., wife of John F. Smith, both at 3,833 Carpenter Av, Bronx, to Edward A. Powers, 228 West 105th St, quitclaim, all liens, Nov. 6; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & T., 1 Madison Av..$100

105TH ST, 228 West, s s, 120 ft e of Broadway, 25x100.11; Edward A. Powers to J. Arthur Fischer, 245 Amsterdam Av, quitclaim, Nov. 15; attorneys, same...$100

SAME PROPERTY; Frances M. and Edward A. Powers, executors of Ellen Powers, to same, Oct. 28; attorneys, same...$100

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Aaron H. Schwarz to Jeannette, his wife, 545 West 111th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, Nov. 6; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St.....$1

112TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Lenox Av; Joseph Ullman to Anna Blaustein and another, 545 West 111th St, mtg $16,000, all liens, Nov. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

116TH ST, 424 and 426 East, s s, 335.7 ft w of Pleasant Av, 35.5x100.11, foreclosed Nov. 21; Isaac F. Cohen, referee, to Virginia Danziger, 11 East 79th St, Nov. 22; attorneys, Gross & S., 309 B'way...$29,000

121ST ST, n s, 380 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Howard T. Clinch to Edward S. and Cornelia B. Clinch, 133 West 121st St, as joint tenants, Nov. 16; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$1

124TH ST, 247 East, n s, 50.6 ft w of 2d Av, 28x100.11, foreclosure Nov. 14, 1916; Charles A. Hickey, referee, to Carrie B. Bernheimer, Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 23; attorney, Abraham Sterne, 31 Nassau St.....$1,800

126TH ST, 103 West, n s, 90 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Pauline and Leopold Stern, exrs. of Isidor Stern, to Cecelia Cohen, 600 West 178th St, Nov. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$7,000

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, 1,807, n w corner 175th St, 90x27; Anna Ruchti to Anton Erdmann, 166 St. Anns Av, ½ part, mtg. $26,000, Nov. 20; attorney, Anton Erdmann, 166 St. Anns Av.....$1

DE WOE TERRACE, n w s, 412.5 ft n of 190th St, 18x70; Abr. L. Solomon, referee, to Guaranteed Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Nov. 18; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$4,000

ELLIS AV, s s, 355 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 25x106.1; Mary Walsh to Michael A. Walsh, mtg $4,700, June 23, 1910; attorney, Michael A. Walsh, Peekskill, N. Y.....$100

GRAND AV, e s, 175 ft s of 180th St, 113x 90; Charles M. Rosenthal to Freybell Realty Co., 160 Broadway, Nov. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

KELLY ST, w s, 276 ft n of 156th St, 25x 100; Henry Seekamp and another, exrs., to Mary Diehl, 731 East 156th St, mtg $6,000, Nov. 21; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway.....$6,500

LOTS 64 to 67, map 107, lots sold at auction by Joseph P. Day; John J. Halpin, referee, to E. C. Meehan, 135 East 94th St, mtg $.0,000, Nov. 21; attorneys, Sheehy, C. & McC., 256 Broadway.....$15,000

PARK AV, west, s w corner of 182d St, 74.11x18.6x76.4x15.8; William R. Sanders to James E. McIlroy, 413 East 178th St, mtg $5,250, Nov. 23; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av.....$100

POPLAR ST, s s, 101 ft e of Forest St, 50.4x 105.8; Carrie B. Ruhlender to Robert Foley, 2,051 Valentine Av, Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

SHERMAN AV, n w corner of 166th St, 100x100; Mutual Bank to John Monaghan, 1,042 Morris Av, Oct. 25; attorneys, Kelly & P., 505 Tremont Av.....$1

TROY AV, n e corner of Myrtle St, 200 ft e Sycamore St x 300; John M. Bowers to Mary T. Cuyler, 26 East 54th St, Nov. 16; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..$1

WEST FARMS RD, 1,825, n w s, 38x160.6; Maitland Bartlett to Beck Memorial Presbyterian Church of N. Y. City, 980 East 180th St, April 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 126 Broadway.....$100

136TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Esther Greenberg to Anna R. Parsons, 33 East 50th St, mtg. $15,500, Nov. 22; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$1

138TH ST, n s, 102.9 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Bertha Oppenheimer to Jessye B. Oppenheimer, 54 East 122d St, Nov. 18; attorney, Jessye B. Oppenheimer, 54 East 122d St.....$1

148TH ST, 908 East, s s, 25x100; Annie Marrus to Abr. Richman, 1,386 Brook Av, Nov. 20; attorney, H. I. Fried, 299 Broadway.....$100

152D ST, s e corner Audubon Av, 25x70, Nov. 22; Rose Newman to Jos. L. Myers, 58 Central Park West, and another, trustees, will Robert W. Taller for Esther L. Johnson, due and mortgage as per bond, quitclaim, with prior mtg $7,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 50 ft s of 174th St, 50x 95.7; Hugh F. Connolly to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 49 Chambers St.....$5,500

AUSTIN PLACE, s e corner 147th St, 37.6x 100; Sadie B. Clocke against 182d & Garden Streets Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; Morris Koch & Reidy, 233 Broadway.....$5,000

MADISON AV, w s, 42.2 ft n of 80th St, 20x70, Nov. 8; David H. Davison to Daniel Frohman, 145 West 70th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $18,000; attorney, Elek J. Ludvigh, 37 Nassau St..$1,000

PARK AV, 1,049 to 1,033, e s, 19 ft s of 87th St, 81.8x102.9, Nov. 23; Samuel L. Ayres, Dedham, Mass., to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Sq., due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$150,000

32ND ST, 209 East, n s, 120 ft e of 3d Av, 20x98.9, Nov. 23; Helen McCartney, individually and as executrix of James McCartney, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$13,000

36TH ST, 206 East, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9, Nov. 23; Helen McCartney, individually and as executrix of James McCartney, New York City, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$19,000

50TH ST, 19 West, n s, 339 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.5, leasehold, Feb. 14, 1913; Charles Pfeiser, Jr., to Lothair Frankl, 850 East 161st St, Bronx, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elkus G. & P., 111 Broadway.....$15,000

56TH ST, 19 East, n s, 66 ft w of 5th Av, 17x67.1, Nov. 22; Irene B. Leon to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 1 year, 5 p. c., additional to prior mtg $7,000; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$1,500

60TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 100x25x irregular, Nov. 20; Owen T. Martin to Thos. H. Kelly, 427 East 58th St, 3 years; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 37 Court St., Brooklyn.....$8,500

78TH ST, 150 East, s s, 367.6 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2, Nov. 23; Pauline Maier to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, B. A. Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$10,000

112TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11, Nov. 22; Anna Blaustein to Joseph Ullman, White Plains, N. Y., due Dec. 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,000; address, 160 Broadway.....$3,000

123D ST, s e corner Audubon Av, 25x70, Nov. 22; Rose Newman to Jos. L. Myers, 58 Central Park West, and another, trustees, will Robert W. Taller for Esther L. Johnson, due and mortgage as per bond, quitclaim, with prior mtg $7,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 50 ft s of 174th St, 50x 95.7; Hugh F. Connolly to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 49 Chambers St.....$5,500

CARPENTER AV, s e corner 235th St, 27x 105; W. & G. Realty Company, Inc., to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 103 Park Av., Nov. 22, due Sept. 22, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Crandall, 103 Park Av.....all liens, $1,050

GRAND AV e s, 175 ft s of 180th St, 56.6x 90; Freybell Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Nov. 22, due May 1, 1922, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$35,000

GRAND AV, e s, 231.6 ft s of 180th St, 56.6x 90; same to same, Nov. 22, due May 1, 1922, 5½ p. c.; same attorney.....same...$1,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 114 ft n 190th St, 76x149.1; Lewis H. Woods to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,800 3d Av., Nov. 21, due Dec. 1, 1917; attorneys, MacKeller & G., 43 Cedar St..$5,000

PARK AV, w s, s w corner 182d St, 74.11x 18.6x76.4x15.8; James C. McElroy to William R. Sanders, 2,053 Anthony Av., Nov. 23, due as per bond; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av.....$1,750

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 624, store floor; Charles Young to Philip J. Gold, 100 West 141st St, 5 years from Nov. 15, 1916; address, 624 Lenox Av.....$780

PEARL ST, 456, hotel &c. all; Mary E. Koessel to Benjamin Werksman, Inc., 772 Harrison Av, Harrison, N J., 5 years from Dec. 1, 1916, 5 years' rental at $3,400; attorney, Phillip Goldfarb, 302 Broadway..$5,200

84TH ST, 208 to 212 West, all; Hartford Realty Co. to Payton M. Hughes, Hughes & Hughes, on premises, 6 8-12 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, Edw. Hughes, 210 West 54th St.....$8,000

56TH ST, 210 West, hotel, &c. all; The Forty-eighth Street R. & C. Co. to Carnegie Apartments, Inc., 210 West 56th St, 6½ years and 11 days from Oct. 20, 1916; attorney, George A. Knobloch, 253 Broadway.....$20,000

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, 965, store, &c; Jorgansen Realty and Construction Co. to Samuel Throne, 498 Brook Av, 5 years from Dec. 1; attorneys, Magar & T., 498 Brook Av..$1,200

OGDEN AV, w s, 112 ft s of 166th St, 43.9x 100 to Summit Av, all; Highbridge Building Co. to Emmanuel Strauss, 165 West 165th St, 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Emmanuel Strauss, 165 West 165th St....$2,400 to $2,700

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, Depew Place, 45th and 46th Sts, block, &c.; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad Co., owner; John Peirce Co., contractor, (renewal).....$920

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 53d St, 20x94; Ried & Jaeger, Inc., against F. and M. Schaefer Brewing Co., owner; George H. McIntee, contractor; J. G. Schmeckenbacher, sub-contractor.....$125

LEXINGTON AV, Depew Place, 45th and 46th Sts, block, &c.; Reliance Architectural Iron Works against New York Central Railroad Co., owner; John Peirce, contractor, (renewal).....$6,068.04

MOTT ST, 94 to 98; Daniel J. Schneider against Emilie Hamburger, owner; Thomas J. Brady, Jr., Construction Co., Inc., contractor.....$92

PARK ROW, 41; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against Park Co., owner; C. and C. Electric Mfg. Co., contractor.....$75

SOUTH ST, n w corner Montgomery St, 185.2 x140; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against Butwell Building Co., owner; C. and C. Electric Mfg. Co., contractor.....$82

THOMPSON ST, 35; Samuel Dreisin against Margaret L. Secor and Vacuum Oil Co., owners; Edwin J. Epstein, contractor...$45

167TH ST, 105 and 107 East; Samuel Dreisin against Remor Corp., owner; Edwin J. Epstein, contractor.....$100

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 787; Henry Politzer et al. against Sallie Leipens et al., June 7, 1916.....$105

SEAMAN AV, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St.; Louis Vrook against Frank Wilson Construction Company et al., March 4, 1916.$272

6TH AV, 525 and 525½; Ida Arontz against Harris Mandelbaum et al., Oct. 30, 1916.....$130

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Fuchs against same, Oct. 24, 1916.....$535

44TH ST, 128 to 134 West; South Amboy Terra Cotta Company against The Lambs et al., Feb. 4, 1916.....$1,600

SAME PROPERTY; B. A. & G. N. Williams against The Lambs et al., Feb. 1, 1916.....$1,786

SAME PROPERTY; Edw. E. Buhler Company against same, Feb. 8, 1916.....$73

SAME PROPERTY; Leo Silverman against same, Feb. 3, 1916.....$1,735

SAME PROPERTY; Walker & Chambers against same, Feb. 2, 1916.....$5,549

SAME PROPERTY; National Printing Company against same, Feb. 3, 1916..$1,954

SAME PROPERTY; Standard Building Supply Company against same, Feb. 2, 1916.....$2,929

60TH ST, 47 and 49 East; Clompoos House Wrecking Company, Inc., against Grolier Club et al., Oct. 18, 1916.....$150

81ST ST, 151 and 153 East; Abraham Levin against Frederick Bohde, Jr., et al., Nov. 21, 1916.....$185

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 105th St, 71.3x 145x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, to erect a fourteen-story apartment.....$500,000

Bronx.

235TH ST, s e corner of Carpenter Av, 27x 105; Railroad Building and Loan Association loans W. M. Realty Co., Inc., to erect an apartment with store.....$1,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

EAST END AV, 85; Alfred M. Weil against Emma Barbara et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal.

LEXINGTON AV, Depew Place, 45th and 46th Sts, block, &c.; Standard Plunger Elevator Co. against Levering & Garrigues Co. et al. counter claim; attorney, H. H. Williams.

LEXINGTON AV, Depew Place, 45th and 46th Sts, block &c.; Baker, Smith & Co. against Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York et al, counterclaim; attorney, C. A. Brodek.

MADISON AV, e s, 84 ft s of 87th St, 16.8x 62.2; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of N. Y. against Charles Mayer et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

NASSAU ST, 35 to 39, and Liberty St, 56 and 58; Postal Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. against Croyden Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. C. Lockwood.

21ST AV, 2,154; City Real Estate Co. against Ezra Solomon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swan.

25TH ST, n s, 600 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Alvin C. Case et al against Georgia Anelling, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Max Blaugrund.

90TH ST, n s, 283.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8; Henry P. Kraft et al. against Agnes C. Mayer et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swan.

112TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Warwick Savings Bank against Hattie B. Menter et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. Scroll.

120TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Manhattan Life Ins. Co. against Catherine V. Hardiman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. W. Kennedy.

128TH ST, 58 West; German Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. against Samuel M. Rosendorf et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Amend & Amend.

145TH ST, n s, 318.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 43.9x 99.11; George E. Chisholm et al. against Darrow Realty Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

Bronx.

AUSTIN PLACE, s e corner 147th St, 37.6x 100; Sadie B. Clocke against 182d & Garden Streets Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; Morris Koch & Reidy, 233 Broadway.

POWELL PLACE, n s, 63.6 ft w of Cedar Av, 21x78.6; Fanning C. T. Beck, as trustee, against Arthur S. Taylor et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Reeves & Todd.

169TH ST, 860 East; Dora Felt against Amelia Davis et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Felt & Davis.

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[illegible]TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; electricity, steam heat; gentleman. December.

[illegible]ST, 242 WEST.—Attractive room; bath; private family; gentleman. Call mornings or evenings.

[illegible]ND, 121 WEST.—Medium rooms; southern exposure; running water; also parlor floor.

[illegible]D, 226 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated room with private bath; telephone.

[illegible]TH, 134 WEST.—Small or large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private family; high class.

[illegible]TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms; private bath; electricity; hall room; references.

[illegible]TH ST., 108 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, bath; refined New England Christian family; reasonable.

[illegible]TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized front room; lavatory; references.

[illegible]TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, sunny rooms; well heated; continuous hot water; references.

[illegible]RD, 5 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette; also large, sunny room; all conveniences.

[illegible]TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms, private bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

[illegible]TH, 207 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, selected.

[illegible]ST, 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, light rooms, each with dressing rooms; running water; electricity; parquet floors; private bath; second floor; small private family.

[illegible]RD, 265 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, single, suites, private baths; large closets; electrically lighted; electricity; high-class private house.

[illegible]RD, 308 WEST.—Attractive room; running water, electricity, elevator; homelike, quiet. $25.

[illegible]TH ST., 255 WEST. Fine outside room, bath; all modern; elevator; one block from subway; $5; references.

[illegible]TH, 330 WEST.—Attractive, sunny parlor; subway; electricity, phone; one flight. Brunnemann.

[illegible]TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large, well-furnished, warm room; bath; gentlemen.

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[illegible]TH, 600 WEST.—Apartment 25; delightful large room; facing Broadway; subway.

[illegible]RD, 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

127TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 36.)—Two rooms, comfortably furnished; one suitable two; subway.

[illegible]ST, 531 WEST.—Large, warm room; running water; electricity; phone; private home; gentleman.

[illegible]TH, 158 WEST.—Large three-window front room, second floor, adjoining bath, spacious closets; gentleman; $4.50; American family; references.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391.—Pleasant, well furnished, warm room, $3.50 week. Charlton.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110th St. Subway.)—Elegantly furnished suite, facing Drive, $65 a month; twelfth floor; private family; single room; $12; private bath; gentlemen. Phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, modern conveniences, gentlemen. (Davis,) apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, 137th Subway.—Nicely furnished rooms; home cooking. Apt. 6C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596, (apt. 1.)—Exceptional bachelor's suite; rooms front, facing Hudson; reasonable.

ST. FRANCIS HOUSE,
19 West 20th St.

Newly furnished residence for women; references required. Chelsea 7750. Board optional.

WEST END, 896.—Large front room, adjoining bath; steam; phone; electricity; $8.

YOUNG WOMAN to share small hotel suite with lady, beautifully furnished; service; West 72d St.; references. S 86 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

BUSINESS MAN wants furnished room in private house or apartment, American family; must have all conveniences; will exchange references; between 72d and 120th Sts., west side. C 283 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN wants good-size furnished room and bath; elevator apartment or private house; good closet accommodation; locality 42d to 55th Sts., one block east or west 5th Av. S 67 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALCO six-cylinder landaulet, perfect condition; will sacrifice to make quick sale. 438 57th St., Brooklyn.

A LUXURIOUS PEERLESS LANDAULET, late model; cost $6,100; Gray-Davis electric equipment; accept $1,000. Garage, 305 West 75th, near Riverside.

APPERSON 1916, Velie 1916, Pullman 1916, Oldsmobile 1916, Mitchell 1914; full line 1916 model cars at attractive prices. Garland Automobile Co., 1,888 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL 1916
CADILLAC RUNABOUT.

Brand new tires.

Motor in excellent condition.
Has been driven about 5,000 miles.

Paint, upholstery, and top in fine shape.

This car has the regular equipment of Delco starter, electric lights, demountable rims, Warner speedometer, mirror, &c. There is plenty of room for three people and lots of room underneath the rear deck for storage space; special divided compartment back of the seat, which makes it very nice for touring purposes.

Prismatic lens and a complete set of tools are included.

Price is reasonable.

HOUSE OF CADILLAC,
536 Broad Street.
See ART SCHLOBUHM,
Used Car Manager.
Phone Mulberry 8240.

CADILLAC "8," 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, BROUGHAM.
WHITE, 1916, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, BROUGHAM.
GRIFFS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
STUDEBAKER, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
G. C. Y., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
G. C. Y., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS. DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER, NEW CAR.
HUDSON SUPER 6 TOURING, BARGAIN.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE-6 ROADSTER, $675.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MERCER RACE-ABOUT, 1850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD.
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Marmon M. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET.
Chevrolet Baby Grand; a snappy, light, touring car.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
New York City.

COLE, 1916, Model 8-60, 7-passenger touring, driven 1,500 miles; an exceptionally good-looking, used car; can be bought at a very low price.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1916.—Chummy roadster; driven 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1915 light 6, 7-passenger touring, just overhauled and repainted; bargain.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE 1916-15 runabout and touring cars; every car has been gone over in our own repair shop and put in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

FIAT LIMOUSINE
equipped with electric lights and starter; if you are looking for a closed car, this is worthy of your attention.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
New York City.

HUPMOBILE.
1916 Hupmobile, slightly used as a demonstrator; we will sell this with a new car guarantee; this is a bargain.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
New York City.

HUPMOBILE.
1914 Hupmobile touring car; this car has been repainted, and we will sell it with a guarantee.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
New York City.

JEFFERY-CHESTERFIELD.
Jeffery-Chesterfield touring car; completely equipped; a bargain to a quick buyer.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
New York City.

LIMOUSINE bodies, new, half price; used ones cheap. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Limousine, seven-passenger, fine condition. Can be seen 1,934 Jerome Av., Garage.

LOCOMOBILE 1915.—48 h. p. seven-passenger. Excellent condition. $2,000. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,550. Can be seen at 259 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,550. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

NATIONAL 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE touring car, 1913-14, 6-cylinder, 40-45 horse power, good condition; reasonable. Goodrich Co., 825-31 West 49th. Telephone Columbus 8360.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car in excellent condition; special bargain; time payments arranged if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

PACKARD 1916 runabout, fully equipped; mileage 4,200; $1,800.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 5 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car, wire wheels.
PACKARD 1912 48 6 cyl. 5 pass. touring, Westinghouse air springs.
STUDEBAKER 1916 Series 18 7 pass. 6 cyl. cabriolet; only run 1,100 miles.
STEVENS DURYEA 1911 6 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
COLE 1916 8 cyl. 7 pass. touring, $700.
PIERCE-ARROW 1911 7 pass. limousine, Westinghouse air springs, extra tour. body.
WINTON 1913 6 cyl. 7 pass. touring car, fully equipped; can be bought right.
MARION 1914 6 cyl. roadster; self-starter, electric lights; $500.
AMERICAN 1914 6 cyl. roadster, starter and lights.
CADILLAC 1913 7 passenger touring.
HEWITT 3-ton truck in running order; panel body.
PACKARD 3-ton truck, with rack side body.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
131 Halsey St.,
Newark, N. J.

PACKARD (1916) landaulet, 3-38 H. P.
ROLLS-ROYCE (1913) landaulet.
MARMON (1916) club roadster; like new.
F. TURNER, Phone 608 Greeley.

PACKARD.—1915, 3-38 Phaeton, overhauled, repainted, fully equipped; new; bargain; used car dep't., 1,631 Broadway, corner 50th Street.

PACKARDS.—Elegant cars; $2.50 hour; special rate Yale-Harvard game. 1290 Circle.

PACKARD, 6-48, 1914 landulet; touring bodies; perfect. Vacuum Co., 147 East 34th.

PEERLESS coupe, 1914, 6-38; A1 condition throughout; Gray-Davis starting, lighting system; cost $5,000; will accept reasonable offer. For further information phone 1809 Circle.

PEERLESS 1915, 48 H. P. 7 passenger; cost $5,000; excellent condition; will sell for $850. Harrold Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

PEERLESS, cabriolet, 1916; appearance and condition like new; cost $2,500; reasonable cash offer takes same. 150 West 55th.

PIERCE-ARROW SEDAN, light six-cylinder; electric light and self-starter; new tires all around; full equipment; quick sale necessary; no dealers. Address P. O. Box 177, Elizabeth, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW 36 limousine cheap; elegant condition. Mitnick, 137 West 89th.

POPE HARTFORD landaulet, 1912; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition; extra tire; immediate sale for highest offer. M 259 Times Downtown.

REO, 1916.—Private family must sacrifice almost new Reo, six cylinder, seven passenger touring; fully equipped; cost $1,200; accept $750. 150 West 55th St.

SAXON 1916, 6 cylinder, at $475; perfect condition. Herts, 20 West 57th St.

S. G. V. LANDAULET BROUGHAM.
Handsomest car ever offered for sale; body by Quinby; Westinghouse air absorbers; exceptional shoe equipment; in fact, car is like new; used in a private family a short time, and is offered for sale at a right price; to be seen, demonstrated day, evenings, or Sunday, on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SIMPLEX 1911.—50 h. p. touring. Would make excellent truck. First-class condition. 3060 Hamerdy Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

STEARNS KNIGHT 8, limousine, 1916; excellent condition; 4,000 miles; beautiful finish; cost $3,600; price $1,950; 1917 improvements $100 extra; going abroad. At Automobile Club of America, 7 West 54th St. Phone Rector 4683.

STEARNS, 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER 1916.—6 cylinder, 7 passenger; good condition and appearance; $550.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

STUTZ 1916 SPECIAL BULLDOG.
MERCER 1915 4 PASS. SPORTY MODEL.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX, 4,300 MILES.
CADILLAC RUNABOUT 1914, PERFECT.
BECKER, LTD., 1,700 COLUMBUS 6033.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 coupe, bargain; time payments if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON SIX limousine; very fine condition throughout; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, ORDS, and other commercial cars to hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 438 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 2198.

BEAUTIFUL Delaunay Belleville brougham town car; new paint and upholstery; by week or month. Barr, 114 West 50th.

BENZ.—Luxurious Benz limousine, 50 H. P.; Westinghouse springs; for rent monthly; reasonable. Riverside 9224. Keister, 137 West 80th St.

FORD SEDAN wanted, 1916; will pay cash for bargain. O. Allyn, 400, First National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

PACKARD landaulet; hour, month, football game; reasonable; owner drives. Curran, Lenox 8643.

PACKARD limousines; excellent condition; day, week, month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th.—Col. 7839.

PACKARD limousine; excellent service, day or month; reasonable rates. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars; Polite Liveried Chauffeurs.
Hour, Day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

PIERCE, PACKARD, football game, $30; hourly $2.50, monthly $300. Circle 447.

TO HIRE.—Packard, Fiat, Metallurgique limousines; monthly; Frucker, 1 Manhattan Av., Riverside 1961.

YALE-HARVARD GAME.—Rent Packard Twin-six for trip, week end, or month. C. M. & C. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Telephone 4219—5080 Bryant.

Automobiles Wanted.

SIMPLEX.—Late model, 75 H. P.; full particulars, including price. E 258 Times Downtown.

PACKARD, late model seven-passenger closed car for cash. Columbus 7801.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A.—Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs, 1,123 BEDFORD AV. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free. BROOKLYN.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE. U.S. Send for booklet and pass. Y.M.C.A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7020. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced controlling accounts, cashier, typist, detail work, credentials; $20. E 296 Times Downtown.

BUYER, experienced, municipality, wants work mornings. Apt. 55, 601 West 164th.

COOK.—An experienced colored cook by the day; good reference Annie E. Clarke, 248 West 53d St. Phone Circle 3831.

COOK, competent, wishes position; wages, $40; references. Call or write C. M., care of Mulcahy, 326 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Widow lady, familiar with every detail of housekeeping on a large scale, desires position as housekeeper or nurse, companion; unexceptional references. For particulars address Suite 2,560, Woolworth Building.

NURSE, practical, wishes situation; refined American woman; experienced with elderly persons and nervous or chronic cases. Mrs. Brock, 503 West 122d St. Morningside 2540.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bookkeeping; neat, ambitious, experienced; downtown preferred. E 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; rapid and accurate typist; good English education; understands bookkeeping; very neat appearance; $12. Anna Reith, Room 1,605 Candler Bldg. Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Long practical experience, familiar with various lines; good business training; capable assuming responsibilities; $15. E 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Legal and commercial experience; rapid stenographer; high school graduate; neat appearance; $18. Miss Stacey, John 4715.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience; executive ability; excellent references; $16; capable. E 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced brokerage insurance; competent and efficient. Address Willing, E 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; high and business school education; $10. E 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, good business education, experienced; salary $12. E 259 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, central office experience; also general office assistant; $10. 2,006 Washington Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR or office work; 5 years' experience; best references. S 105 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 252 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, efficient stenographer, wishes position; best references; moderate salary. S 111 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,306. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANTS EXPERT.—Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

A MAN, 30, of varied business experience, is for very good reasons at liberty; desires connection with firm or corporation where faithfulness and ability will be means of advancement. S 42 Times.

BANKING, foreign exchange; 39; extensive German, French, English experiences, desires position; highest references. Communicate H, 136 East 82d St.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 15 years experience; thoroughly conversant with modern methods; capable of taking entire charge of office; at present employed, but wishes to make connections with progressive firm or corporation, where opportunity is assured. S 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, desires bookkeeping position; 7 years' practical experience; 2 years as systematizer and auditor, M 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, auditor, (29,) employed; cashier-correspondent's experience; executive five years; $20 and a future. Address University, S 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, rapid and accurate, good penman, desires position few evenings weekly in any capacity. E 297 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, and all-around office man; will start for reasonable wages with up-to-date house; excellent credentials, A. J., 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 25, seven years' experience, office manager, desires position. M 198 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience, double entry, cashier; trial balance; $20. Y 374 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER (32), desires position; experienced and competent; Christian; $20. E 308 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office manager; eight years' manufacturing lines; references. S 41 Times.

BUYER of piece goods; 24 years of age; college graduate; 6 years' experience with large cloak and suit house. N 170 Times.

BUYER, general merchandise, thoroughly experienced, now employed, seeks better connection. E 264 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Couple, refined, wishes position as caretaker with small family or bachelor; also clubhouse; references. Honest, care Advertising Office, 206 East 34th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Irving Wertheim, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8000.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.
American; 30; years of experience; genuine ability, with all requirements of good chauffeur; excellent reference; temperate, careful, courteous; Fiat, White, Cadillac. S 72 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, English; single; ten years' experience; drive any car; neat and reliable; first-class references. Sutton, 149 West 49th St.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC, 30, single; Pierce-Arrow, Cadillac cars; references. Wilmot, 127 West 96th. Tel. 9410 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; 4 years last family; steady, competent. M. F., 507 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; careful driver, desires position with private family; A1 references; New York and New Jersey licenses. N 125 Times.

CLERK-TYPIST, (20,) experienced in filing and general office work, knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; excellent recommendation. E 310 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, A.B., specialized and experienced psychology, desires position giving opportunity to use this knowledge in business, statistics, teacher, tutor, abnormal field. K 68 Times.

COMPETENT MAN, 40, American, 20 years' office and executive dry goods, is open for Winter engagement. Z 205 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT. — Educated Brazilian (22) desires position as Portuguese correspondent; can handle technical commercial translations. Carvalho, 3,600 Broadway.

COST EXPERT AND SYSTEMATIZER.
EDUCATION: Engineering Graduate, also School of Business Administration, Harvard University.
EXPERIENCE: Seven years Cost Accounting, Public Accounting, and Production Engineering.
PRESENT POSITION: Assistant Installer of Complete Scientific Management System with large manufacturing concern.
E 294 Times Downtown.

OFFICE SYSTEMATIZER.

Valuable service is offered to a large corporation by practical office systematizer, aged 40, whose specialty is the devising of simple, effective auditing systems that produce correct results at low cost. Several years' experience in chain store systemization. Address System, N 173 Times.

PRESSMAN, cylinder and jobbers; familiar with all grades work; reliable. E 212 Times Downtown.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, 26 years, 10 years with manufacturing corporation; sales letters, catalogue and circular composition, circularizing, opening of new fields. Sales, E 223 Times Downtown.

SALES ENGINEER.—Producer of big business, looks for new connection. A 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

SALESMAN.—Young man seeks connection mercantile house; experienced salesman; best references. E 222 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 29
At present occupying semi-executive position of responsibility with prominent Western railway system; desires locate in East; thorough knowledge executive correspondence, practical experience handling large organization of men; excellent credentials can be furnished; salary $2,500 to $3,000. S 106 Times.

SECRETARY, private or commercial; young American; educated Cambridge University; four years London; estate, finance, and company experience; good appearance; adaptable; highest references. N 161 Times.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; college education; pleasing personality; highest references. M 256 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Ten years' experience shipping express, parcel post; reference. E 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, Hebrew, (21,) progressive, efficient; present employed; $20. E 299 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, evening work; verbatim, 5c folio; copy, 3c. M 278 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, electrical engineering graduate, desires position with consulting engineer or engineering firm; good mathematician; excellent references from present employer. E 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Southerner, wants position in office, broker's preferred, where working hours allow attendance in night business school; reliable, capable; excellent references. S 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires position; college education; familiar with shop and drawing room operations; A-1 references; estimating preferred. S 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, ten years' selling experience, desires position with reliable firm; best references. E 291 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, intelligent, good appearance, experienced all-around office work; references. Box 65, 163 East 125th.

YOUNG MAN, 24, well educated, experienced, stock, shipping, desires position. S 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30, highly intelligent; knowledge supervising and handling men. N 179 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires clerical position; experienced; best references. N 172 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position evenings, from 6 P. M. to 12 P. M. C 281 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEURS' AGENCY.—We are the only agency devoted exclusively to furnishing competent chauffeurs for all kinds of automobiles; all are thoroughly tested in driving Buick D. 45, 1916; Hudson Super Six, 1917; Chalmers, 36-B, 1916; Fiat, 1916, &c. We supply chauffeurs for every make of car. Arena Chauffeurs' Agency, 210 West 50th St. Phone 696 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR? YOU NEED ONE!
Phone Col. 1495 or 1496.
Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED —Female.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR,

with selling experience, resourceful and energetic, can secure prominent connections with reliable publication, which offers lucrative employment, with a future; liberal commission. E 301 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate, bright, some experience, to keep stock books; salary, $10. Drugs, S 333 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Hours, 8 to 5; salary, $10-$12; bring references. V. Silvester, 518 West 36th St. Call 8 to 10 A. M.

BUYERS—Greenhut Company require assistant buyers in handkerchief department. Apply employment office.

COOK.—At once, young German, experienced cook for small family; city references required. Apply 8 to 10 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M., Apt. 505, Hotel Belleclaire, B'way and 77th St.

COMPANION, &c., FOR INVALID LADY; WELL EDUCATED GOOD READER; AGE 35 TO 40; MUST HAVE SOME EXPERIENCE; SALARY $40 PER MONTH; REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS MRS. H. L. SPRAGUE, SOUTH INDIANA AV., ATLANTIC CITY.

GOVERNESS—A lady wanted as governess or mother's helper for two boys, ages 10 and 8; some knowledge of music required; reply by letter, giving salary expected, references, and qualifications. S 116 Times.

KITCHEN MAID WANTED
for family at Irvington, on the New York Central Railroad, twenty miles from New York, daily, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at west apartment on fifth floor, at 33 West 12th St., New York City, or telephone Chelsea 7546; wages, $30.

NURSE.—Wanted, for one month, an experienced baby's nurse; references required. Address C. R. M., 342 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

NURSEMAID.—Refined young girl to care for two small boys; good disposition and adaptable; character and more than experience; state salary expected. Mrs. J. A. Miller, 227 Fairview Av., Rutherford, N. J. Telephone Rutherford 844.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST.
Lady, about 30, preferred; capable of acting as matron to girl employes of factory. Apply by letter, stating fully experience and salary wanted. K 65 Times.

SALESLADY.—Experienced in large retail stationery store, good wages and permanent position. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESLADIES; $1.50 day as extra, Saturdays. Call Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—By officer of corporation, with capacity for detail and handling of considerable correspondence; good position with advancement for energetic party; state salary, experience, and preliminary education. P. H., Times Harlem.

SOLICITORS WANTED.—Intelligent women to solicit subscriptions James Whitcomb Riley's complete writings, Memorial Edition; New York and New Jersey territory; liberal commission. Suite 508, 171 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, double, intuitive; one who eventually can handle correspondence without dictation, preferably with experience import grocery lines. Address with particulars, salary expected etc., Y 221 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, good; give references and salary expected. 278 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Give experience and salary expected. K. L., 189 Times.

TYPIST.—In architect's office; specification experience preferred. Room 1,205, 1 West 34th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; white; references required. Address C. R. M., 342 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted by large casualty company; experienced in clerical work or filing. Apply in writing, stating experience and salary, E 307 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

GERMAN and ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER able to take dictation in both languages; export and import house; salary $20.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR with educational institute; pleasant surroundings; $15.

TYPIST.—Good copyist; write manuscripts and mail; refined personality a requisite; salary $12.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER capable of taking entire charge of books; must be a girl of good appearance and pleasing manner; good prospects; $18 to commence.

BOOKKEEPER.—Want experienced double entry bookkeeper for position in financial house downtown; excellent opportunity; $15 to commence.

CASHIER.—Handle cash, draw checks, take care of cash book, &c.; $12.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take general correspondence, be rapid, accurate; $12.
Call between 9 and 11.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., city.

STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS, TYPISTS.
SPANISH STENOGRAPHERS.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS.—French, Italian; experienced; $22; good positions. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St.

SHEPARD AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 6916 Morningside.

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TOUCH typewriting taught absolutely free. Our free school of touch typewriting is in successful operation with every class filled to the limit. A few more students will be enrolled now for next classes, beginning January 15th. If you want to become an expert touch operator at no cost to yourself, apply 310 Broadway, New York City. See Mrs. Bodle, The Oliver Typewriter Company.

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542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepare for and obtain excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PREPARE FOR INCREASED BUSINESS.—Train yourself for new demands by learning stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, mathematics, business English. Thorough instruction at low cost. Write for booklet. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF
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Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—A certified public accountant has an opening for a thoroughly equipped junior; experience not essential. Answer in detail, giving age, schools attended, and salary expected. S 229 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS

accepting good proposition. If you are experienced, energetic, and know the game it will be worth your while to investigate; a liberal commission. Apply Room 309, 776 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—By progressive advertising agency; must be high-class man and control some accounts; salary, commission. N 166 Times.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT. — Well-bred young man with some knowledge of drafting; $10 to start. N 66 Times.

AUDITOR wanted by large manufacturing corporation producing metal products; must have thorough knowledge office detail, control accounts, cost accounting, and details factory practice to qualify; exceptional opportunity for right man; give age, experience, references, and salary expected in order that your reply may receive consideration. Manufacturer, S 78 Times.

BANK MESSENGERS.—New York bank requires services of young men, to start at $30 per month. Reply, stating age, and references. K 70 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man as bookkeeper in large organization; moderate salary with opportunity for advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Z 220 Times Annex.

BOY.—An opportunity is afforded a bright boy, living at home with parents, to enter employ of large fire insurance company, where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O. Box 2,129.

BOYS WANTED.
BRIGHT, NEAT BOYS, 15 TO 16 YEARS OLD, IN A LARGE ADVERTISING OFFICE; MUST BE WELL RECOMMENDED; BIG POSSIBILITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR THE RIGHT KIND OF BOYS. S 122 TIMES.

BOYS WHO DESIRE
WORK at night can find suitable employment in an organization where advancement will be made according to ability; salary, $6 to start; hours, 5:30 to 12:30; bring references. Eckhardt, 229 West 43d St.

BOY.—Wanted in a large downtown fire insurance office, boy, 15 or 16 years of age; answers should state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Insurance, E 311 Times Downtown.

BOY.—About 16 years, for light office work in office of large manufacturing establishment, with good chances of advancement. Address box E 282 Times Downtown.

BOY, American, 17 or 18 years, in office of steel concern; wages $8 weekly. Address Steel, P. O. Box 837, New York.

BOY in tobacco broker's office, with knowledge of typewriting; 16-18 years. Apply 10-12, Gans, 128 Water St.

BOY, American, about 18 years; in office of large manufacturing concern; wages, $35 per month. E 301 Times Downtown.

BOY—Young, neat-appearing boy as "runner" for Stock Exchange house. Y 375 Times Annex.

BOY wanted for brokerage office. Room 916, 30 Broad St.

BOY wanted; bright and active, by wholesale dry goods house. Address S 118 Times.

BUTLER-VALET wanted by bachelor; must be experienced, unmarried man, (white,) understand plain cooking, and capable of taking care of apartment; city references required. Address Z 230 Times Annex.

CLOCK SALESMAN

WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S: MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SELLING HIGH-GRADE CLOCKS.

MANY SEEK WEALTH IN RUTH LAW'S FAME

Promoters of Soaps, Suits, Cold Creams, Petticoats, and Rain Coats Want to Use Her Name.

SHE MAY GO A-LECTURING

Declines All Stunt Proposals—Suffragists Ask Her to Fly for the Franchise.

Ruth Law has discovered that being famous isn't all fun. She can't get any rest from people who want to make her more famous.

The woman who broke the American non-stop cross-country record in her flight last Sunday and Monday from Chicago to New York has two telephones in her suite at the Hotel McAlpin and they ring all day and part of the night, bringing offers of wealth and fame if she will only do what the persons at the other ends of the wires want her to do.

The offers she has received run from a contract with a threatrical firm that wanted her to ride upside down on a motor cycle to an invitation to lecture in girls' schools. In between these offers are invitations to allow her name to advertise petticoats and raincoats, perfume, soap, and " the kind of cold cream Ruth Law uses."

After reviewing all her offers, Miss Law said last night that she was looking most kindly upon a contract by which she would get $25,000 for a ten weeks' lecture tour of the large cities of the United States, taking along her little biplane in which she made her flight. In fact, Miss Law seemed almost committed to an acceptance of this contract. She said she would not accept any of the offers from theatrical managers who wanted her to do "stunts," because she was a very serious-minded young woman.

Unless she changes her mind, she will not attempt a non-stop flight from Chicago to New York this year. The lecture tour, which will probably begin at once, will take her into February. She has promised her services from June 1 to Nov. 1 at $1,000 a day for not fewer than five flights a week, she said. She would not go into the details of this arrangement. She intimated that she would most probably attempt the Chicago to New York flight next May. However, she made it plain that she might change her mind and try the flight within the next week or so, "if things shaped up." If she could get the proper machine and the proper offer of something to fly for, Miss Law would attempt the flight at once.

The attempts to enlist her interest are not confined to those of a commercial bent. Here is one interesting telegram she exhibited last night:

Albany, Nov. 22.

Miss Ruth Law, care of Aero Club, New York:

Six hundred women followers of those who seventy years ago beran the struggle without which no woman's victory today in any field would be possible are in session in Albany. They will be here until Thursday night at 10 P. M. Why not fly up here and be one of us? Help us make more conquests possible for more women.

N. Y. S. W. S. P.,
Per Mrs. FREDERICK, Secretary.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Farty has been in session at Albany this week.

An offer which came to Miss Law yesterday was from a professor in a well-known Eastern college, who wanted her to fly from college to college and give lectures this Winter. She said she prized a letter of congratulation she received from the women employes of the Cuaranty Trust Company.

It was a very determined woman who gained Miss Law's ear yesterday afternoon. She represented the manufacturers of a new kind of waterproof, windproof, coldproof cloth, and offered Miss Law five suits and $100 in cash if she would pose in her little aeroplane for a trademark picture for the new fabric.

Another concern which manufactures aviators' clothes wants to put on the market the "Ruth Law Suit," with an offer to Miss Law of three complete outfits if she will agree to the bargain.

Miss Law said last night that a very wealthy New York woman had come to her to say that she was interested in the manufacture of a new aeroplane engine that had been designed, but not built, and wanted Miss Law to agree to make her Chicago-to-New York nonstop flight in a machine equipped with her engine. Miss Law said she replied that inasmuch as she wished to make the flight within the next year she could not agree to wait for the development of a new engine.

It was a man who wrote Miss Law that he wanted her to manage a new aeroplane factory. " I will give you $500 a week," he wrote, " and you don't even have to be here." Miss Law suspected that her name might be used to further the sale of stock and paid no attention to the offer.

When she flew from Chicago to New York Miss Law wore a leather helmet of her own design. She received a flattering offer from a concern that wished to put out the " Ruth Law " aviation helmet, but when she found that the proposed helmet bore little resemblance to the one she wore she gave the scheme no further consideration.

Miss Law told last night of the proposal of the theatrical manager who wanted to pay her $35,000 a year for riding a motor cycle on an inverted track. She didn't see that that would help the cause of aviation, to which she says she is absolutely devoted.

" It all shows what advertising will do," said Miss Law. " Nine-tenths of the people who make me these offers do not want any real service I could give them. They are merely after the use of my name. I don't want any such business. I don't mind taking money for flying or for aiding flying, but that is the only business in which I intend to engage.

" If I give the lecture course, I hope to do real good in telling what aviation really is and what it may be. I want to show that there is no good reason why a woman cannot be a good aviator."

Miss Law said that the hope of making the non-stop Chicago to New York flight would never leave her mind,

" I would make it tomorrow if I had the proper machine," she said.

Miss Law received a proposal from a promoter yesterday, who wished her to make a cross-continent flight. She said she would not attempt that until she had made the Chicago-New York flight.

" However," she concluded, " I am devoted to cross-country flying and my future efforts will be in that direction."

The Aero Club will give a dinner to Miss Law at the Hotel Astor about the middle of December. Among those who will be invited to speak are the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Admiral Peary.

KILLED BY BUILDING'S FALL.

Roof of New Structure Collapses—Seven Men Hurt.

One man was killed and seven others injured when the roof of a three-story building, under construction at Sixty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, collapsed yesterday morning. Fifteen men were at work on the third floor at the time. Wendelin Hudec, a laborer, 425 East Seventy-seventh Street, was crushed to death by a block of concrete which fell when the iron supports gave way. The seven men who were injured will all recover, it was said.

The building, which is to be a garage, is being built by George G. Wilson & Co. for William Hirsch of 25 West Forty-second Street and Dr. Elmer Miller of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.

Soon after the collapse the police reserves from the East Sixty-seventh Street station, two fire companies, and several ambulances were on the scene. Four of the injured men, all suffering internal injuries, were taken to Flower Hospital.

WRITER SUES TOWN TOPICS.

Wetmore Wants $25,000 for Gossip Printed About Him and His Wife.

Louis H. Wetmore, a writer and stepson of Dr. James W. Markoe, the pathologist and physician to J. P. Morgan, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Town Topics for $25,000 for statements concerning himself and his wife, who was Miss Eugenie Philbin, daughter of Justice Philbin. The article to which Mr. Wetmore takes exception was printed on July 10 last, and said that the plaintiff's " dream had turned into a nightmare almost within a year," because Mrs. Wetmore had left her husband and was in California with her mother, "vowing that never, never will she live with Louis again, although a divorce is not contemplated because the Philbins are of the Roman Catholic faith."

Mr. Wetmore took exception especially to statements that Miss Philbin " surprised society by jilting Arthur Jones and eloping with Wetmore," and that " to this end Louis turned Catholic." The writer said further that " there are some who hold he did not give the full reasons when he lectured on ' Why I Became a Catholic ' before the Catholic Converts League last April."

Mr. Wetmore alleges that these statements are false and defamatory and that they hold him up to contempt as a " liar and hypocrite."

Before Miss Philbin's marriage to Mr. Wetmore on Feb. 16, 1915, she had been engaged to Arthur R. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Strother Jones of 39 East Thirty-ninth Street. The engagement was broken off by mutual consent in June, 1914. Miss Philbin made her debut in 1913.

849 NEW CITY POSITIONS.

Salaries They Provide, and Rises Elsewhere, Total $1,848,302.30.

According to a report made yesterday to the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, there are to be 849 more city positions next year than this year. The salary total for the new places amounts to $701,121.50. The jobs have been passed upon favorably by the Board of Estimate, and are now before the Aldermen for action. There are also 13,400 salary increases for 1917, making the total for the rises and new places $1,848,302.30.

The biggest new position to be filled is that of a $10,000 executive manager of the Board of Education. Leo Arnstein, who was assistant to George McAneny when the latter was President of the Board of Aldermen, is slated for the place. The position of supervision engineer at $4,000 a year has also been created in the Education Department.

HIGH PRICES AT NEW REVUE.

St. Martin's Theatre Charges a Guinea for Stalls at " Houp-la."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—An interesting experiment began in London tonight with the opening of the new St. Martin's Theatre with guinea stalls and other prices in proportion. The theatre is a handsome building, beautifully decorated and comfortably arranged. The program is a revue called " Houp-la," with Gertie Millar and George Graves as the leading English artists and Nat D. Ayer and Ada Adams as the chief Americans in the cast. The revue follows the regular paths with the usual accessories. There are songs about girls from Honolulu and other parts and dances to accompany them. But in this case the price is the thing, and with Minister Runciman seriously telling London restaurant managers that luxurious menus must be taboo, the question arises, What will the London public think of a theatre which calls upon its patrons to pay double the ordinary rates for not extraordinary theatrical fare?

Manager C. B. Cochran inserted in the program a leaflet defending the high prices on various grounds, arguing that his guinea stalls would not divert a penny piece from more worthy expenditure. There already is a war tax on theatre tickets, and if Mr. Cochrane's venture succeeds other managers will come into line, and other theatre prices will follow the upward trend of all things, both necessities and luxuries during this war.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Notice is hereby given that the following certificates of stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have been lost: No. A-95477—4 shares common stock; No. B-34890—2 shares preferred stock, in name of Gustave Charles Genest; No. A-95478—2 shares common stock; No. B-34891—1 share preferred stock, in name of Rene Laumonier, and all persons are warned against negotiation of said certificates. Swiss Bankverein, London, England.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.

NATIONAL 1913, Factory No. 5658, Toy Tonneau; N. Y. License B-82066; stolen 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 23, in front of Manhattan Storage Warehouse, 7th Av. and 52d St., New York. A. A. B. on side door. Two small bicycle lamps under dash lamp. Communicate R. Wilmerding, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Telephone John 3554.

LOST.—Between 375 Park Av., Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and Metropolitan Opera House, brooch, large yellow diamond, surrounded by white diamonds; $500 reward. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST—On Tuesday night, vicinity of the Martinique Hotel, small finger ring with large blood-stone setting; liberal reward. K 64 Times.

LOST—Davenzatti catalogue; left American Art Association rooms on settee, entrance salesroom, Wednesday, 4:15-4:30; reward. A. Kauser, 1,402 Broadway.

LOST.—In or near Prospect Park Sunday, mink fur collar; suitable reward for return. M. W. Morehouse, 60 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Handbag, neighborhood East 42d St., containing silver rosary, money, and eyeglasses; reward. Telephone McGuire, 9750 Columbus.

LOST—Gold cigarette case; name and address inside. Return to Room 522, 61 Broadway, for liberal reward.

LOST—Bar pin, with raised diamonds; reward. D. A. McLaughlin, 2,355 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

LOST—Round gold watch-fob locket; reward. Huddy, 61 Chambers St., N. Y.

LOST—Nov. 16, gold brooch, with sapphire and pearls; reward. N 1.7 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Small bar pin, pearls and sapphires. C. E. Hawe, 510 West 144th St.

REWARD.—Handkerchief containing sum of money, between West 173d and Grand Central. Please return Moon's School, West 181st St.

REWARD.—Platinum bar pin, set with sapphires and diamonds, Saturday, Nov. 18, shopping district. Telephone Skipp, Fores. Hills 6290.

REWARD.—Gold watch bracelet, between Colonial Theatre, 72d subway. Nally, 626 West 138th.

REWARD.—Black handbag, 103d-135th Sts.; valuable to owner only. Riverside 8600.

REWARD.—Large aqua marine pin, 81st and 84th, on Broadway. 213 West 79th.

$100 REWARD

for lady's dark blue enameled Tiffany & Co. watch, set with small diamonds, and diamond and platinum chain; lost Nov. 22, between Madison Av., 57th-59th Sts., Park and Lexington Avs., 61st St.
Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$500 REWARD

for long barpin of alternating diamonds and oval sapphires, lost Nov. 20, vicinity Broadway and 34th St., or Madison Av. and 47th St.
Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$150 REWARD

for solitaire diamond earring, weight about 3½ carats, lost Nov. 3 in New York.
TIFFANY & CO., 6th Av. and 37th St.

$500 REWARD for the return of a diamond platinum pin, with white pearl in centre, lost Monday evening between Hotel Plaza and Harris Theatre. Call between 1 and 11 P. M., J. L. Riddell, Hotel Plaza.

Found.

FOUND—On 5th Av. bus, purse containing keys and money. Z 228 Times Annex.

FOUND—A roll of brass. Returned upon identification. K 73 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Fudge, brown Pomeranian; male; Columbus Av. and 104th St., Wednesday night; reward. Giffen, 150 West 104th. Tel. 8832 Riverside.

Special—
Silk and Fibre Knit Reefers
$1.95
Friday and Saturday Only

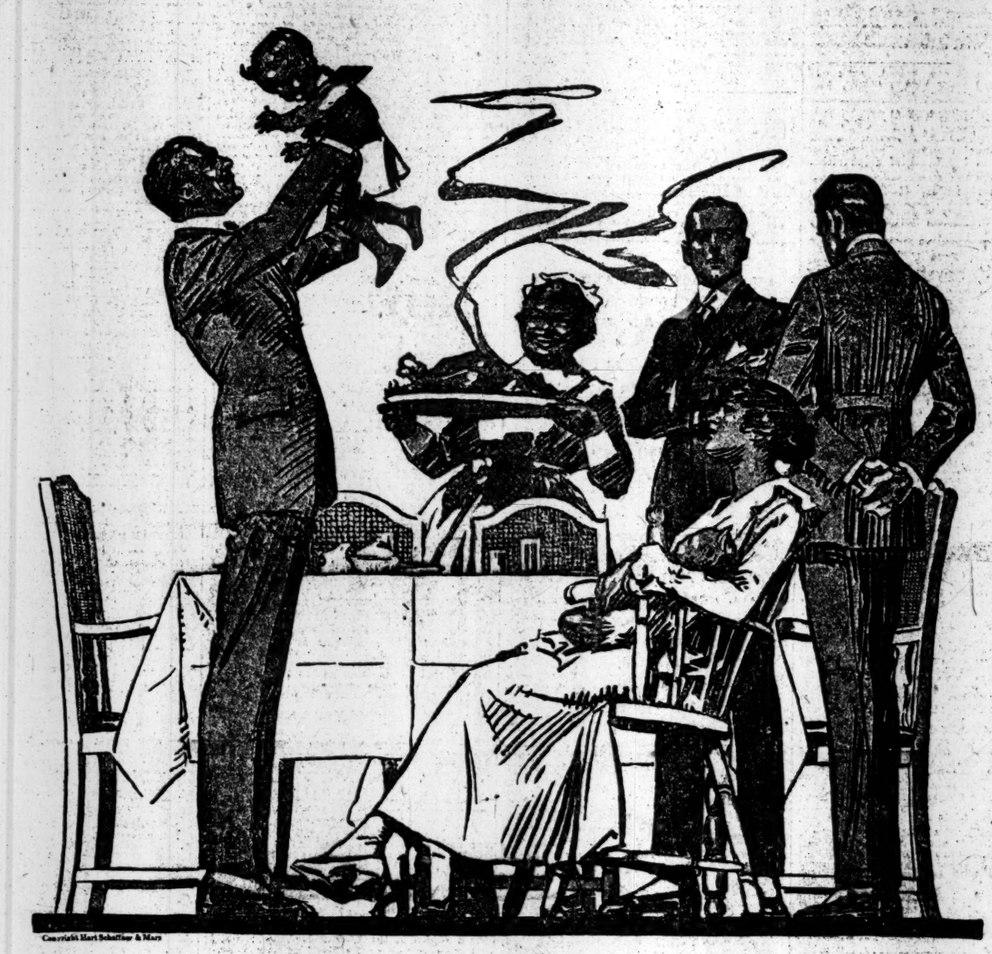
1,200 Knitted Reefers from our regular stocks—many are correct for evening dress. Special at $1.95 for Friday and Saturday ONLY.

Do your Christmas shopping early.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St. } Open
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



Roast Turkey—Mince Pie —and Clothes!

And right after Thanksgiving comes Christmas with its Plum Pudding and sleigh bells—and then, New Year's.

It's the season for good things within—and without. Thanksgiving makes us all want the feeling that comes with new clothes—right for the day.

Right clothes for night, too—and after sunset, you know what that means.
Right clothes for the big outdoors, that we Americans are just beginning to enjoy.

Here they are—all of them.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats whose prices are a cause for thanksgiving. They begin at $20; more than half of them are $25, $30, $35—fine imported fabrics at $40, $45 and up. You should see the rich fur-trimmed overcoats—$50 to $90.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Suits at $35—fine dress worsteds, silk lined. Tuxedo Coats to match, $24. Cutaway Coats and Vests begin at $25.

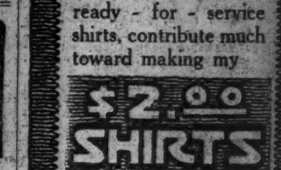
Stetson Hats, shirts, neckwear, hosiery, dress accessories.

Won't you make us a Thanksgiving call? You'll find a mighty interesting showing—and a politely cheerful salesman to help you look; equally cheerful, whether you buy or not.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



MARLEY 2¼ IN.
DEVON 2¼ IN.
ARROW COLLARS
15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

MORE MONEY
WE LOAN 25% MORE
than any other loan company on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
Our Rate 1% Per Month
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th Street.

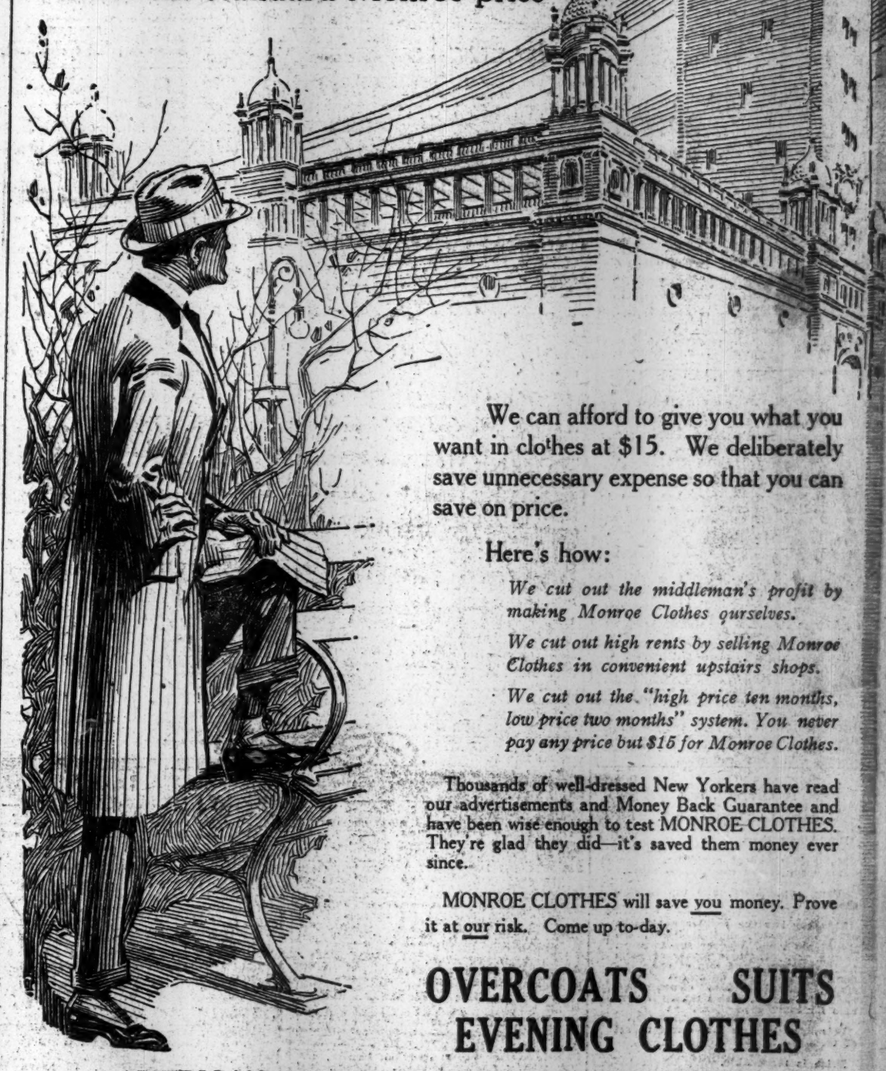
Imported fabrics, seldom found in ready-for-service shirts, contribute much toward making my
$2.00 SHIRTS
FOUR FOR $7.50
—near-kin to the best two-fifty garments of which you know. The patterns are the tasteful sort usually linked with custom garments.

Wm. G. White
HIMSELF PRESIDENT
WHITE & WHITE
335 Broadway Cor. Worth St
25 Cortland St near Church St

Monroe Clothes

AS the Diana-crowned tower of Madison Square Garden is considered the most graceful of New York's many architectural masterpieces, so are MONROE CLOTHES pre-eminent among high-grade, medium-priced clothing for men.

The Monroe way of tailoring and selling, the economies that come from our tremendous output, permit the introduction of such quality into MONROE CLOTHES as is rarely found in garments costing less than twice the standard Monroe price



We can afford to give you what you want in clothes at $15. We deliberately save unnecessary expense so that you can save on price.

Here's how:

We cut out the middleman's profit by making Monroe Clothes ourselves.

We cut out high rents by selling Monroe Clothes in convenient upstairs shops.

We cut out the "high price ten months, low price two months" system. You never pay any price but $15 for Monroe Clothes.

Thousands of well-dressed New Yorkers have read our advertisements and Money Back Guarantee and have been wise enough to test MONROE CLOTHES. They're glad they did—it's saved them money ever since.

MONROE CLOTHES will save you money. Prove it at our risk. Come up to-day.

OVERCOATS SUITS
EVENING CLOTHES

AMERICA'S LARGEST UPSTAIRS CLOTHIERS

Monroe Clothes

B'WAY, Cor. Fulton Street
42nd ST., Cor. B'way—Times Square
NASSAU ST., Cor. Frankfort—City Hall
125th ST., Cor. 7th Ave.
BRONX—Bergen Ave., Cor. 149th St.
BROOKLYN—Court St., Cor. Montague St
NEWARK—151 Market St.
JERSEY CITY—258 Bay St.

ALL MONROE CLOTHES SHOPS ON THE 2ND FLOOR

Monroe Clothes Shops Open Evenings Until 9 P. M. Saturday Until 10 P.M.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED